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Meany Asks 1971 Policies Tied to Full Employment

Key Bills Die As Congress Goes to Wire

The 91st Congress ran out of time on Jan. 2 after completing action on some, but not all, of the controversial bills that had blocked an earlier adjournment.

It sent to the White House a heavily-compromised food stamp bill, which couples a needed expansion of the program with a harsh, punitive provision that would deny food stamps to an entire family if any adult member refused any type of work paying as little as $1.30 an hour.

But it also gave final approval to labor-supported legislation establishing a new pay-setting system for federal white-collar employes. The first pay raise under the new system is expected to be about 6 percent and will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971.

Also sent to the President's desk was an $18.9 billion appropriations bill to finance programs of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept. The bill provides about $200 million more than the President had requested, but is less than a funding bill he vetoed earlier in the session.

A deadlock over funding of the SST supersonic transport plane—included in a Dept. of Transportation appropriation bill—led to a compromise agreement to leave the decision to the 92nd Congress.

The House and Senate approved a resolution continuing funding of the SST and the Dept. of Transportation programs through March 30, 1971.

Abandoned in the adjournment rush was a social security benefit increase bill which passed both the House and Senate in different versions.

The 118-page House bill included benefit hikes of at least 5 percent; the 400-page Senate version provided at least a 10 percent rise.

But the Senate did not complete action on the bill until a few days before adjournment and House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills said it would be impossible to work out differences in the complex legislation in a quickie House-Senate conference.

Mills, however, pledged early action on a comprehensive social security bill in the new Congress, which convenes Jan. 21. He pledged that the bill would make benefit increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971.

Furthermore, Mills, said the legislation would be a package including Medicare and Medicaid amendments, welfare assistance and aid to the disabled and aged.

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Oil Industry Pattern Set In Gulf Pact

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers achieved their first goal in 1971 oil contract negotiations by winning a "pattern" settlement with wage increases totaling 16 percent over a two-year term. The agreement covers 6,200 employes of Gulf Oil Corp. at 15 locations across the country.

The union announced that it had also reached accords benefiting 11,000 other workers with American Oil Co., in Texas City, Tex.; Texaco at facilities employing 8,500, and at plants of five other refiners.

The OCAW's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee approved the Gulf settlement, thereby establishing its terms as the minimum to be met in current bargaining at other firms. Still unsettled are 400 other contract renewals covering some 40,000 employes of 90 companies.

Union policy, set by the committee last July, has been to strike if necessary only on a local basis and to seek a pattern settlement as a standard to be followed in other agreements. The Gulf contract achieves that goal, OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said.

Most oil industry contracts expired Dec. 31 but members continued to work during extended negotiations. Two exceptions were at Port Arthur, Tex., where 3,800 workers voted to strike Texaco's largest refinery, and three Husky Oil Co. refineries in Wyoming and Utah, where 280 employes are striking. Settlement details were being worked out at Port Arthur on the basis of the overall agreement.

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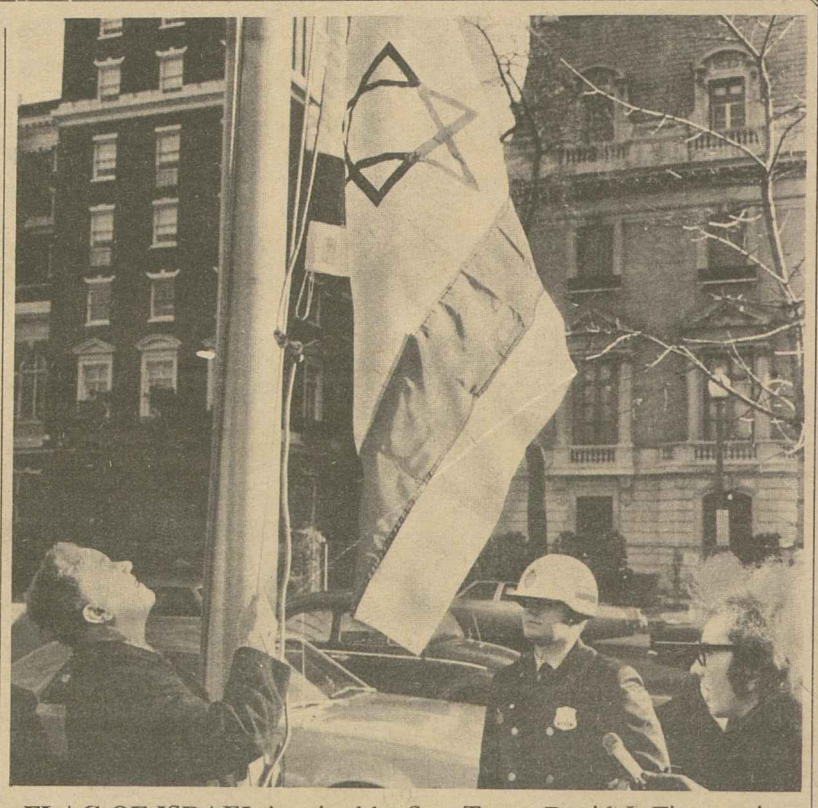

FLAG OF ISRAEL is raised by Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in front of IUE headquarters—directly across from the Soviet embassy in Washington—in protest of death sentences imposed on two Leningrad Jews for their part in an alleged plan to hijack an airplane to Israel. Police arrested Fitzmaurice on charges of demonstrating within 500 feet of a foreign embassy and held him five hours before a trial date was set. **(Story, Page 2)**

Spells Out Labor Goals In New Year

American labor called on Pres. Nixon to start the New Year with a new "game plan" for the nation's economy—one keyed to the goal of full employment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the Administration to abandon an economic strategy that has brought about both high unemployment and continued inflation.

It has "flopped," he charged, and it will take more than the promised "mini-expansion" to make a comeback during the second half of the Nixon Administration.

Meany cited an increase of 2 million unemployed during the past year, shrinking job opportunities, real earnings below the levels of five years ago, and lack of housing at prices most people can afford.

"The only real game plan for America is full employment," Meany stressed.

"When all Americans — black, white and brown, men and women, young and old — who want jobs have jobs, only then can America solve the problems of poverty, hunger and deprivation."

Meany's New Year's statement spelled out labor's program for a healthy economy. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Its cornerstone is full employment which would both repair the tax revenue base that has been eroded by the present recession and generate the consumer purchasing power needed to keep the economy going.

It calls for faster growth in the available money supplies and substantially lower interest rates.

Cutting interest rates, Meany noted, would bring down prices and "end the great idiocy of the times—soaring bank profits at a time of general recession."

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Full Union Rights:

Labor Presses Laws For Public Employes

The AFL-CIO has opened a nationwide campaign for state labor-relations laws giving state and local employes the same collective bargaining rights enjoyed by workers in private industry.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller has sent copies of a model state labor law as well as model anti-injunction legislation to officers of each of the 50 state federations.

Biemiller noted that the model laws were drafted by an Executive Council subcommittee headed by Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan, in accordance with a resolution of the 1969 AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution directed the federation to seek legislation:

- "Repealing repressive laws inhibiting the rights of state and local government employes to organize and bargain collectively.
- **"Assuring employes of state and local government of procedures similar to those existing in private industry for the recognition of unions as exclusive bargaining agents and for the processing of unfair labor practice charges, and**
- "Guaranteeing true collective bargaining rights for state and local government employes, enabling them to negotiate effectively concerning wages, hours and all conditions of employment, including union security."

The proposed legislation has two principal objectives:

1.—To establish more harmonious and efficient relations between state and local governments and their employes.

2.—To encourage the organization and protect the union rights of millions of state and local public employes who have been excluded from the protection of unionism or

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President Vetoes Bills For Pay, Benefit Hikes

Two labor-supported bills that would have benefited large groups of federal employes were vetoed by Pres. Nixon as the 91st Congress adjourned.

Nixon rejected as "inflationary" a compromise bill that would have added an additional 4 percent pay step for long-service blue-collar workers employed by the government.

He waited until the last day of Congress—when the House and Senate were unlikely to muster a quorum and when there was not enough time to act on overriding—to veto the wage bill.

And he waited until Congress had already adjourned before vetoing a bill that would have extended to fire fighters at federal installations the same early retirement rights now held by other groups of workers in hazardous jobs.

The vetoed blue-collar pay bill would also have given unions a greater voice in the wage-setting procedure and would have established a wage board system for some 80,000 employes of military post exchanges and other self-financing government activities.

Both the pay and retirement bills had passed the House and Senate by one-sided margins. And the wage bill had been substantially trimmed back by a House-Senate conference committee in an effort to avoid a veto.

Unions representing federal workers sharply denounced the

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Nixon's Record Scored As Another 'Goose Egg'

On George Meany's scorecard, the Nixon Administration's domestic record for 1970 added up to another big goose egg, its second in a row.

The AFL-CIO president gave that assessment in a year-end radio interview for the United Press International audio network.

In its second year, he said, the Administration's record has gone from bad to worse.

"We've had higher and higher levels of unemployment," Meany noted. "We've had higher and even higher price levels. And accompanying that, we've had the highest interest rates this country has seen in 100 years."

In response to questions, Meany told a three-man interviewing team that:

- National health insurance is "a must" because the middle-income family can't afford the $100-a-day hospital rooms and the high cost of the nation's "completely uncoordinated system of health and medical services." While the "very, very poor" receive government help and the "very, very rich" can pay the price, good

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STALINIST TACTICS are being used by the Kremlin to make Jews the scapegoats, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a meeting of the Emergency Conference on Soviet Jewry. The meeting, attended by more than 400 leaders of Jewish organizations, was held in Washington, Dec. 30 to protest the death sentences and harsh labor-camp terms meted out to 11 persons for allegedly conspiring to hijack an airplane. Nine of the 11 are Jews, including those who were sentenced to die. A Soviet court commuted the death sentences the following day.

Meany Condemns Soviet Union On 'Stalinist' Oppression of Jews

A massive worldwide protest—in which the American labor movement actively joined—was credited with saving the lives of two Jews sentenced to face a Soviet firing squad.

The death penalties and long labor-camp sentences invoked against Jews "accused" of having tried to flee to Israel had been denounced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a continuation of the Soviet government's notorious anti-Semitic policy.

"These victims of so-called Communist justice, some of whom were anti-Nazi fighters while the Soviet government was still in a pact with Hitler, are not guilty of any crime," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a meeting of the National Emergency Committee on Soviet Jewry.

The conference was held in Washington Dec. 30, the day before the Soviet supreme court commuted the death sentences.

"Apparently," Meany said, "the Russian rulers equate the love of liberty with the crime of high treason.

"The Kremlin has resorted to Stalinist methods of making Jews the scapegoats and is seeking, through this unconscionable verdict to frighten and terrorize members of other minority nationalities in the Soviet Union who might harbor the idea of fleeing the USSR to breathe the air of freedom."

Meany noted that the Leningrad verdicts and a series of anti-Semitic trials now in preparation are a severe blow to Middle East peace hopes because "they are calculated to reassure the most warlike Arab elements of unlimited Soviet support even to the point of imposing the death penalty on any Jewish Soviet subject seeking to flee to Israel to build a new life of freedom."

Protests over the Soviet trials brought the arrest of one labor leader, Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Fitzmaurice was arrested by Washington police for raising a flag of Israel in front of IUE headquarters—directly across the street from the Soviet embassy.

He was charged with demonstrating within 500 feet of a foreign embassy and released on bond after being held five hours before a trial date was set.

The court commuted the death sentences of Mark Dymshits, 43, and Eduard Kuznetsov, 30, to 15-year labor camp terms.

Kuznetsov, however, was sentenced to serve under "especially strict" conditions, meaning that he will be given a subsistence diet equal to about one-third of the calories required to maintain good health. He will be allowed one visit a year from relatives and no food parcels from outside the camp.

Dymshits, the Soviet high court said, will serve his sentence under a "strict regimen," one notch above "especially strict" conditions.

Former labor camp inmates in Moscow were quoted as saying that "especially strict" conditions are "like a slow death, but better than a fast death."

The court also reduced the sentences of three others of the Leningrad 11, all charged with conspiring to hijack a small airliner at Smolny Airport last June and fly it to Sweden from where they would make their way to Israel.

Under Soviet law, fleeing the country is an act of treason, and the 3 million Jews there have had little success in applying to the Soviet government for permission to emigrate to Israel.

Soviet law also states that planning a crime is the same as committing it.

Commutation and reduction of the sentences came from the Soviet court less than a day after Generalissimo Francisco Franco commuted the death sentences passed on six Basque nationalists for alleged terrorist acts.

Sentencing of the Basque nationalists had brought condemnation including that of Meany who scored the "Franco dictatorship's inhuman treatment of workers, peasants, intellectuals and religious leaders opposing the Falangist dictatorship."

Union's Dental Service Wins National Acclaim

Los Angeles—A prepaid group dental program operated by the Los Angeles Hotel-Restaurant Employer-Union Welfare Fund for 37,000 union members and dependents is winning national acclaim.

The U.S. Public Health Service has ordered 5,000 copies of a report and evaluation of the union program prepared by Dr. Jay W. Friedman of UCLA who called it, "one of the first attempts to provide truly comprehensive dental care for low-income workers and their families."

Copies of his report were ordered by the health service with an eye toward circulating them to universities, colleges and dental schools throughout the country.

Friedman said the dental program, which began in a remodeled supermarket and now treats nearly 400 persons daily at two fully equipped clinics, represents a pioneering effort in the development of group dental practice.

"The success of the venture is particularly noteworthy in view of the relatively low operating budget," said Friedman. "It illustrates what can be accomplished in a direct-service group practice supported by capitation payments rather than being spread out and diluted as in the more conventional open-panel, fee-for-service system."

The original allocation for dental care was one cent per hour of employment, or $26,000 a month when the union-management program started in 1954 for 21,000 members and dependents. Within 18 months, the allocation was increased by 50 percent because of demand for the service.

The monthly allocation today is $100,000 with the clinic budget running $124,000 per month. The difference is made up through nominal surcharges to patients, and even these have been reduced this year because of a surplus from such charges.

For example, in 1967 an employe paid $1 for a full mouth X-ray and a dependent paid $3. Now, the employe pays nothing and the dependent $2.

Dr. Donald G. McQueen, who directs the program, said costs are further reduced because 11 percent of the patients are on dental maintenance programs of regular checkups, cleaning and minor filling.

The clinic's professional staff of 25 dentists and four dental hygienists stresses a program of preventive dentistry. Most patients require only ordinary types of treatment such as fillings, extractions and dentures.

Shrinking Paychecks:

Buying Power Slips $1.41 Over the Year

By John R. Oravec

The purchasing power of American workers was further eroded in November as consumer prices rose three-tenths of 1 percent from October, the Labor Dept. reported.

Gross weekly earnings for a worker with three dependents averaged $121.07 in November, a decline of 66 cents over the month. The worker's real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for price increases since the 1957-59 base period—were down 60 cents from October.

Over the year, real weekly earnings were $1.41 below November 1969 while the Consumer Price Index was 5.6 percent higher, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics noted. Real earnings on a year-to-year basis have dropped for 17 of the last 18 months.

A two-tenths of 1 percent cutback in the average workweek also contributed to the sag in purchasing power, the BLS said.

Although the November rise in prices was less than the five-tenths of 1 percent increases in both October and September, the CPI went up four-tenths of 1 point to 137.8.

This means that it cost a worker $13.78 for goods and services in November that he could have purchased for $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Mainly responsible for the November rise in the index were higher prices for consumer services, clothing, houses and cars. Food and gasoline prices declined.

Charges for consumer services were six-tenths of 1 percent higher than in October, led by house upkeep costs. Mortgage interest costs advanced because of higher house prices that more than offset a slight decline in mortgage interest rates, the BLS said.

Medical care costs continued to increase, up seven-tenths of 1 percent over the month, about the same rate of increase as in the May-through-September period.

Significant increases in the cost of transportation services were noted because of higher local transit rates and hikes in auto insurance premiums.

New car prices were up more than usual for the month, showing an increase of 1.6 percent. This was less than the rise in October.

The prices of apparel and clothing upkeep rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, pushed mainly by a 1 percent rise in women's and girls' clothes.

Before seasonal adjustments, food prices declined five-tenths of 1 percent from October led by a decline of 1.5 percent in the price of meats, poultry and fish. However, prices of dairy products and restaurant meals rose.

While most of the items in the transportation sector of the price index rose, gasoline prices declined six-tenths of 1 percent from October, the BLS noted.

About 46,000 workers who have cost-of-living escalator provisions in their wage contracts will receive pay increases because of the rise in the CPI.

Some 14,000 employes of the aerospace and farm machinery industries will receive 8 cents an hour more based on the 5.6 percent increase in consumer prices since November 1969.

Another 31,000 workers in various industries will get from 2 to 8 cents more an hour based on yearly, semiannual and quarterly increases in the national index, the BLS reported.

Tax Changes to Affect 1971 Take-Home Pay

A combination of decreased withholding rates on personal income and higher social security taxes went into effect Jan. 1, raising the take-home pay of some workers but lowering it for others.

Immediate benefits from the changes will be felt by workers who earn less than $7,800 a year or $150 a week. Generally, those who make more than that, will have more taken out of their weekly paychecks than last year for the same salary until the maximum social security tax is reached. Those earning less will end up with a larger take-home pay.

Effective the first of the year, withholding for social security and Medicare taxes was boosted from 4.8 percent to 5.2 percent of earnings. The ceiling on taxable earnings remained at $7,800 a year. Workers earning more than that will pay $31.20 more a year because of the boost, and employers will also pay $31.20 more in matching payments into the social security fund. The new ceiling on deductions for social security becomes $405.60 a year.

The lower income tax withholding results from the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which increased the standard deduction as of Jan. 1 to 13 percent of gross income with a maximum of $1,500. The old standard deduction was 10 percent up to a ceiling of $1,000.

Although many taxpayers itemize their returns, the standard deduction is used to determine all withholding rates.

The standard deduction will be raised in 1972 to 14 percent with a $2,000 ceiling and in 1973 to 15 percent with the ceiling remaining at $2,000.

Also effective this year, single persons will pay no more than 20 percent higher federal income taxes than a married couple with the same income. Bachelors and single girls in the past had to pay as much as 40 percent more in taxes than a married couple with the same income.

Personal exemptions will remain at $650 throughout 1971, the level that went into effect last July 1. In 1972 the exemptions will be raised to $700 and in 1973 to $750.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has five institutes scheduled for January and February. They are:

Staff Development Program, Jan. 10-29.

Collective Bargaining Seminar, Jan. 20-22.

Preparing for Work, Feb. 1-5 (for labor members of vocational education and manpower advisory councils).

Arbitration Institute (to be held at the University of Illinois), Feb. 8-12.

New Staff Program, Feb. 7-19.

Key to Economic Health:

Meany Asks Drive For Jobs for All

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Labor's program calls also for full-funding of federal programs, especially those that would provide jobs for workers and set the economy back on its feet.

Meany charged the Administration with fostering "economic stagnation by its restricted appropriations requests and veto policy."

He warned that America's cities, especially, "stand on the brink of fiscal disaster. They need immediate full funding of federal programs for housing, community facilities, education, health care, anti-pollution and urban transportation."

And to prevent the waste of human resources, job training and other needed programs must be accompanied by an acceptance of "the government's responsibility to be the employer of last resort."

In the year ahead, Meany declared, "workers will continue to seek their fair share at the bargaining table." They will seek to recoup buying power lost to inflation.

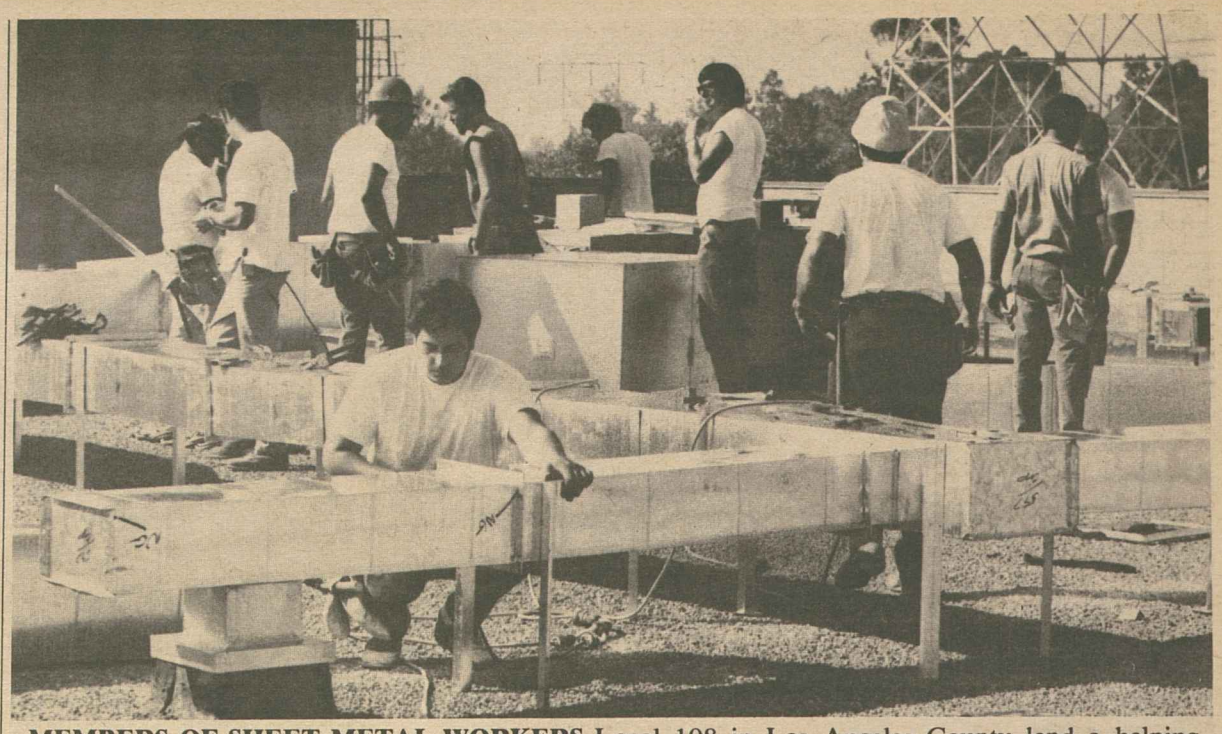
On the legislative front, the labor movement's first goal is national health insurance.

More than money is needed to improve the delivery of health care, Meany stressed. "Reform is vital."

In other legislative areas, Meany called on the new Congress to:

- Raise the federal minimum wage to at least $2-an-hour and extend coverage to 17 million workers not now protected.
- Pass a strengthened Family Assistantce Plan keyed to adequate jobs at decent wages for all able to work.
- Expand housing programs to build 2.5 million new low and middle-income housing units a year.
- Enact foreign trade legislation that will end government subsidies to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations and preserve U.S. jobs from being swept away in a flood of imports.
- **Approve a constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, pass legislation to stop campaign spending abuses and establish a uniform federal voter registration system.**
- Safeguard workers' pension funds.
- Extend collective bargaining rights to all federal employes.
- Upgrade consumer protection.
- Consolidate administration of civil rights legislation "to end confusion and enhance enforcement."
- Reform the Federal Reserve System.

The "dividends" of this legislative program, Meany declared, would be "prosperity, human dignity and a better life for all Americans."



MEMBERS OF SHEET METAL WORKERS Local 108 in Los Angeles County lend a helping hand to the Boys Club of East Pasadena, Calif., by installing heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems at the club's new home. Local members donated 208 man-hours in one day, completing a job that could have taken three weeks. The union members came to the rescue when freeway construction closed the Boys Club's former home.

President Sets Target Of 4% Unemployment

Pres. Nixon acknowledged that both unemployment and prices are too high but expressed confidence that the modestly expansionary federal budget he will send to Congress later this month will help make 1971 "a good year" and 1972 "a very good year."

In a televised interview with network news correspondents, Nixon said his "goal" will be to bring unemployment down to 4 percent—higher than when he took office but in line with the Administration's definition of "full" employment.

The jobless rate in November was 5.8 percent.

The President declined, however, to predict when the "goal" would be reached, saying it would be "irresponsible" to do so.

He said he has considered the possibility of wage-price controls or guidelines but has decided "that none of them at this time would work."

The President said also that "this year" he will not ask Congress to enact a "value-added" tax—a form of national sales tax that would hit consumers hardest.

He had considered the possibility, Nixon said, as a substitute for other forms of taxation "and, looking to the future, we may very well move into that direction."

But this year, he said, it would not be "realistic" to propose it.

Nixon will propose to Congress what he terms a "full employment budget." That means the budget will be balanced if there is high employment because more money will be coming into the Treasury in taxes. Otherwise the end of the fiscal year would show a deficit.

The AFL-CIO has termed the Administration budget and monetary plans a "mini-expansion" that would be far short of the massive action needed to turn the economy around.

In his interview, the President portrayed himself—now that the election is over—as standing apart from partisan politics.

"This is a noncampaign year," the President said, and for the balance of the year "I'm going to wear my hat as President of the United States."

But one day later, departing for a "working vacation" at his California home, Nixon left behind a statement sharply critical of the Democratic-controlled 91st Congress.

It will be remembered, he said, "not for what it did, but for what it failed to do."

In his television interview the President said he has "great hopes" for the next two years of his term. "I think I know better how to do the job," he said. "I think I know better how to deal with Congress."

Nixon said his chief goals in the new Congress will be welfare reform and revenue-sharing with the states. Administration officials have indicated that a large part of the "revenue sharing" will involve cutting back federal programs to states and cities and turning the money over to the local and state governments to spend without federal supervision.

Samuel Frost Dies, Officer of TWUA

New York—Last rites were held Jan. 3 for Samuel Frost, a vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America and, since 1968, director of the union's region serving Delaware, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Frost was 55 when he died in a Brooklyn hospital after a long illness. He had served on the TWUA staff since 1947 as an organizer, manager of the union's joint board in Pottstown, Pa., and assistant regional director. He became vice president and member of the TWUA executive council in 1964.

Frost also served as a vice president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO.

Gulf Oil Pact Called Pattern For Industry

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Grospiron called the Gulf settlement a "fair and realistic agreement." If it is ratified by members of 15 OCAW local unions at Gulf, they will receive general wage boosts of 16 percent—from 70 to 71 cents an hour this year and next—plus pension improvements and other gains.

The agreement, reached a few hours before the midnight Dec. 31 deadline, raises wages by 8.5 percent this year and an additional 7.5 percent in 1972. Gulf also agreed to increase its contribution to the cost of hospital and medical insurance by $5 a month in each of the two years. That will bring its payments to $25 a month for employes and their dependents, the union said.

Hospitalization insurance for unmarried employes was improved by raising Gulf's contribution by $2.50 a month for each year of the contract.

The new pact has a clause requiring Gulf to give advance notice of at least six months in plant shutdowns, and giving the union the right to negotiate protections and improvements for laid-off employes. Also provided is one additional paid holiday.

The OCAW said pension improvements are a major issue in negotiations continuing at other companies along with wages, health and safety, and job security.

Piano Workers Certified for Trade Act Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified about 400 members of the Furniture Workers as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs or were laid off as a result of the rise in piano imports.

The Everett Piano Co. at South Haven, Mich., cut the jobs of 60 workers in July 1969 and has since laid off for temporary periods up to 350 workers.

A petition was filed last October with the Labor Dept. by the UFWA requesting the certification of eligibility for benefits under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Weekly payments up to $85 a week, testing, counseling, training and job placement are among the benefits provided. The payments are limited to 52 weeks, but may be extended up to 26 weeks for workers to complete training courses.

CWA Calls Convention For Structure Review

The Communications Workers will hold a special convention in Denver Mar. 22 to act on proposals for basic changes in the structure of the union.

The one-day session has the purpose of "getting ourselves attuned to the '70s," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in noting that the union had not reviewed its structure for 20 years.

For the past two years, the CWA has been examining its thrust, structure and operations with an eye toward bringing about a renewal of the union, Beirne noted.

A structure review committee was created at the CWA's 32nd annual convention in Cincinnati last June to consider suggestions and make recommendations. After the committee issued a preliminary report last September, delegates to regional conferences studied the proposals and presented additional suggestions.

The committee's final report was issued to the CWA's 850 locals in December.

Recommendations covering 10 major areas of union activity call for:

- Increasing the number of geographic districts from nine to 13.
- Establishing local minimum standards to insure adequate training for all officers and stewards.
- Continuation of annual conventions.
- Periodic local, state and district meetings.
- A new dues concept based on a percentage of wages.
- Establishing an organizing department for both internal and external activities.
- Requiring mandatory retirement of all officers at age 65.
- Extending the terms of officers from two to three years.
- Development of an internal jurisdictional disputes system.
- Establishment of retired members' clubs.

The CWA has scheduled its regular annual convention for June 14-18 in Kansas City.

Nixon's Record Scored As Another 'Goose Egg'

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medical care is beyond the reach of most Americans.

- The minimum wage must be raised because "you can't live on $1.60 an hour" and it should be tied to the cost of living. To lower the minimum wage for teenagers, as some Administration officials have suggested, would merely worsen the problem and put young people in a position of competing at lower wages with their parents in a scarce labor market.
- In response to criticism of "inflationary" wage increases won by unions in the building trades, Meany noted that local union negotiators must "face the fellows who are married to the ladies who have to go shopping . . . and their attitude is that the prices have gone up so much since the last contract was signed that they've got to make up the difference."

He noted that the conservative - supported Landrum-Griffin Act took away some of the authority of international unions over local agreements on the theory that members needed protection from "labor bosses."

If the Administration wants to change the pattern of bargaining, he pointed out, it would have to change the Landrum-Griffin Act.

- Labor's endorsement, in 1972 as in the past, will go to "friends of labor . . . not to the Democratic Party, not to the Republican Party."

While "it is a fact of life that we support more Democrats than we do Republicans," that is based on the record of the candidates and not their political label.

The trade union movement will support candidates who believe in the things labor believes in as against those who do not, Meany said. "And this will apply . . . from the President all the way down."

Hawaii TV Series Focuses on Labor

Honolulu, Hawaii—A weekly television series designed especially for working people is being prepared by the Hawaii Educational Television Network in cooperation with the Labor Unions of Hawaii and the University of Hawaii's Center for Labor Management.

The series will provide up-to-the-minute news on labor affairs as well as features ranging from consumer information to union-sponsored sporting events.

The program, Rice and Roses, will premiere in mid-January.

No Strings?

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION is putting together a major campaign for a revenue-sharing program for the 92nd Congress.

The President, in effect, launched the campaign in his hour-long interview with four television commentators when he said he would propose a plan "going far beyond anything that we have suggested to date."

The following day, stories moving out of Washington told of Administration plans to have the program sponsored by a majority of the members of the new House—218—and indicated that the President's State of the Union message slated for Jan. 22 would deal in great detail with the revenue-sharing program.

Lest it be forgotten, the Administration had a revenue-sharing proposal before the 91st Congress—a proposal to set aside $500 million in federal funds in fiscal year 1971 and rising to $5 billion by 1976 to share with the states and to be passed through to the cities with no strings on how the funds could be spent. The $5 billion in 1976 would be the equivalent of 1 percent of anticipated federal taxable income.

A close look of the proposal indicates that in pure dollar terms the scheme would have had little impact on the state and local financial situation and only a meager share would have flowed to the cities.

In 1976 when the program would have been fully operative the $5 billion would have represented less than 3 percent of the projected levels of state and local expenditures in that year. The share to local governments would come to 30 percent to be split among every county, city and township. In contrast, under present grant-in-aid programs, two-thirds of the funds go to urban areas.

AN ANALYSIS of the general problem of revenue sharing appearing in a recent issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist commented that "at first blush, such a method of 'no-strings' revenue sharing may sound like a bold new approach. But when the gift-wrapping is removed, holes and traps are revealed which could hamper our ability to provide the public services and facilities so badly needed. Such sharing is not a magical new concept. It will not create money where none now exists."

The first order of business to help the cities and states, the article by AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor continued, "should be to strengthen the administration and appropriation for present grant-in-aid programs. And within this context, immediate priority should be given to taking the welfare load off the backs of the large cities and poverty-stricken rural areas."

As to the long-run objectives, the article concluded:

"If America's goal is to mount a direct frontal attack on the economic and social inequalities that are dividing the nation, emphasis must continue to be on federal grants-in-aid that are used to finance specific, high-priority, nationwide programs, channeled where the needs are greatest and administered under enforceable federal standards of performance.

"Proposals such as no-strings revenue sharing would impede such progress."

AFL-CIO News

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'. . . And I Left Some Things for You.'

A Word Edgewise:

Use of Paraprofessionals Seen Solution to Doctors' Shortage

By John P. Roche

UP IN I CORPS in Viet Nam, the Marines developed a remarkable community action program. Various units literally adopted Vietnamese villages, helped them with sanitation, drainage, and all the other problems of rural life in an underdeveloped nation, including—and this is the point—health. Corpsmen ran dispensaries, gave shots, fixed broken legs, supervised childbirths, and in general practiced medicine.

They were (and are) good and it is fair to say that they were quite competent to handle about 90 percent of the medical business in their communities. Moreover, they had the brains to recognize cases that needed expert care, who would then be sent to physicians, surgeons, and other accredited members of the medical profession.

As I have wandered around some primitive parts of the world, and some primitive sections (both urban and rural) of the United States, the thought has often occurred—why can't paraprofessionals of this sort substitute for doctors in public health programs?

We say there is an acute doctor shortage in the United States, but I suspect there are more M.D.s in greater Boston than there are in the whole of Indonesia. Our hospitals are full of foreign interns and residents who theoretically are going back to Afghanistan, Lebanon, or wherever once they have finished their lengthy training. However, I have a sneaking suspicion that many of them spend what little time they have off from their professional duties trying to obtain American citizenship. And if they do return, one may suspect they will not establish their offices out in the boonies.

This is not said in criticism either of current American medical education or of the individuals concerned: "How are you going to keep them happy out in Kabul after they've seen Cambridge?" (To paraphrase an old song.) We need all the qualified doctors we can get, both here and abroad. But at the same time, what is being done to build up the ranks of the paraprofessionals?

For example, a friend of mine was in an automobile accident one night down on the South Shore (Massachusetts). It was pretty messy, but the ambulance arrived and out jumped two attendants, who moved with precision and dispatch to save the life of one of the victims.

My friend, who fortunately was injured only slightly, assumed they were interns or residents. They turned out to be corpsmen from Weymouth Naval Air Station, who were working nights (on their own time) at the South Shore Hospital. Both had served in Viet Nam in Medivac operations, which, as one of them noted sardonically, was ideal training for coping with automobile accidents.

Since then I have snooped around and learned that local hospitals whenever possible supplement their resources from nearby military medical installations. It is very intelligent. But I have also learned that once a corpsman or any Army medic gets his discharge, he has an extremely difficult time getting any hospital employment except as an orderly or in a menial role.

While there are indications that the medical bureaucracy (i.e., the American Medical Association) is beginning to think about the problem, the fact is that a group of well-trained medical paraprofessionals are in limbo.

AGAIN WITHOUT SNIPING at the medical schools—which have enough problems already—isn't it time for those concerned with community medicine, particularly in the slums, to maximize these skilled technicians?

In other words, we could institute in our society what all of us who have ever served in the armed forces knew: a split-level approach to medical treatment. Minor disorders, shots, tests, setting simple fractures, etc. to be handled by paraprofessionals; serious problems to be referred to doctors for diagnosis and treatment. And if this approach would be useful in the United States, it would be invaluable in the developing nations.

Is it too much to suggest to our elite medical schools that training such paraprofessionals should be as high on their list of priorities as turning out psychiatrists to alleviate the angst of the upper classes?

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Meany Views New Year:

Nixon's Economic Policies Pose New Concern for Workers in '71

The following is excerpted from the New Year's statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

AMERICAN WORKERS view the new year with apprehension and grave concern. And they have good reason.

Approximately 2 million more Americans are out of work today than a year ago. Those who still have jobs have been hit hard by an economic policy that increases unemployment, continues inflation, cuts the workweek and reduces production.

Workers are exhausting their savings in an effort to stay even. They find job opportunities shrinking. Real earnings have fallen below levels of five years ago. New housing, so desperately needed, either is not being built or is priced out of reach for most people by astronomical interest rates. Wage increases have not kept pace with rising prices.

Administration policies give workers little comfort.

While people are losing their jobs, the Administration is talking about its "game plan."

Its "game plan" up to now has failed. Economically and humanly, it flopped.

Now, for the second half, the Administration team is plotting a new "game plan."

The word the press hears from the locker room this time is "mini-expansion"—the hope that the economy will "look better" by the spring of 1972. They are simply using new formations to disguise the same plays that didn't work in the first half.

The only real "game plan" for America is full employment. When all Americans—black, white and brown, men and women, young and old—who want jobs have jobs, only then can America solve the problems of poverty, hunger and deprivation.

When everyone is working, then the serious undermining of the tax revenue base, caused by the present recession will be over. And consumers will once again have the purchasing power to keep the economy going.

As America seeks solutions to its economic problems, the trade union movement has made its position abundantly clear.

Since 1966 we have repeatedly expressed our willingness to cooperate in a program to stabilize wages, prices, profits, rents, dividends, interest, capital gains, executive compensation and professional fees.

We accept the policy of equal sacrifice, applied across the board.

But lacking uniform stabilization measures, American workers cannot—and will not—make unilateral sacrifices. They have lost too much ground to inflation. Past wage increases have been wiped out; they haven't kept pace with price increases.

Workers will continue to seek their fair share at the bargaining table. They have to.

While the state of the economy is uppermost in the minds of workers, they look to the new Congress to develop new programs to improve the quality of life for all Americans.

Topping the list is national health insurance. The system of delivery of health care to American citizens is breaking down. At the same time the cost of medical care is the fastest growing item in family budgets.

DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS must be given a stake in providing more efficient health care. Since treating illness is more expensive the emphasis should be on keeping people well.

We also call on Congress to take the following actions:

- As a major attack on poverty, increase the federal minimum wage to at least $2 an hour and extend coverage to 17 million workers.
- Assure all Americans the opportunity to live at standards above the poverty level by passing a strengthened Family Assistance Plan which would provide adequate jobs at decent wages for all those able to work.
- Improve existing housing legislation to construct 2.5 million new low and middle income housing units a year.
- Enact foreign trade legislation that will end government subsidies to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations and preserve U.S. jobs from being swept away in a flood of imports.
- Modernize the electoral system by (1) approving a constitutional amendment to eliminate the archaic electoral college and replace it with direct popular election of the President and Vice President; (2) revising the Corrupt Practices Act to stop campaign spending abuses, and (3) enacting a uniform federal voter registration system.
- Provide federal protection for workers' pension funds.
- Extend the right to bargain collectively to all federal government employes.
- Return to the commitment to consumer protection abandoned in the past session of Congress and by the Administration.
- Consolidate administration of civil rights legislation to end confusion and enhance enforcement.
- Reform the Federal Reserve System. This is of vital importance with a chairman who advocates 19th Century economic policies.

Workers believe in investing in America. The legislative program we seek is an extension of that belief—that this country must have faith in itself and invest in its own future.

The dividends of this investment will be prosperity, human dignity and a better life for all Americans.

Labor-Backed Programs:

New Law Takes Major Steps To Spur Low-Income Housing

THE 1970 HOUSING ACT broke new ground with labor-backed programs, despite Administration attempts to "merely extend some of the existing programs," an AFL-CIO spokesman noted in a network radio interview.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison listed authority for unions and other non-profit organizations to help build housing for farm and migratory workers, and federal assistance in the construction of dormitory-type quarters and new communities as major steps toward meeting national housing needs. He pointed out that two years ago, Congress set a 10-year goal of 26 million new housing units.

Denison said that even though high mortgage rates and land prices have slowed the pace of home building, "considerable opposition arose (in the House) . . . primarily from the Republican side of the aisle," to money for urban renewal and other federally-funded programs. He said he expects that future funding requests—particularly those for the New Communities Program—will be "heavily contested" in the new Congress.

"The real determination of whether the Administration will support that or not will be decided by the state of the economy six months to a year from now," he asserted. Denison appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Denison renewed the call for the president to use the authority Congress gave him to "ration and redirect credit . . . toward the building of homes."

He said that the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, George Romney, should also "order and direct" that the FHA-VA interest rate ceiling be cut from the present 8 percent to 7 percent now —and eventually to 6 percent. That would have a "psychological and direct impact on money in the housing field," he declared, and the banks would follow that lead and "drop their lending rates" as well.

Noting that "every 1 percent an interest rate drops cuts an average of $5,000 from the price of a dwelling over the lifetime of the mortgage," he predicted that such a move would "spur considerable home building."

Reporters questioning Denison on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY, the National Labor Relations Board is entering a new and crucial period of change as Nixon appointees take over.

Although the board's new chairman, Nixon appointee Edward B. Miller, has been in office only a matter of months, there is a perceptible but clear change in viewpoint from that of his predecessor Frank McCulloch. On a number of occasions, Miller has dissented from his colleagues who are holdovers from the Kennedy and Johnson Democratic days.

His dissents have not been overly startling ones. But they show a man who is management-oriented and is sometimes impatient with the rulings of his fellow members who, he obviously feels, are much too favorable to the labor position. This comes through in a number of recent cases.

In National Tape Corp., of Herrin, Ill., vs. the Textile Workers Union of America, Miller disagreed with his colleagues who found the company guilty of firing workers illegally because of union activities. He held, rather, that the employer had shown legitimate cause for the discharges. In addition, he declared that he found "without merit" the majority's finding that the workers had been fired for such activity.

In United Transportation Union Local 1023 vs. the Capitol Bus Co., in Washington, D.C., he again disagreed with his colleagues who found that certain picket line language was of minor importance and not the responsibility of the union. "This rationale, in my opinion," Miller declared, "leads to condonation of picket line misconduct in many situations. . . ."

Perhaps of greater significance was Miller's dissent in a case involving a question of an employer's "freedom of speech"—that is, how far can an employer go in attacking unions and making threats during an organization drive? Slowly but surely, the NLRB has been narrowing the limits to which an employer can go, resulting in management charges that its "freedom of speech" has been violated. Miller has clearly shown sympathy for this viewpoint.

In Tommy's Spanish Foods of Fullerton, Calif., vs. Meat Cutters Local Union 551, Miller disagreed with his colleagues who found that the employer had made a number of statements about his attitude toward the union which were violative of the act. Miller, on the other hand, found these same statements "simply lawful rhetoric, which the act does not forbid."

AGAINST this background of understanding of management problems with recalcitrant workers, is the melancholy story of the NLRB's helplessness in the face of employers who stubbornly and all too successfully use free speech and every other device to defeat organization of their workers. J. P. Stevens & Co. is not alone in these techniques.

In South Texas Chapter of Associated General Contractors of Corpus Christi vs. Laborers Local 1179, a trial examiner laid down certain "remedies" for unfair labor practices by the employer, but confessed in the same breath that the remedies were "of little value" in undoing the effects of the unfair labor practice.

His confession of futility is a classic example of NLRB helplessness to really crack down on a stubborn employer who is determined to kill unionism.

"In short," the trial examiner said, "the company will have 'won' practically even if it 'loses' legally, for the company will have enjoyed the old contract for the year in dispute whatever order may be entered or enforced."

We have, then, an NLRB which in the "real" world has been unable to devise adequate remedies against anti-union employers and, at the same time, we have a new chairman of the NLRB who already is showing his management orientation.

Instead of weakening the power of the NLRB, as management has been demanding, the evidence suggests that its hands should be strengthened in cases such as that of Stevens and the General Contractors.

CONSTRUCTION of low-income housing will be stepped-up by the 1970 Housing Act despite attempts by the Administration to merely rely on old programs, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Trial Examiner Hits Stevens on New Violations

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has found that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., big government textile contractor, still is discriminating against union members despite 11 previous NLRB rulings ordering the company to stop such violations of its employes' rights.

Examiner Marion C. Ladwig, after hearing the testimony of employes and management at a Stevens plant in Statesboro, Ga., found that plant supervisors illegally refused to grant a wage increase and promotion to one mechanic and denied overtime to another because of their union activities.

Both had been called as witnesses for the Textile Workers Union of America at a previous NLRB hearing into charges of discrimination against known union supporters. The testimony never was given because the company agreed to a stipulated settlement. Nevertheless the plant supervisors retaliated against the two workers with unfair and unequal treatment, the examiner ruled.

He recommended that Stevens be ordered to pay both employes the amount of earnings they lost and to promote one of the men to the same higher rating granted two other mechanics who stayed out of the union.

The examiner also urged an NLRB order against company punishment of any employe for joining TWUA and against denial of wage increases to any employe testifying at an NLRB trial.

NLRB records show that Stevens, in 10 years of legal battling, has managed to avoid bargaining with any union in spite of numerous court orders. Stevens is the nation's second largest textile firm.

High Jobless List Expands To 37 Areas

Thirty-seven of the nation's 150 major manpower centers were on the Labor Dept.'s list of "substantial" unemployment in December. The list was increased by one from November with the addition of New Jersey area of Paterson-Clifton-Passaic

The list of smaller areas suffering from substantial unemployment—a jobless rate of 6 percent or more—rose by six in December to 617. Eight new areas were added and two removed from the list.

"Persistent" unemployment prevails at 455 of the smaller job centers. This means that the jobless rate has been 6 percent or more for a year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

Four of the major manpower centers are also classified in the "persistent" category, the Labor Dept. noted.

The eight smaller areas added to the substantial unemployment list are Lewiston-Auburn, Me.; Hagerstown, Md.; Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.; Watertown, N.Y.; Salem, Ore.; St. Helens, Ore.; Bennettsville, S.C., and Port Angeles, Wash.

Greenville and Richton, Miss., were the smaller areas removed from the list of substantial unemployment.

The pattern of rising joblessness over the year was reflected in the increase in the number of major manpower centers on the substantial unemployment list—from five in December 1969 to 37 last month.

CHILD LABOR VIOLATIONS are a symptom of the current economic downturn with employers cutting corners to boost profits, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The public affairs program, produced by the AFL-CIO, is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

Child Labor Violations Jump 15 Percent in Year

Child labor, thought by many to have ended in the United States decades ago, is actually on the rise, an AFL-CIO economist noted in a network radio interview.

Citing a recent Labor Dept. report on Fair Labor Standards Act violations, which showed a 15 percent jump in the last year, Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said the 13,000 violations uncovered are probably only a small part of the problem.

There may be as many as "75,000 children . . . some of them as young as 7, or 8 or 9 . . . working during school hours or in hazardous occupations," he said. But with only 1,000 wage and hour inspectors for the entire country, the Labor Dept. is able to investigate "only about 3 percent of the firms" covered by the law.

Oswald appeared on a AFL-CIO produced public affairs network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Calling for a larger force of wage and hour inspectors and "more rigid enforcement" of the law's protections against child labor, he said he doubts that "ignorance leads an employer to hire" underage workers. "It is difficult to believe that an employer would not know when schools are in session or be ignorant of laws that have existed for more than 30 years," he declared.

Oswald said that employers who hire underage workers in violation of the law are not doing those youngsters or their parents any favor, regardless of the family's financial need.

"This is the one time in their lives that they are able to get the basic education they need to hold a job," he stressed, "and if they are spending their time at work rather than in school, they are handicapped for the rest of their lives" in finding and holding jobs.

He pointed out that although many child labor violations occur on farms, they are also found in many other industries, particularly retail trade and service establishments. He said the rise of violations is "a symptom of our current economic downturn," with employers cutting corners to make better profits, and "employing children because they can get them at rates lower than they can employ adults."

Oswald also said that a lowering of the federal minimum wage law for teenagers would not solve their employment problems, suggesting that "it would just switch unemployment between teenagers and adults."

Reporters questioning Oswald were Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

As Time Runs Out:

91st Congress Clears Some Major Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Nixon, who issued a surprise blast at the record of Congress before leaving for his California home, set off a constitutional controversy with what he intended as a "pocket veto" of a popular bill during a three-day Christmas recess of Congress.

When Congress is in session, the President must return a vetoed bill to Congress which then has an opportunity to pass it over his veto by a two-thirds vote. If he doesn't sign or veto a bill, it becomes law without his signature.

However, when Congress is not in session the President can kill a bill by not signing it. This is a pocket veto.

A group of senators and congressmen have challenged Nixon's announcement that he had pocket-vetoed a bill to finance training of family doctors to meet a critical nationwide shortage. They stressed that Congress was merely in a short-term recess and that the President's failure to return the legislation meant that the bill had become law. A showdown leading to a court test could come about if Congress voted funds for the program and the President refused to spend the money.

Conservatives on the House and Senate Agriculture committees used the adjournment deadline to push through a restrictive food stamp bill despite strong evidence that a majority of Congress wanted a more liberal program.

A food stamp bill clearly aimed at eliminating hunger in America had passed the Senate in 1969. The House Agriculture Committee kept food stamp legislation bottled up until mid-December. And when it reached the floor, a non-record vote taken with 200 House members absent set up a parliamentary situation that blocked consideration of a bipartisan substitute endorsed by liberals and moderates.

The conservative-dominated House-Senate conference committee accepted the most restrictive sections of the House bill and congressional liberals found themselves stymied. If no action were taken, the entire program would have expired on Dec. 31.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) bitterly protested that the mandatory work requirement would mean "visiting the sins of the fathers or the mothers or the aunts or the uncles on innocent children."

The entire household, including children, would be denied food stamps—as contrasted with the Senate bill which would have refused stamps only for an individual refusing suitable employment.

Despite Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill aimed at boosting wages of federal blue-collar workers, he was expected to sign the pay bill for 1.3 million salaried employes—and indirectly for the military services.

It will provide virtually automatic salary adjustments for federal employes to match private industry rates. Only if the President sought to deny a scheduled raise would Congress be involved. In such a case, the President would submit an alternate plan.

But if either the House or Senate rejected it, the original comparability figure would stand.

Starting in 1972, unions representing federal employes would be brought directly into the pay-setting procedure through a new Federal Employes Pay Council.

President Vetoes Bills For Pay, Benefit Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

vetoes and pledged to renew the battle in the new 92nd Congress.

Both the American Federation of Government Employes and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. charged that the "inflation" excuse was a subterfuge to block expansion of the collective bargaining principle in the federal government.

"The President has made clear his hostility to the extension of meaningful collective bargaining in the federal service," Metal Trades Pres. Maywood Boggs declared.

"The most significant provisions of the bill," Boggs said, "were those which strengthened the role of free collective bargaining in the establishment of wage rates. This is the direction that must be taken if federal employes are to be assured of fair wages and job conditions as a matter of right, rather than as a matter of politics."

Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes charged that Nixon's message "cynically used a phony cry of inflation" to keep nearly 800,000 blue-collar workers from bringing their paychecks into line with private industry.

The "true reason" for the veto, Griner suggested, was to deny wage grade employes an effective role in determining their pay scales "by keeping their union representatives outnumbered and outvoted" in the present "management-stacked system of blue-collar wage surveys and pay computation."

Griner made a "grim promise" that an even stronger bill will be pushed to enactment early in the new Congress.

The veto of the fire fighters retirement bill was protested in a telegram to Pres. Nixon by Fire Fighters Pres. Howard McClennan.

He told the President the veto appeared "incomprehensible" since legislation providing even superior retirement benefits for fire fighters in the District of Columbia had been signed by the President just a few months earlier.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS in backpay and interest is being distributed to 2,150 women workers by the Wheaton Glass Co. of Millville, N.J., on order of a U.S. District Court which found that the company had paid them less than men for performing the same work. The women, represented by Glass Bottle Blowers Local 219 which helped work out the settlement with the company, are receiving back pay plus 6 percent interest retroactive to Mar. 1, 1965. Four of the women, with checks ranging from $3,000 to $3,500, are, from left, Florence McCormick, Roberta Kishpaugh, Esther Henderson and Olive Shaaf. Standing behind them are Glass Blowers Executive Officer Pat Boochicchio, Local Pres. Asher Schwegel and Area Director William MacLuskie.

Nixon Signs Landmark Legislation:

Strict Enforcement Pledged On Federal Job Safety Law

Enforcement of the new occupational health and safety law has been assigned "a top priority," Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson announced.

His remarks at the signing ceremony for the bill responded to the earlier warning of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other union leaders that passage of the legislation will not automatically reduce the toll of on-the-job injuries, deaths and occupational ailments.

"There must be close scrutiny, constant policing and prompt and adequate enforcement" to accomplish the goals of the new law, Meany had stressed.

Hodgson pledged to government, union and business leaders gathered to witness Pres. Nixon's signature on the legislation that the Labor Dept. will administer the program "with all the vigor and momentum we can generate. From this day forward, the health and safety of the American worker becomes a top priority activity for this department."

The law does not go into effect until Apr. 28, and Hodgson told newsmen that the Labor Dept. is asking Congress for an $11 million supplemental appropriation to finance the program through the current fiscal year, which ends June 30th.

At full strength, Labor Dept. officials indicated, the enforcement program will be comparable in size to the department's wage-hour division which has some 2,000 employes.

"One of our biggest problems," Hodgson said, "is to find and train a staff of inspectors. There are not an adequate number of trained people in this field. This is one of the lessons we learned from the Mine Safety Act."

For the key new post of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Health & Safety, Hodgson said, he is seeking an "accomplished executive" who knows "the world of work" and can get along well with the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, which has an important research role, and with state governments, labor and industry.

The initial concentration on enforcement will be in industries with the poorest safety and health records—the "worst first," Hodgson said.

With Pres. Nixon listening, Hodgson painted a picture of the new law as the brainchild of the Nixon Administration—completely ignoring the labor-supported efforts of the Johnson Administration to pass a strong safety-health bill.

"Pres. Nixon triggered it all," Hodgson declared.

Actually, the final bill was substantially closer to the labor-supported legislation sponsored by two New Jersey Democrats—Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels—than to either the original Nixon Administration proposal or to the employer-backed House version authored by Rep. William A. Steiger (R-Wis.). But the final compromise worked out by a House-Senate conference committee was accepted by the Administration and the President said at the signing ceremony that its enactment was "the culmination of the American system at its best."

Major provisions of the new law, the Occupational Health & Safety Act of 1970, are as follows:

Purpose—The act provides for the setting and enforcement of nationwide occupational safety and health standards.

Coverage—The act applies to any business affecting interstate commerce. It is estimated that it will cover about 57 million wage earners in 4.1 million establishments.

Standard-setting—The act establishes a procedure whereby the Secretary of Labor sets safety and health standards with the assistance of advisory committees where appropriate. Any interested person is afforded an opportunity to present his views in this proceeding.

Employer Duty — Employers must comply with specific standards set by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, the act contains a "general duty" provision requiring employers to furnish a place of employment free from recognized hazards causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to workers.

Inspections—A labor or a management representative or both may accompany a federal official on an inspection of a factory. When an employe representative reports a violation of a standard and the Secretary of Labor finds such violation likely, a special investigation can be ordered.

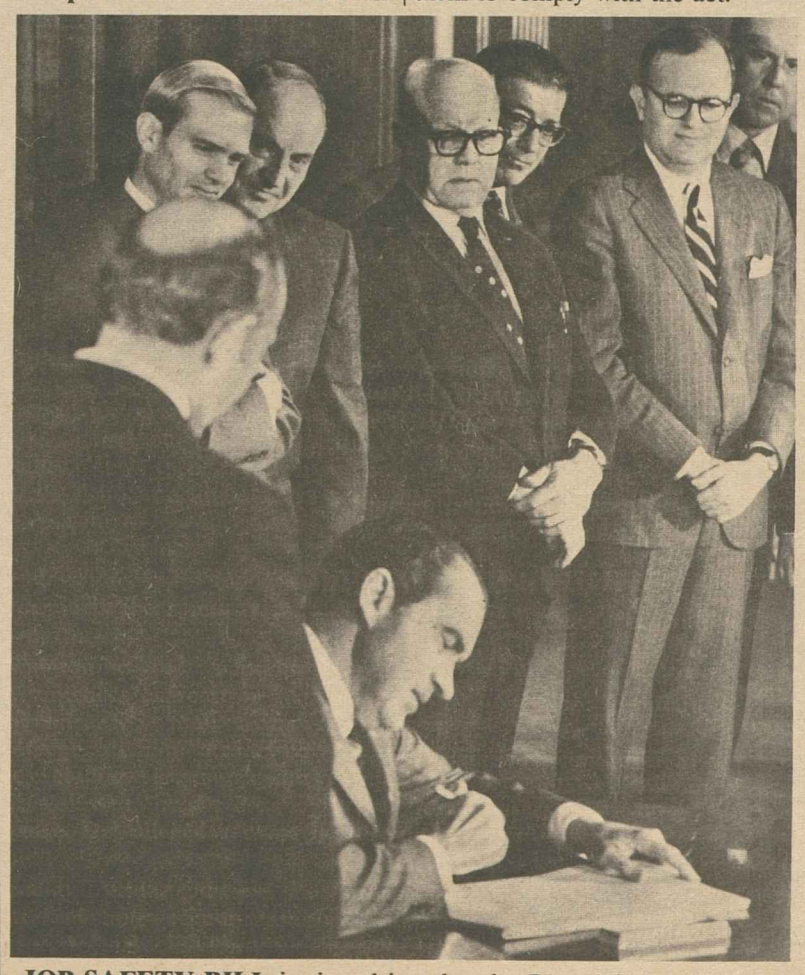
Enforcement—The Secretary of Labor will conduct investigations to determine employer compliance with safety and health standards. Where a violation of the standards is found, the Secretary will issue a citation to the employer specifying the violation and giving a reasonable period to correct the violation. If the employer desires to contest the findings, he may appeal to the Occupational Safety Health Review Commission which will cause an administrative proceeding to be held to determine whether the employer has violated the standards. The final judgment of the commission is appealable to a federal Court of Appeals.

Penalties—The bill provides civil penalties for violation of a standard. A criminal penalty—a fine up to $10,000 and up to six months imprisonment or both—may be imposed where there is a willful violation that results in death.

Other Provisions—The act provides for rapid court procedures to remedy conditions or practices that pose an imminent danger to the safety and health of employes.

In addition, the bill authorizes each state, after submission and approval of a state plan, to assume responsibility for the development and enforcement of standards. It requires the heads of all federal agencies to establish and maintain safety and health programs consistent with standards issued under the act.

It also provides for research programs, establishment of a National Institute on Occupational Safety & Health and a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, and economic assistance to small businesses to better enable them to comply with the act.



JOB SAFETY BILL is signed into law by Pres. Nixon at a ceremony in the Dept. of Labor auditorium. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and congressional, union and government officials were among those witnessing the signing.

Capt. Crooks, Masters-Mates Official, Dies

Salem, Ore. — Capt. Charles Crooks, who had held all three major offices in the Masters, Mates & Pilots successively over a nine-year period, died here after an illness of about a year. He was the union's secretary-treasurer when he died at age 50.

Crooks had "served his fellow workers with the diligence that becomes a true trade unionist," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland observed in a message of sympathy to the union.

The MM&P, of which Capt. Thomas F. O'Callaghan is president, said Crooks was the only member in the organization's 90-year history to be elected to all top union posts. He was president from 1961 to 1965, vice president from 1965 to 1968, and secretary-treasurer from 1968 to his death Dec. 29.

Born in Arizona, Crooks moved to California and then to Oregon. He was a seaman in the merchant marine during World War II, won a third mate's license in 1942 from the Maritime Commission Training School at Alameda, Calif., then a master's license.

New Holiday Law Adds Four 3-Day Weekends

The Monday holiday law that went into effect this year will assure many workers of at least four more three-day weekends each year.

Congress in 1968 approved shifting the observance of three holidays—Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day—to Monday and added Columbus Day as a legal public holiday to be observed on Monday. Labor Day will continue as a Monday holiday.

The other holidays, New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, will continue to be observed on their regular dates. But this year, Independence Day and Christmas fall on weekends, giving workers two more extended weekends.

These are the new Monday holidays:

- **Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.**
- **Memorial Day, last Monday in May.**
- **Columbus Day, second Monday in October.**
- **Veterans Day, fourth Monday in October.**

Forty-five states have approved the shifts. State legislatures still to act on the law are Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

White House Dusts Off Bill to Bar Rail Strikes

The Administration will attempt to resurrect legislation that would outlaw strikes in the transportation industry, especially on railroads, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson told reporters as he reviewed the Labor Dept.'s year and looked ahead.

Hodgson said passage of a bill to deal with national emergency disputes in transportation will be his department's number one goal this year. A similar measure was sought by the Administration last year but died without a hearing in Congress.

Describing the proposal as a move to "improve collective bargaining," the Secretary said that negotiations now conducted by railroad management and labor are "a farce."

The proposal centers on forcing settlement of a dispute by having an arbitrator choose between the final offer from either side of the bargaining table. The decision would be binding and strikes or lockouts would be barred.

"The crisis in railway bargaining is the most disappointing development in 1970," Hodgson declared.

He said that the one-day railroad strike last Dec. 10 may have triggered greater congressional and public support for a law to bar such strikes.

Hodgson suggested that another railroad crisis is likely Mar. 1 when the congressionally-imposed strike ban runs out.

If the new Administration proposal is anything like the last year's measure, the law would give the President sweeping powers in transportation disputes in the airline, railroad, longshore, maritime and trucking industries.

The old proposal would have virtually repealed the Railway Labor Act and would have added new sections to the Taft-Hartley Act covering the five industries.

At that time, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany condemned a key provision of the proposal as "a novel form of compulsory arbitration" which labor considers incompatible with "principles of democracy."

Hodgson also indicated that steps may be initiated to curb wage settlements in the construction industry. He charged that "the number of strikes and the astronomical level of wage settlements in this industry is ruinous."

He also proposed that an audit be made of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires employers to pay the prevailing area wage rate on federal construction projects, to determine if "it had not cost the taxpayers a lot of money."

However, he said that the Administration currently has "no blueprint" for handling negotiations in the construction industry.

Other legislative proposals considered high on the Administration's priority list, Hodgson observed, are welfare reform and a manpower program. Last year, welfare reform died in the Senate and Pres. Nixon vetoed the manpower bill.

Additional goals for 1971 cited by Hodgson were improved protection for workers' pensions, increased job opportunities for Negroes, some sort of labor law protection for farm workers, and improved U.S. relations within the International Labor Organization.

Group Health Unit Elects Cohelan

Jeffery Cohelan, who fought for improved health services during six terms as a Democratic congressman from California, has been named executive director of the Group Health Association of America.

Cohelan was named by the GHAA board of directors to succeed Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, who is retiring but will continue to serve the organization as a consultant. A former officer of a Teamsters local union, Cohelan was an early advocate of multiple-choice health and welfare plans in California.

The Group Health board also announced the appointment of James F. Doherty to a new post of legislative representative. Doherty is counsel of the House Banking Committee and previously served as an AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Joseph Tomaszek Dies, New England Staffer

Dorchester, Mass. — Joseph F. Tomaszek, AFL-CIO representative in the New England region, died in a hospital here after a heart attack suffered on New Year's Day. He was 60.

Tomaszek has been a member of the organizing staff of the AFL-CIO and the former CIO since 1953. Before that he had represented the Furniture Workers in New England and upper New York State and the Textile Workers Union of America in Massachusetts. His wife Norine and a son survive in Randolph, Mass.

Full Union Rights:

Labor Presses Laws For Public Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

who have been subject to repressive legislation already on the books.

An introductory policy statement accompanying the model laws notes that "the denial by some public employers of the right of employes to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to various forms of strife and unrest with the consequent effect of obstructing public business.

"Experience in private and public employment has also proved," the statement says, "that protection by law of the right of employes to organize and bargain collectively safeguards employes and the public from injury, impairment and interruptions of services."

Principal provisions of the model state law are as follows:

Employes' Rights — The law would guarantee the right of employes to organize and join unions and require the recognized union to represent all employes fairly—whether members or not.

It would authorize a union security agreement, an agency shop, requiring that all employes in the bargaining unit pay union dues even if they elect not to join.

Employers would be required to check off union dues when authorized by workers, but in cases where one union has gained exclusive recognition, the employer could not check off dues for another labor organization.

Both employer and employe groups would be forbidden from engaging in unfair labor practices involving union organization and collective bargaining. Employers and unions would be required to bargain on all conditions of employment.

Labor Relations Board—A Public Employe Relations Board would be established consisting of three members appointed by the governor to administer the act.

This board would be similar in power and function to the National Labor Relations Board in the private sector. It would have the power to hold hearings and issue subpoenas and would decide the unit appropriate for collective bargaining in cases where that issue is raised.

Elections—A union representing 30 percent of the employes in a bargaining unit would be entitled to an election to obtain exclusive representation. Other unions would be allowed to appear on the ballot only if they represented at least 10 percent of the employes.

Contracts—Contracts could provide for final and binding arbitration of grievances, including disciplinary grievances, and arbitration decisions would be enforceable in the courts.

Wages and other matters which have been negotiated and which require legislative approval would be submitted—by the employer—to the appropriate legislative body.

The legislative branch of government would then have 30 days in which to act. If legislators took no action within the time limit, the negotiated contract or agreement would be approved automatically.

If the legislative body rejected the agreement, the law would require the resumption of good-faith bargaining.

Mediation and Fact-Finding—The parties involved could agree on their own fact-finding or arbitration procedure for resolving disputes. If there is no mutual agreement, however, the law provides for a tri-partite panel of fact-finders who would be required to make recommendations, but who also could engage in mediation.

'Sit Down and Let's Talk!'

Pittsburgh Teachers Strike for New Pact

Pittsburgh—Union teachers, unable to reach contract agreement in talks that started last May, walked out Jan. 4 and set up picket lines at 110 public schools enrolling 73,000 pupils.

It was the second strike in the history of Teachers Local 400, representing 3,400 classroom employes, but the first under a new state law that gives legal sanction to strikes by public employes after specified procedures are exhausted. The law went into effect last Oct. 21.

The parent union, the American Federation of Teachers, reported two other strikes under the same law. Members of AFT Local 2026 at the Community College of Philadelphia have been out since Dec. 2 seeking improved wages and working conditions. In Scranton, an AFT local representing 500 public school employes struck Dec. 23 and stayed out when talks failed to produce an agreement by Jan. 4.

Negotiations are continuing in all three work stoppages.

Pittsburgh School Superintendent Louis J. Kishkunas asked the Pennsylvania State Labor Relations Board to mediate the dispute, which the union said is being prolonged by the school board's reluctance to accept classroom conditions as a subject for bargaining.

The union won bargaining rights for all educational department employes after an 11-day strike in 1968. A first contract, negotiated at that time, expired Dec. 31 and the walkout followed. A rival group, the Pittsburgh Teachers Education Association, claims the union has never been certified but Local 400 disputes the charge.

The union seeks higher wage schedules, smaller classes, expanded special education, physical education and reading programs for Pittsburgh pupils, and other changes in teaching effectiveness.

"We feel these involve working conditions for teachers, and should be in the contract," said Local Vice Pres. Rufus Jordan. School officials contend that these are policy matters to be decided only by the administration.

On wages, union negotiators want a starting annual salary of $8,000 for teachers with a bachelor's degree and a top of $13,900 after 10 years. Schedules in the old contract started at $7,600 and rose to $11,600 in 11 steps.

For holders of a master's degree in education, the union is seeking a range of $9,500 to $15,400 instead of the former range of $8,000 to $12,600.

The school system offered a 3-percent raise in salary schedules but union members voted, 1,206 to 57, to hold out for more acceptable terms.

In other labor disputes here, custodial workers walked out briefly but returned after accepting a better contract offer. They are represented by State, County & Municipal Employes Local 297. Also on strike are 220 members of the Printing Pressmen who voted to reject a settlement offer by the Pittsburgh Press, and 3,000 city and county employes including sanitation men, road crews, drivers, plumbers, mechanics and laborers.

Resumption of Talks Ordered In N.Y. Dispute

New York—A State Supreme Court justice stepped into a contract dispute between the city and 11,000 of its employes by ordering both sides to resume good-faith bargaining.

Justice William Kapelman, former state assembly member from the Bronx, said he would hold back a ruling on injunctions sought by the city and Fire Fighters Local 94 to give them further time for negotiations.

Kapelman directed the union to end its "job action" and resume full performance of duty by its 11,300 members; ordered the city to withdraw—with prejudice—its injunction petition against the union under the Taylor no-strike law, and agreed to keep jurisdiction over the firemen's refusal-to-bargain lawsuit pending further developments.

The justice said negotiations covering all matters in dispute must be resumed under the direction of Eric J. Schmertz, mediator. The talks must be "sincere, diligent, complete and without any unnecessary delays," he specified.

The firemen's union submitted contract proposals Oct. 9 and, when its contract expired Dec. 31 without any satisfactory reply from city negotiators, launched a "job action" under which members answered fire alarms but refused other duties. The city sought its injunction at this point.

Two other employe groups with 41,000 members are allied with the firemen in seeking contract improvements—the Uniformed Sanitationmen and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

1-9-71

Defense Dept. Accused of Boosting Lettuce Purchases to Break Strike

Los Angeles—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has filed suit accusing the Defense Dept. of boosting its purchases of lettuce from a major California-Arizona grower in a conspiracy to break the UFWOC lettuce strike.

The class action suit seeking millions of dollars in damages for thousands of farm workers, was filed in federal court here against Melvin R. Laird, in his capacity as Secretary of Defense, and grower Bud Antle, Inc., based in Salinas, Calif.

The suit was entered on behalf of UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez and all farm workers of California and Arizona.

The suit contends that while the Defense Dept. bought from Antle 8.3 percent of the lettuce purchased for the armed forces during the entire 1970 fiscal year ended last June 30, purchases from Antle for the first quarter of the 1971 fiscal year jumped to 29.1 percent.

Jerry Cohen, UFWOC chief counsel, charged at a news conference announcing the filing of the suit that the Secretary of Defense "has decided to use his authority to become a buyer of last resort" for the struck lettuce.

This, he said, was a "violation of a multiplicity of federal constitutional, statutory and regulatory provisions at great expense to the American taxpayer."

Cohen charged further that while Antle sales to the Defense Dept., have escalated grossly, armed forces' lettuce purchases from Interharvest, another major grower that has signed union contracts with UFWOC, "have decreased markedly."

"This is a boycott against a unionized grower and we want to know why," Cohen declared.

While the suit was being filed here seeking damages and injunctive relief under the Civil Rights Act and other federal laws, other action was underway in Washington.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), whose Migratory Labor subcommittee probed similar Defense Dept. escalation of grape purchases in 1969, has announced plans for a probe of the government's lettuce buying.

At the 1969 Senate hearings, the Defense Dept.'s claim that it was "neutral" in the dispute was sharply challenged by AFL-CIO Organizing Director William L. Kircher and UFWOC leaders.

UFWOC has been involved in a labor dispute with Antle and other growers in California and Arizona, one result of which was the jailing of Chavez for 20 days until Christmas Eve for refusing to call off the strike and boycott activity against Antle.

Cohen said that the Farm Workers' activities have caused the price of lettuce to drop markedly and this is one reason why the Defense Dept. has come to Antle's rescue." He noted that the suit accuses the department of buying lettuce grown by Antle at prices substantially higher than the prevailing market price.

As an example he cited purchases on Dec. 15 by the Defense Personnel Subsistence Center in Los Angeles of 49,320 pounds of lettuce from Antle at 12.3 cents per pound or $5.54 a crate. Cohen said the prevailing market price on that day was $3.50 a crate for the highest quality of wrapped lettuce sold in Los Angeles.

The suit asks $15,000 actual and $30,000 punitive damages from Antle for each of the thousands of plaintiffs and it asks that the court bar Antle for three years from submitting bids to the Defense Dept.

Leo F. Flynn Dies, Retired AFL-CIO Staffer

Port Angeles, Wash.—Funeral services were held here for Leo F. Flynn, who retired in 1956 after 30 years of Seattle area labor service. He was 84 when he died in December.

Flynn was area representative for the former AFL until merger, when he became assistant regional director for the AFL-CIO. He served a six-year term on the Washington State Personnel Board. Survivors include his wife Myra, two brothers and two sisters, all of the Pacific Coast area.

Krause Named New President Of Rail Carmen

Kansas City, Mo.—Anthony L. Krause, assistant president of the Railway Carmen, is the new president of the union succeeding George L. O'Brien. The latter stepped down for health reasons Dec. 31 and Krause took over automatically, as the union constitution provides.

Krause is a native of Hammond, Ind., who began work as a car builder in 1924 and switched to a carman's job at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's Chicago terminal in 1929. He held office on the local and regional levels until 1958, when he became a Carmen's vice president. The union's 1968 convention chose him as assistant president in 1968.

O'Brien had been president since 1966. He helped organize a carmen's lodge in 1934 at Chicago, and was elected a union vice president in 1941. He became assistant president 14 years later.

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New Tax Break to Business Nixon Answer to Recession

Nearly 5 Million:

Unemployment Up To Nine-Year High

A nine-year high was hit in December as the unemployment rate climbed to 6 percent with no relief in sight.

The rise affected almost all categories of workers: adult men and women, married men, white-collar and blue-collar workers, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Joblessness Rises 58% During Year

Unemployment rose a staggering 58 percent during 1970 as the nation slipped deeper and deeper into recession.

At the start of the year, 3.1 million persons were looking for jobs and not finding them.

By year-end, the number had grown to 4.9 million. On a percentage basis, 60 out of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were out of work in December as compared with 35 out of 1,000 at the start of the year.

Even averaged out over the year, the 1970 unemployment statistics bore out the sluggish economy's inability to provide jobs for an expanding workforce.

The average jobless rate for the year was 4.9 percent—compared with the 3.5 percent average of 1969. The average number of persons jobless during the year was 4.1 million, up from a 2.9 million average in 1969.

The labor force grew by nearly 2 million during the year, reflecting normal population growth, a reduction in the armed forces and an in-

(Continued on Page 3)

In human terms, it meant that tens of thousands more workers drew their last paychecks, that the already long lines at state employment service offices grew still longer, and that the word from employers was "No Help Wanted."

Although nonfarm payroll employment rose by 290,000 as most of the workers involved in the auto strike returned to their jobs, the number of persons out of work rose to 4,974,000, seasonally adjusted, from 4,858,000 in November.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had warned last February that the 6-percent mark could be reached by the end of the year unless the Administration changed its policies.

Federation Research Director Nat Goldfinger said that the 6 percent unemployment rate "is a tragedy that could have and should have been averted."

"We take no satisfaction in the fact that Pres. Meany's forecast was accurate," Goldfinger added.

The unemployment rate moved up from 5.8 percent in November —and up 3.5 percent from a year ago.

Long-term unemployment was up significantly in December, increasing the number of workers out of a job 15 weeks or longer to 1.3 million from 1 million in November, the BLS noted. Only a half-million workers were listed on long-term unemployment in December 1969.

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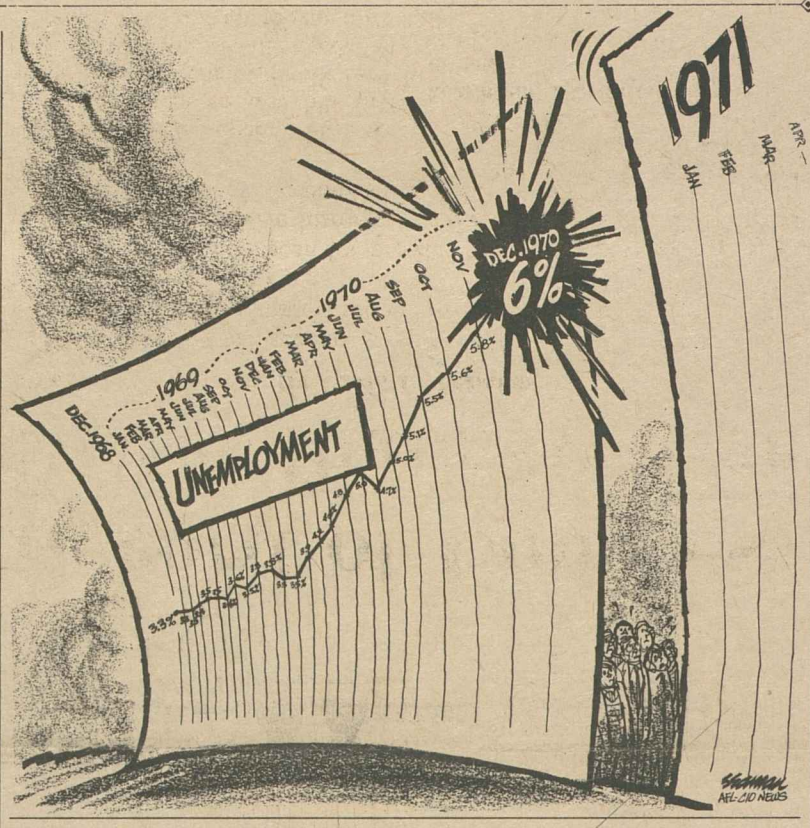

Despite Vetoes:

Record of Congress Better than Average

By David L. Perlman

The record of the second session of the 91st Congress is substantially better on labor's scorecard than the "do-nothing" label Pres. Nixon sought to pin on it.

In fact, if it hadn't been for presidential vetoes, 1970 would have gone down in legislative history as a vintage year—with a far better than average list of accomplishments.

One of the President's nine vetoes killed a manpower bill that would have launched a public service jobs program urgently needed in a period of high unemployment.

Another veto blocked a major election reform—a ceiling on political spending for television and radio time during campaigns. And the President resisted congressional efforts to reshape the nation's spending priorities by vetoing education, housing, health and federal employe legislation.

There were also important areas, of course, where Congress failed to act.

The 1970 session ended without final approval of needed social security improvements, national health insurance, trade legislation, minimum wage updating, welfare reform and direct presidential elections.

Some action taken was sharply disappointing, such as the restrictive food stamp bill bulldozed through in the dying days of the session.

Nevertheless, this was the year in which a landmark occupational health and safety bill was finally enacted.

It was a year that saw 18-year-olds get the vote, along with an extension of the civil rights Voting Rights Act and a curb on state residence requirements for voting in presidential elections.

Congress approved collective bargaining rights for postal workers as part of a negotiated reorganization package and set up a new comparability salary system for federal white collar employes.

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Giveaway Plan Called 'Incredible'

By John R. Oravec

The Nixon Administration announced a multi-billion dollar depreciation tax windfall for business and industry as its answer to the nation's recession.

The money will come out of federal tax revenues, which will mean that America's workers will be paying an increased share of the tax burden.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland termed the Administration's action "incredible."

"The President is helping those who need it the least at the expense of those who need it the most," Kirkland charged.

"It is not the nation's wealthy corporations that need help; it is the workers who are struggling to keep their heads above water and to pay the property taxes and school taxes that already burden them disproportionately," he added.

Kirkland said the labor movement "is deeply disturbed by Pres. Nixon's further commitment to the 'trickle-down' theory of economics. In this time of recession, inflation and 6 percent unemployment, it is incredible that the President can find no better action than to extend a tax windfall of several billion dollars to the nation's corporations."

He charged that Nixon's "bonanza to business undoes much of the progress toward tax justice made by Congress."

Pres. Nixon ordered the new "assets depreciation range system" into effect in what he said was a move to create jobs, promote economic growth, make U.S. goods more competitive overseas and

(Continued on Page 8)

HEW Delays Radiation Safeguards For Underground Uranium Miners

The AFL-CIO expressed concern over a six-month postponement in the adoption of lower radiation-exposure levels for underground uranium miners and asked the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to explain the reason.

At the request of HEW Sec. Elliott L. Richardson, Pres. Nixon granted the extension of the older, higher exposure levels to give federal agencies more time to study the effects of the new limitations.

An order setting the new standards was to have gone into effect Jan. 1. It was issued at the urging of organized labor during the last days of the Johnson Administration to reduce the hazard of radiation-induced lung cancer among uranium miners.

The U.S. Public Health Service has estimated that of the 6,000 men who have mined uranium on the Colorado Plateau, between 600 and 1,100 will eventually die of lung cancer. More than 170 already have died, according to public health officials.

A report published in August 1968 by the now-defunct Federal Radiation Council showed that in a group of 3,414 uranium miners, there were 62 deaths from lung cancer over a 17-year period—or, about six times the normal rate of death from the disease.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Natural Resources & Atomic Energy, questioned the postponement of the new radiation restrictions in a letter to Secretary Richardson.

(Continued on Page 8)

Government Hikes White-Collar Pay

The federal government's 1.3 million white-collar employes have collected their first installment under the Pay Comparability Act passed shortly before Congress adjourned.

As of the first pay period in January, their pay went up an average of 5.96 percent—based on a survey of private industry pay by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Under the terms of the law, the increase was put into effect by Pres. Nixon without the need for further congressional action.

RAISED HANDS of delegates to a special convention of Leather Goods Workers signify a nearly unanimous approval to raise per capita payments and local dues.

Leather Union Votes Per Capita Increase

New York—The Leather Goods workers voted an increase in both minimum local dues and per capita at a special convention.

The nearly unanimous vote of the 351 delegates raised minimum local dues to $6 per month and the per capita to $2. The local minimum had been $4.33 and the per capita $1.21.

A percentage of the new per capita will be used exclusively to achieve the union's goal of contract uniformity, Pres. Charles Feinstein told the convention.

Feinstein said the handbag industry would be the first target in the quest for uniform contracts. The two largest affiliates of the union are already "zeroing in" on the handbag industry, Feinstein said, and once this is accomplished the luggage industry would be next.

Feinstein also reported an increase in membership of 25 percent since the present administration took office in January of 1970. A total of 12,000 members has been added, bringing the membership to 50,000.

This growth was attributed to what Feinstein called the union's "new spirit of unity and teamwork which exists in our union today." He also pledged a similar effort in the legislative field to provide for job security through a trade bill that will curb the impact of imports through quotas.

James C. Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told the convention that the Leather Goods workers' achievements in "the very tough year" of 1970 were a parallel to what went on in other parts of the labor movement.

As proof that progress can be made "in the face of extremely adverse circumstances," Gildea cited the General Electric strike, in which "the principle of collective bargaining was defended against a massive onslaught;" breakthroughs in recognition and the right to bargain for farm workers and postal workers and the rejection of Supreme Court nominations which would have transformed the court "into a partisan political tool" Gildea said that 1970 was a particularly tough year since the entire economy was stagnated "because of wrong and misguided government policies." Gildea said it took the 1970 elections to convince Pres. Nixon that he had "to shift his economic gears."

"But the grinding and the groaning in the country's financial transmission box show that he can't even shift gears with a sure hand," Gildea said.

The convention was also addressed by two New York state officials, Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz and newly appointed industrial commissioner Louis L. Levine.

Rail Strike Ban Spurs Call For U.S. Takeover

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union at an annual meeting of officers adopted a policy statement calling for federal operation of railroads if Congress and the courts continue to control rail labor relations.

For many years, UTU Pres. Charles Luna said, the Railway Labor Act "has been twisted and bent to the advantage of railroads. Collective bargaining has ceased to exist in the true sense of the word."

Since the UTU began negotiating with management a year ago, other unions have successfully negotiated contracts "in an atmosphere of free collective bargaining, including the right to strike." But, said Luna, "when we tried to strike it was all over, by court order. Now we are headed for another crisis on Mar. 1"—the deadline set by Congress for settlement of four-union contract negotiations with the railroads.

Congress already has taken a step toward nationalization of railroads by establishing a semi-public corporation to operate most inter-city passenger trains, Luna pointed out.

Union officers at their meeting here noted that rail employers "demand that employes accept increasingly substandard wages and conditions" and abandon work rules negotiated at the sacrifice of other benefits over the years.

'Appallingly Inadequate':

Rail Passenger Plan Scored by 20 Unions

Twenty unions representing most of the nation's railway employes have called a proposed new U.S. railroad passenger network "appallingly inadequate" and urged Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe to improve it.

The Administration's plan calls for 16 basic rail routes serving 14 major cities. The system, under the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 passed by Congress last October, will be operated by the National Railroad Passenger Corp., a semi-public utility called Railpax for short.

The plan involves a "frightful emasculation" of existing service and should be "radically revised" to provide passenger service by rail between all parts of the nation and all major metropolitan areas, the unions said in a joint statement by the Congress of Railway Unions and the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The two organizations submitted their comments to Volpe in a 49-page document asserting that his proposal misconstrues the new Railpax act and violates the intent of Congress in enacting the law. They said that whereas members of Congress expressed the intention of maintaining 80 percent of present passenger service initially, the Volpe proposal would cut this to a little over 40 percent.

The Volpe plan has been called inadequate also by state governors, city mayors, members of Congress, representatives of passengers and others.

The rail labor statement to Volpe noted these "glaring omissions" from Volpe's list of proposed "city-pair end points" for continued service: "No Washington-Chicago route; no North-South service on the entire Pacific Coast; no service throughout the Southwest or across the South; and nothing in central and northern New England."

The unions listed 27 major metropolitan areas that now have "substantial through rail service" but would be guaranteed no such service under Volpe's original plan.

They said "the system this report would permit to exist would not be a national system" but a "truncated regional system serving basically two cities, Chicago and New York, with less service" than they now have.

The unions urged a six-point revision of Volpe's plan, including preservation of about 80 percent of the trains now operating.

Under the law, all railroads will be eligible to turn their pasenger service over to Railpax, which may add new service but may not cut back on service during the period May 1, 1971 to July 1, 1973. Railroads which do not take part in Railpax must continue to operate all present passenger service until Jan. 1, 1975.

Participating railroads will be required to put into Railpax cash or equipment sums based on their present claimed losses from passenger operations. The initial capitalization of $40 million for operating passenger trains is to be furnished from federal tax money.

Railpax will contract with the railroads to operate the trains in the basic system with their present crews, under protective provisions won by rail unions over the years. The law does not provide any method for appealing provisions of the basic plan adopted by the Secretary of Transportation, rail unions point out.

NLRB Upholds Wearing Of Union Badge on Job

Workers have the right to wear union insignia on the job, even when installing equipment in another employer's plant, a National Labor Relations Board examiner has ruled.

Trial Examiner Arthur Leff found two employers in Orangeburg, S.C., broke the labor law when they told Gerald O. Smoak, a member of the Communications Workers to remove a pocket guard containing a union message before installing telephone equipment in a customer's plant.

He ruled that Southern Bell Telephone Co. and Fabric Services, Inc., had no right to require Smoak to remove a pen-guard with the message: "CWA. It Doesn't Cost—It Pays. Join CWA-AFL-CIO."

Leff said the freedom of employes to wear insignia declaring their union identity "is a form of expression that is basic to the full employment of their right to become and remain union members."

Smoak is a long-time member and former officer of CWA. Southern Bell had sent him to the Fabric Services' plant to perform repair work and the company's personnel director said he was not willing to let Smoak work in the plant as long as he wore a union pocket protector. Smoak reported the incident to his supervisor, who instructed him to remove the pocket protector "if that was what Fabric Services wanted."

Smoak took off the union badge, returned to the customer's premises and finished his assignment. His union then filed charges, claiming his rights had been invaded.

Leff upheld the union. The principle has long been recognized, he said, that the right of employes to wear union insignia at work is a form of union activity "safeguarded" by the law in the absence of special circumstances endangering employe discipline or uninterrupted production.

No such circumstances were present at Orangeburg, Leff said. Therefore, there "appears to be no reason on principle for denying to employes whose work functions carry them to the premises of others the same protection . . . accorded employes generally" to wear badges or pocket guards declaring "their identification with and support of the union."

The examiner recommended that the two employers be ordered by the NLRB to stop imposing, maintaining or enforcing any rule prohibiting employes working on its premises from wearing union insignia.

New York City Steps Up Drive Against Exploitation of Workers

New York—A stepped-up drive to stamp out the abuse of workers—unjust firings, substandard wages, poor working conditions and unfair labor practices—is taking shape here under the direction of the Mayor's Committee on Exploitation of Workers.

The committee, made up of leaders representing labor, churches, the community and business, is headed by Benjamin McLaurin of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Mayor John V. Lindsay recently reappointed Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council to the committee. Eight other new committee members from labor include Pres. Leon Sverdlove of the Jewelry Workers.

Currently, the committee is distributing 20,000 pamphlets printed in English and Spanish alerting workers to services available to victims of unfair labor practices.

Iushewitz said the mayor's action "focused attention on the plight of minorities." Estimating that 300,000 workers in the city are paid less than the $1.85-an-hour state minimum wage, he declared: "Our major job is to end abuses of workers' rights," whether by employers or by "racket unions" that spring up in a number of industries.

At a City Hall ceremony, Lindsay said "workers' rights are human rights. . . . Low-wage jobs, on-the-job abuses and corrupt union practices injure not only the worker but also the law-abiding employer and the labor movement."

The executive order, he said, was designed "to provide the mayor's committee with a formal mandate to investigate and identify flagrant violations of employe rights, and to report its findings and recommendations to me. By protecting the rights of workers, we protect both the moral and economic climate of our city."

The committee was first formed by former Mayor Robert F. Wagner in 1958. The present mayor directed members to meet at least four times a year, and to interview complainants in its offices at 225 Broadway with the aid of a staff provided by the city's Economic Development Administration.

As part of its duty to make recommendations, the committee may evaluate current laws and propose new laws, arrange hearings on substandard labor conditions, identify neighborhoods where unsatisfactory conditions exist, and assist complainants with labor problems.

Textile Workers Name Hoyman Vice President

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America named Scott M. Hoyman of Charlotte, N.C., as a vice president and executive council member succeeding Adolph Benet, of Philadelphia, who resigned for health reasons.

Hoyman is 50, and has been on the union staff since 1948.

Wages Too Low:

Pay Raises Needed, Economist Asserts

Bigger take-home pay for America's workers is needed to help pull the nation out of its economic slump, a prominent economist maintains.

Leon H. Keyserling, who headed the President's Council of Economic Advisers during the Truman Administration, gives his prescription for ending the recession in a study published by the prestigious Conference for Economic Progress.

Increased buying power for workers—wage increases above the level of climbing prices—is the major ingredient.

Keyserling calls for a "shift to vigorous expansionary policies" that go far beyond any now under official consideration to restore a pattern of growth to the economy.

The Nixon economic game plan "has failed miserably" and has put the nation in an "absolute economic recession," Keyserling declares.

This failure, combined with economic stagnation from mid-1966, means that hundreds of billions of dollars in potential gross national product has been forfeited, he says. The results are the sharpest rise in unemployment and consumer prices in many years.

In calling for stepped-up expansionary policies, Keyserling urges increased federal government spending and an expanded money supply by the Federal Reserve System.

Linked directly to these proposals is the need for increased real wage purchasing power.

Keyserling says that expansionary fiscal and monetary policies alone cannot restore full economic growth since undue restraints on real wage expansion could cancel out these policies.

Purchasing power currently lags behind prices because of the wage-price guidelines that were in effect from 1961 to 1966, he observes.

The study also charges that these guidelines helped stabilize prices "only by causing real wage rate gains to be far below productivity gains."

After 1966, real wages continued to lag behind the growth in productivity and the needs of the economy. This wage lag contributed greatly to stagnation and recession, Keyserling asserts.

He suggests that real wages between now and 1972 must grow at a faster rate than the rest of the economy to overcome the lag and offset any further increases in living costs. Wage rate increases also must provide much purchasing power stimulus to expand jobs.

Recent wage contracts and those coming up for negotiation "are not excessive in terms of these needs," Keyserling stresses.

Even if reasonable price stability were assured in the future, expanded buying power would still be needed to contribute to real economic growth, he notes.

"An attempt to restore price stability by restrictive wage policies would have little or no net expansionary effects," he stressed. "Wage increases have been chasing previous price increases . . . and the 'administered' price increases have not been due to the wage increases."

The current clamor for a lopsided income policy, Keyserling observes, continues to indict the wage earner for inflation and wrongly looks on wages as business costs instead of recognizing their key role in economic expansion.

TEACHER UNION officers held a "fly-in" at Baltimore's Friendship Airport to report on experiences with performance contracts, vouchers and other current threats to teacher status in the classroom. AFT Pres. David Selden, right, addresses some of the 130 conference delegates.

Unemployment Rises To Nine-Year Record

(Continued from Page 1)

Adult women accounted heavily for the rise in the December unemployment as their rate was up to 5.7 percent from 5.5 percent the month earlier. For adult men, the jobless rate rose to 4.3 from 4.2 percent, the BLS said.

The teenage unemployment rate remained at 17.5 percent. And while the rate held steady for white workers at 5.5 percent, it jumped to 9.3 percent for Negroes and other minorities from 8.8 percent in November.

For blue-collar workers unemployment rose to 7.7 percent from 7.4 percent in November, while the rate for white-collar workers increased two-tenths of 1 percent to 3.7 percent.

Among major industry groups, the unemployment for construction workers was 11 percent, an increase of 1.9 percent over the month. In December 1969 the rate was 6 percent.

A decrease in unemployment in the durable goods industry was more than offset by jobless increases in the nondurable goods sector, boosting unemployment in manufacturing to 7.5 percent from 7.2 percent in November.

About 300,000 auto workers were returned to the payrolls following the end of the General Motors strike, but manufacturing employment was still 370,000 below the pre-strike level of September, the BLS noted.

Virtually all of the employment increase in manufacturing occurred in the five durable goods industries most heavily affected by the strike. Employment rose 255,000 in transportation equipment, 45,000 in fabricated metals, 40,000 in electrical equipment, 25,000 in primary metals and 15,000 in machinery.

Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the BLS, said that not all the workers laid off because of the secondary effects of the auto strike have been rehired.

He said that economic conditions have worsened since the strike started and it's likely many of these will not be returned to work.

Earlier, the Administration blamed much of the rise in unemployment on the strike.

The average workweek in manufacturing rose one-tenth of 1 hour in December to 39.7 hours, seasonally adjusted, but it was 1 full hour below the year-ago month. Factory overtime declined one-tenth of 1 hour to 2.6 hours, the lowest since April 1963.

For all production and nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, the average workweek remained at 37 hours. Over the year, it was six-tenths of 1 hour lower.

A relatively low level of hiring in the retail and wholesale trade for the Christmas season was reflected with an increase in the jobless rate from 6.1 to 6.4 percent, the BLS noted.

Teachers Win Wage Boosts In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh—Public school teachers stayed out of classes for a week to win yearly raises of $600 to $1,250 and major improvements in working conditions in a new two-year agreement.

The American Federation of Teachers, reporting on three other contract disputes, said 21,000 members walked out of 533 Chicago public schools Jan. 12 in a dispute over wages and class size; the faculty of the Community College of Philadelphia settled a strike that started Dec. 2, and AFT's Scranton local union continued to stay out in a walkout that began Dec. 23.

Chicago schools have 578,000 pupils, and Pittsburgh schools 73,000. The Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Scranton walkouts were the first under a new state law permitting strikes by public employes after specified procedures are exhausted.

Pittsburgh teachers returned Jan. 11 after voting to ratify a four-step system of raises. The agreement will hike the salary schedule for bachelor's-degree holders from the current $7,600-$11,600 to $8,500-$13,600 by September 1972, and the current scale of $9,200-$13,800 for those with the doctor of philosophy degree to $10,100-$16,300 in the same period.

The Board of Education agreed to recognize AFT Local 400 as exclusive bargaining representative of all Pittsburgh teachers. It accepted a grievance mechanism with binding arbitration in disputes, and agreed to hire 71 additional teachers in the 1971-72 school year to help reduce class size.

The contract calls for complete funding by the board for physical education and athletics in junior-senior high schools; improved reporting and review procedures in school discipline cases; and two-week summer employment for secondary school counselors on a trial basis.

The union achieved improvement in programs aimed at reducing class interruptions to a minimum, establishing a stated lunch period and other working conditions.

Joblessness Up 58 Percent in 1970, Nation Slumps Deeper in Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in women in the labor market. But the number of jobs increased by only 730,000—and most of the addition was in part-time women workers.

Taking the brunt of the rise in unemployment over the year were adult men and full-time workers. Jobless rates for adult women and teenagers also were up substantially, the BLS said.

A fairly steady rise in jobless rates was recorded during the 12-month span and long-term unemployment became more significant toward the end of the year.

The number of workers out of jobs 15 weeks or longer in the fourth quarter totaled 890,000, more than double the number in the same period of 1969.

Over the year, the number of persons out of work 27 weeks and longer rose to an average of 235,000 from 133,000 in 1969. The average duration of unemployment was 8.8 weeks, compared with 7.9 weeks in 1969.

For adult men, the average jobless rate last year rose to 3.5 percent from 2.1 percent the year earlier. For women, it increased to 4.8 percent from 3.7 percent.

The average teenage rate rose more than 3 points to 15.3 percent after holding in the 12 percent range for the four preceding years.

Blue-collar unemployment averaged 6.2 percent in 1970, rising substantially from the 3.9 percent rate of 1969, while white-collar unemployment edged up seven-tenths of 1 percent to 2.8 percent.

All major industry groups also showed significant increases in the average rate of unemployment over the year. Construction was up to 9.7 percent from 6 percent, manufacturing up to 5.6 percent from 3.3 percent, transportation and public utilities climbed to 3.2 percent from 2.2 percent.

Increases in unemployment were marked by both white and Negro workers. The average annual rate more than doubled for whites rising from 2.1 percent to 4.5 percent, and climbed for Negroes from 6.4 to 8.2 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment averaged 70.7 million for the year, about 400,000 more jobs than in 1969. This was the smallest year-to-year increase since 1961, the BLS noted.

All of the net growth in payroll employment occurred among the service-producing industries, which posted gains of 1.25 million jobs over the year. The largest gains were in jobs with state and local governments.

Jobs in manufacturing declined by 683,000 in 1970 to 19.4 million. Most of the decline came in durable goods sector, which showed a drop of 683,000. The nondurable goods sector was down by 87,000 jobs.

Employment in contract construction was down 91,000 from 1969 to 622,000 jobs. The only job gains recorded in the goods-producing industries were in mining, up 3,000 to 622,000, and petroleum, up 91,000 to 192,000.

The average workweek fell by five-tenths of 1 hour to 37.2 hours last year, with the decline widespread among all major industries, the BLS reported. The factory workweek dropped to 39.8 hours, down eight-tenths of an hour.

Overtime in manufacturing declined to 3.0 hours, the lowest level since 1963, the BLS noted.

1970 Strike Time Highest in Decade

Work time lost by strikes rose during 1970 to the highest level in more than a decade with the 71-day General Motors strike accounting for one-fourth of the total, the Labor Dept. reported.

But despite the increase, the lost time amounted to only 0.34—or 34 out of every 1,000 days worked.

There were 3.3 million workers involved in strike activity during 1970 as compared with 2.5 million workers the previous year.

Higher Wages Ordered Paid In Puerto Rico

A Labor Dept. Wage & Hour Committee has ordered that higher minimum wage rates apply for employes in four Puerto Rican industries.

After conducting public hearings in Puerto Rico, the committee ordered higher minimums in men's and boy's clothing, leather goods, children's dress, and needlework and fabricated textile products.

In the men's and boy's clothing industry, minimum rates in the trousers classification will be raised from $1.30 an hour to $1.45, effective Jan. 7, and further raised to $1.55 an hour effective this Feb. 1.

Minimum wages in this industry's general classification will increase from $1.45 to $1.60 an hour Feb. 1 as will the rates in the three other industries.

Epstein Named Research Chief Of Machinists

The Machinists named Albert Epstein as director of research succeeding the late Vernon Jirikowic. Reginald Newell, IAM economist, will take Epstein's former post as associate research director. Both are staff veterans—Epstein with 25 years of service and Newell with 13.

Epstein is a specialist on health, welfare and pension programs. He helped found the IAM labor-management pension fund and still serves as a trustee. In 1964 he was named to the Dept. of Labor advisory committee on employe welfare and pension benefits. Epstein has been a member of the Upholsterers, Office Employes and the IAM in a 43-year career.

Newell became an IAM contract analyst in 1958, later headed the agreements section and was promoted to economist in 1967.

AFGE Signs Contract For 4,000 Workers

A new collective bargaining agreement covering 4,000 non-supervisory employes of the Dept. of Labor has been negotiated by Local 12 of the American Federation of Government Employes.

It includes, for the first time, arbitration of major grievances.

Misguided Guideposts

IN THE EARLY 1960s, the government promulgated a so-called wage-price guidepost policy. Average increases in wages and fringe benefits were supposed to be limited, voluntarily, to the trend-figure of rising private output per manhour in the previous five years—a percentage that was soon nailed down to 3.2 percent and, with the passage of time, developed into a rigid 3.2 percent fixation.

On the other hand, the "voluntary guidepost" for prices was a vague theoretical truism, devoid of policy implications. The price level would remain stable if prices of rapidly rising productivity industries would decline, while prices of other industries would remain stable or increase, depending on their productivity increase in relation to the national average.

So the "voluntary guidepost" policy contained a precise percentage guideline for increases in workers' wages and fringe benefits. But there was no effective guideline for prices. And there was no guideline at all for profits, dividends, executive compensation and other forms of income.

When the textbook theory of a "voluntary guidepost" policy was translated into action in the real world, it was hardly more than a sophisticated, largely one-sided pressure to hold down wage increases.

Wages and salaries are not merely a cost to employers and a factor in the price of goods and services. They are also income to workers and the major source of consumer buying power.

Emphasis on the cost side of this issue, to the exclusion of the income side, represents a lack of objectivity, as well as social and political insensitivity. Any objective view must include consideration of both sides of this issue—wages are both income to workers and a cost to employers.

WAGE DETERMINATION is subject to employer resistance and to the time lags and advance notice that are part of the collective bargaining process, as well as to the influence of economic conditions. Price-setting, on the other hand, has no such built-in restraints, except for the influence of changes in economic conditions. And in several key industries, the major corporations so dominate their industries that they set prices with little, if any, effective price competition.

Moreover, the United States is a huge country of continental size, with tens of thousands of different markets, industries and occupations. Each of them has a large number of specific and different conditions, a multitude of tangible factors and real problems that have to be met.

For these reasons, no one single "magic number" can be imposed as the precise limit for all increases in hourly compensation of all employes throughout the varying and different markets, industries and occupations. Moreover, an attempt to base such a single "magic number" on one economic factor alone—such as productivity—makes the idea even more unworkable.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO determined that the so-called wage and price guidepost policy—with its precise "magic number" for wages—was unworkable as well as largely one-sided and inequitable. And the AFL-CIO has maintained this view to the present time.

—From A Trade Union View of Inflation by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger in the January 1970 Federationist.

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Trickle-Down Theory

A Word Edgewise:

The Union Stands Firm Today Compared to Civil War Years

By John P. Roche

EVERY SO OFTEN, as I read and listen to the dolorous accounts of the current state of American society, a very strange feeling comes over me. I get the odd sense that the critics are living in a hermetically sealed time capsule, that they have absolutely no sense of where we have been, of what we as a nation have lived through. They really believe that this generation of Americans is the first that ever confronted real problems.

I had a moment of truth on this subject at Christmas. My wife has a charming great aunt who, knowing my historical interests, gave us some Civil War relics. Three of her uncles had served in the Union forces and among the gifts was a photograph of Uncle Erskine, Captain, 31st New York Volunteer Regiment. Another gift was the scabbard of his brother's sword, found on the obscure battlefield where he died.

We promptly hung Uncle Erskine's picture in the place of honor in the dining room and our teenage daughter came in to pay her respects. "But Daddy," she gasped, "he looks like a kid!" In fact, he was a "kid" by contemporary standards; he and his brothers volunteered at 18. However, he spent four years at war (two of them in Libby Prison) and had the good fortune to survive the holocaust. In further discussion with my daughter, it soon became obvious that to her the American Civil War was just one of those wars we had four or five hundred years ago—like the War of 1812. She was stunned to learn that her (great-great?) Aunt Helen, whom she considers anything but a historical relic, had uncles who fought back in the Middle Ages.

How can one transmit to the young the appalling tragedy of the Civil War? At a time that Americans huddle and quiver because some psychopath has bombed a bank or a computer center, it might be useful to recall the incredible bloodbath that tore the nation apart for four years but which we somehow survived.

Let us just examine the cold statistics. They are admittedly imprecise because we were not then statistic-conscious, and on the Confederate side they are often little better than highly educated guesses. According to the 1860 Census, the United States had about 4 million white men between the ages of 20 and 40—the relevant military age group—of whom about a million and a half were in the 11 states that seceded in 1860-61.

THE UNION ARMY, which kept fairly good records, had 2,213,000 soldiers who served at one time or another. Estimates on the Confederacy vary widely, but the best guess is about 1,200,000. These are overall totals: the Confederates probably never had more than 500,000 under arms at any given time; the Union peaked at close to a million in January 1865.

Over half a million Union soldiers died in service: about 40 percent in battle, the remainder of wounds and disease. No one knows the Confederate death total, but it is estimated at over 300,000. Perhaps another half million on both sides were wounded. The average Union regiment lost 104.4 dead per 1,000 men per year; the comparable figure for World War II was 11.6; in Viet Nam it is below 5. The long and short of it was that about one American out of every five in the 20-40 age group was killed.

In gross population terms, this was a greater loss than any of the European powers suffered in World War I. In every tiny New England town there is somewhere a monument with the names of the dead. If you visit Concord, Mass., take a close look at the one there in the square, a seemingly endless roster of those who left this small village and never returned.

No. the United States is not coming apart at the seams in 1971, but it might be educationally both innovative and relevant to teach our youngsters how far we have come since the "kids" of 1861 put on their blue or grey uniforms and went forth to kill each other over conflicting concepts of national policy.

The Yardstick:

Working-Class Poor Alienated By Snobbery of 'Intellectuals'

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

I **HAVE ALWAYS** thought of the Christian Science Monitor as being, by all odds, one of the best newspapers in the United States but, frankly, have never thought of it as being particularly sensitive to the problems and needs of middle and lower-middle class Americans who work with their hands for a living. On the contrary—to be completely open about the matter—it has always struck me as being rather aristocratic, not to say elitist, in its editorial point of view.

This is no longer true of the Monitor, however —if indeed it ever was—as witness its lead editorial, "Elitist and Hard-Hat," in a recent issue. The point of this editorial is that a new form of snobbery appears to exist on a very broad scale.

"It exists," says the Monitor, "on the part of many of those in America whom it pleases to believe that they work solely with their minds and operates against those who work wtih their hands. This snobbery has come to be described as 'elitism,' a term increasingly applied to the fairly broad spectrum of those engaged in specifically intellectual activity of whatever nature."

The result of all this, the Monitor concludes, "is a rising resentment, discomfort and frustration on the part of those not included in this elite class and who therefore believe that they are looked down upon."

The Monitor's point is well taken. In other words, there is no doubt in this writer's mind that the sense of alienation being experienced today by many of the working-class poor in the United States stems, in large measure, from the justifiable feeling on their part that they are being looked down upon by the so-called intelligentsia.

The Monitor is not alone in deploring this phenomenon. A number of liberal spokesmen—who themselves are generally thought of as belonging to the intelligentsia—are currently speaking out very forcefully against this new elitism referred to above. Michael Novak, for example, in a recent review in Commonweal of Charles Reich's best seller, The Greening of America, pointedly reminds his liberal peers that "one key to our failure lies in the huge perceptual gap that separates us from the American people and especially from the worker."

OUR PHANTASIES about the working-class poor, Mr. Novak continues, are "vile." To illustrate this point, he then cites a passage from The Greening of America which caricatures, "the plumbers, gas station attendants, and truck drivers around us" in the most patronizing of terms and leaves the impression that the typical hard-hat is some sort of fascist moron who "has fled all his life from consciousness and responsibility . . . is in turmoil against his own nature . . . (and) in his agony . . . has recoiled upon himself."

In short, Mr. Reich concludes, the subject in question "is what the machine left after it had its way." Mr. Novak says that the margins of his copy of The Greening of America carry an anguished exclamation mark at the "ignorance" displayed by this passage.

The December issue of the distinguished Jewish monthly, Commentary, in a series of three related articles, pays its respects to these self-appointed members of the new American elite and lets them have it with both barrels. Norman Podhoretz' introductory editorial sets the tone for this entire series.

By its own account, Mr. Podhoretz points out, the counter-culture "opposes the predominant values of the American middle class. It has every right to do so. But the fact that it describes these values in terms that are drenched in an arrogant contempt for the lives of millions and millions of people, the vast majority of whom are considerably less affluent and less privileged in every other social regard than the typical counter-culture loyalist, is to be sufficient indication of the ludicrousness of the claim of superior humaneness which it is always making on its own behalf."

More power to Mr. Podhoretz. It's about time that someone of his stature in the so-called intelligentsia had the nerve to blow the whistle on the new elite.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Nation Should Honor Dr. King As Symbol of a Single Society

I **AM STRONGLY** in favor of making Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday, but not for the reasons that are often given to justify such a momentous, indeed radical, departure from tradition.

The arguments I have heard from countless blacks are all based upon Dr. King's extraordinary contributions to his people. There is also reference made to the psychological and symbolic significance of creating a national holiday in honor of a leader of a minority that has suffered so many centuries of oppression and discrimination.

I find these arguments compelling, but in the end they are not sufficient, for what is to prevent an Italian or a Jew or an Irishman from demanding similiar recognition? One could argue, I think correctly, that these minority groups of Americans have not suffered nearly as much hardship as have blacks, and that, therefore, creating a national holiday for Dr. King would be a form of just compensation for a people so sorely denied.

There is a much more basic reason for honoring Dr. King. More than any single individual, he was the symbol of racial reconciliation, and if the races in America are not reconciled with each other, this nation will not survive. The division between black and white throughout American history forms the core of our national drama and, as Gunnar Myrdal pointed out long ago, is the central dilemma of American life. Dr. King's life, work, and death demonstrated the way to resolve that dilemma, and he should therefore be honored by the entire nation.

Dr. King was able to maintain a balance in his life that is absent in the romantic and often suicidal notions of many so-called revolutionaries and in the narrow world of conservatives as well. He saw that democracy was not a sham but a precious and fragile form of government, and that American society, despite its terrible injustices, could be changed through democratic struggle. His tremendous achievements restored the faith of millions in the democratic process.

HE ALSO SAW that nonviolence was not only morally necessary, but the only form of social struggle that could change the society for the better. It offers a way for the victims of society to be truly free, for it is at once an effective form of struggle and a guarantee that the victims will not become the new oppressors.

And Dr. King maintained his faith in integration throughout his life. The ideal of integration has been attacked from many sides in recent years, and yet the violence and the hatred that have been associated with these attacks have only proved how vital integration remains as an objective. Racial barriers can never lead to racial peace but only to endless conflict. Building a single society is not a choice but a necessity.

Dr. King was a man of love, and for that he was loved, hated and mocked. We should appreciate the spiritual side of his nature without sentimentalizing it, for he was acutely aware of the economic context in which people live. He believed not only in brotherhood, but also in the redistribution of wealth, and he engaged in struggles toward that end. He recognized the need for a social and economic program without which we will never solve the basic problems of our society.

Dr. King was a man for all of us. He challenged what is worst in our society by appealing to what is best in our natures. Though he is no longer with us he still symbolizes our hopes and our ideals, the ideals of equality, freedom, and peace.

By honoring him America would be doing justice to itself, for it would be creating a symbol—a day of national observance—of how we must behave toward one another if we are ever to realize the principles upon which this nation was established.

By Press Associates, Inc.

A**N ESTIMATED** 124 million persons in the United States were old enough to vote in the elections last November, the Bureau of the Census reports, yet only 55 percent of these actually cast their ballots.

Although there has been a slight improvement in voting participation over the years, the Census Bureau reports approximately the same percentage voted in 1970 as did in the last off-year election, 1966.

Both percentages were considerably below the 1968 Presidential election when 68 percent of the eligible voters reported voting. Even this was a drop of 1 percent from 1964.

Yet, this figure is far below the 80 to 90 percent voting participation reported in most advanced, industrialized countries.

The greatest single group of people of voting age unable to cast ballots were denied the right because of residency requirements.

The Voting Rights Act Amendment of 1970, which takes effect this year, greatly liberalizes the length of residency rules for national elections. This, plus the easing of literacy requirements, should add a considerable number to the election rolls in the future.

The voting rights bill also lowered the voting age in national elections to 18 years and the bureau estimates this will add 10.2 million persons to the voting age group.

IN THE 1970 elections, the Census Bureau says that 68 percent of all persons eligible to vote by age were actually registered to vote. This included 69 percent of the eligible white voters, 61 percent of the eligible Negro voters. Among whites in the youngest age group, 18 to 24, only 40 percent were reported registered.

As for those who actually voted, the bureau provides this profile: Those 45 to 64 years of age topped all other age groups with 64 percent reporting they voted; 56 percent of whites voted and 44 percent of Negroes voted.

The latter group, however, reflects the most significant gains. In the South, the proportion of Negro voters registered climbed almost 5 percentage points between 1966 and 1970 while the proportion of those of voting age casting ballots gained almost 4 percentage points.

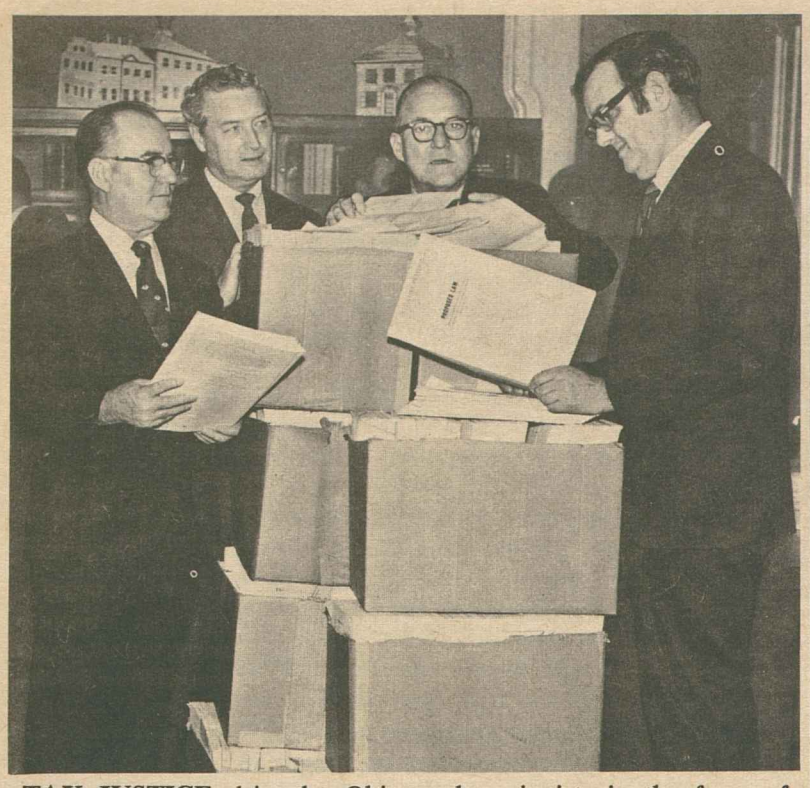
This would indicate that those who fought in the last Congress for essentially an extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were on sound ground. It was helping southern Negroes secure voting rights. Easing literacy requirements should add to the total.

Unless 1970 voting patterns are radically different from those of other recent years, here are some other characteristics of voting:

- The younger the age group the smaller the percentage of participation up to the age of 64 where there is a sharp fall-off.
- The percentage of male voters is slightly better than the percentage of female voters.
- The more education a citizen has the more likely he is to vote. Only about 59 percent of those with 8 years or less education vote while those with more than 12 years reach 84 percent participation.
- Only about 58 percent of unemployed workers vote while 71 percent of those employed cast their ballots.
- Those with the highest family income vote most heavily.
- Those who live in metropolitan areas have a slightly better voting record than those who live in non-metropolitan areas.

For working people, for lower income and minority groups, these dry statistics provide an important lesson. If they could increase their level of voting participation they would well increase their power as voting blocs and more directly affect national policy.

RECOGNIZING 25 YEARS of service as executive secretary of the American Guild of Musical Artists, a plaque is presented to Hyman R. Faine, right, by AGMA Pres. George London. Faine resigned his post to join the University of California at Los Angeles as professor of arts administration and director of a new arts administration program at the university's Graduate School of Business Administration. The presentation was made at a reception in New York City.



TAX JUSTICE drive by Ohio trade unionists in the form of more than 97,000 signatures is delivered to the state capitol in Columbus. Labor's target is the untaxed profits of corporations, insurance companies and banks. The drive is sponsored by the Tax Reform Action Committee, which presented the petitions to Sec. of State Ted W. Brown, second from right. From left are Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King, Pres. Ray Ross of the Ohio Auto Workers Community Action Program, Brown, and State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Warren Smith.

A 70-Year Struggle:

Battle Over Water Resources Continues in Western States

The fight to protect water resources from those who would use public projects for private gains is just as intense in the arid lands of the West today as it was when the battle started almost 70 years ago.

Dr. Paul S. Taylor, writing in a recent issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, cites "the strength and persistence of large landholders' opposition to anti-monopoly measures on water development" as current threats to the public interest in western irrigation projects.

Taylor, a professor of economics at the University of California and research director of the California State AFL-CIO, says the struggle centers on the law, passed in 1902, that no one person may have more water "than the amount necessary to irrigate a family-sized farm of 160 acres."

While that has been the law of the land for almost 70 years, it has never really been followed, mostly because of administrative decisions by the U.S. Dept. of Interior, Taylor writes.

"The attack on the law has taken every conceivable form," Dr. Taylor says, "through legislation, the courts and the policies of Interior. By and large, the legislative attempts to circumvent the law have been unsuccessful. And the Supreme Court spoke definitively on the issue in a 1958 decision which cited the need to 'benefit people, not land.' "

"But the administration of the Reclamation Act has been quite a different matter," Taylor writes. The law states that "excess lands," or more than 160 acres, must be disposed of before the owner can receive water from federal projects, Taylor explains, but there is no time limit on how soon he must dispose of those lands.

"That unlimited time given an owner goes a long way in explaining how the law has been so successfully flouted," he says. Not only does this failure to enforce the law lead to vast holdings and buying of arid lands for speculation, the author asserts, but it also means a missed opportunity for great public good.

For one thing, public ownership of the excess lands—if they were sold to the government before water was provided—would help toward a rational land policy, especially in rapidly growing California. These could be used to preserve the ecology through agricultural greenbelts and open spaces that would serve to check what Taylor calls "urban sprawl and slurb."

Secondly, the nation's historic habit of using public lands to further education, such as the land-grant colleges, could be applied to these excess lands. A comparable program of "water grants for education" would be of immense value today, the article notes.

Both educators and conservationists have recognized this potential, Taylor points out, and have joined in the fight to get the 1902 Reclamation Act enforced—a fight in which organized labor has long been involved.

But the forces they are opposing are powerful and entrenched, Taylor observes in tracing the history of various methods used to circumvent the 160-acre law. Two of the most recent attacks on the law have come from the Task Force on the Acreage Limitation Problem, a five-man panel appointed by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and from the Public Land Law Review Commission, headed by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.)

The recommendations of these groups parallel the efforts of their predecessors in overturning the 160-acre limitation. Various methods have included getting one project exempted from the law, then extending the exemption to others; allowing the large land owners to "buy their way out" of the law by refunding to the government a small portion of the subsidy involved in bringing water to them; allowing the pumping of surface water, which has led to a deterioration of the environment, and the setting up in California of a State Water Project to which the federal 160-acre limit would not apply.

Taylor says the "catch" on the state project is that it uses federal facilities, to which acreage limitation does apply.

The system of letting large land owners "buy their way out" by paying a small fee for the water they receive in excess of the limits is also recommended by the task force named by Reagan. What Taylor describes as a "pithy challenge" to such concepts was issued by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers official who asked, "Is a man entitled to buy up, settle or promote a chunk of desert and then demand that his government bring water to him from the general direction of the North Pole?"

The stakes in the struggle are tremendous, Taylor points out, with the United States having already spent about $10 billion on construction alone to provide such water. And the crops on the 6.5 million acres irrigated were worth almost $2 billion in 1967, double their value of 10 years before.

The human stakes are also high, with the flouting of federal law helping perpetuate "almost feudal domination of the land," which produces—in the words of former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.)—"an agricultural system with a few owners and a great mass of Mexican-American laborers living in hovels."

High Court Nullifies Georgia R-T-W Clause

The U.S. Supreme Court has nullified a provision of Georgia's so-called Right-to-Work Law which says that checkoff authorizations are revocable at the will of the employe.

The high court affirmed the opinion of the 5th U.S. Circut Court of Appeals in New Orleans which had said that the Georgia statute was in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act and, therefore, must yield to it.

The case arose from the checkoff provisions of a contract between a division of the W. R. Grace & Co., and the Industrial & Professional Employes division of the National Maritime Union.

The contract provided for dues checkoff for employes who had signed the usual authorization. The authorization cards specified that the checkoff was irrevocable for a period of one year, or until contract expiration, whichever came first.

Several months later, the company informed the union that it had received written requests from three employes asking that the company stop deducting union dues from their paychecks.

Even though the employes had signed the checkoff authorization previously, Grace said it would honor their requests and then asked a U.S. District Court to rule on the question.

The NMU filed its own suit in the U.S. District Court at New York, seeking an injunction to compel the company to honor the original checkoff authorization.

The suits were consolidated in the Georgia court which ruled in favor of the union. That decision was upheld by the U.S. Appeals Court.

After the company appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Solicitor Gen. Erwin N. Griswold and General Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board, said in a memorandum to the court:

"The Georgia statute here impermissibly interferes with the process of collective bargaining fostered by the National Labor Relations Act by effectively incorporating into every checkoff arrangement the requirement that the checkoff arrangement be revocable at will, thereby precluding a binding agreement, voluntarily entered into, for the longer period permitted by federal law."

Jobless Benefits Due Locked-Out Workers

South Bend, Ind.—An Indiana appellate court has ruled that locked-out workers are entitled to unemployment compensation benefits for the duration of the lock-out if they are "unemployed through no fault of their own."

The ruling involves a three-month lock-out in 1968 by the Clip Pattern & Foundry Co. and three other foundries against members of the Pattern Makers Association in South Bend.

The companies closed their doors at the expiration of a contract.

The precedent-setting decision means that nearly 100 members of the union will receive retroactive unemployment benefits amounting to tens of thousands of dollars.

Max Wright, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana AFL-CIO, explained that the locked-out workers had applied for the benefits each week. When they were denied the benefits, they appealed the denial to the review board of the Indiana Employment Security Act.

Both a referee and the review board found that since no impasse had been reached in negotiations before the lock-out, the workers were unemployed through no fault of their own, and, therefore, entitled to the unemployment benefits.

The appellate court found that the evidence supported this finding because the employes had offered through the union to keep on working until a new agreement was reached. The employers, however, responded that the plants would be closed.

The court acknowledged the legal right of an employer to lock out his workers, but said that "he cannot use the Employment Security Act to further his cause."

The review board had found that the companies had given the union a "no contract, no work" ultimatum. The board summary said:

"At the time the employers decided to close their plants, there had been no work stoppage by employes, no overt actions by employes to curtail production by slow-down tactics, and no irregular attendance by employes. . . . The record is conclusive in that the facts show that work was available, the employes had continued working regularly, and they were ready and available for work."

The companies contended that there was an impasse in negotiations and that a labor dispute existed. But the appellate court held that the employes still had the right to unemployment compensation during the lockout unless their own intransigence had contributed to it.

Court Affirms Right to Sue Negligent Firm

Montgomery, Ala.—The State Supreme Court ruled in a precedent-setting decision that employes covered by the Alabama Workmen's Compensation Law or others may sue the employer, foreman, supervisor and other company officials for death or injury caused by negligence.

A five-judge panel decided by unanimous vote that two members of Laborers Local 366 in Sheffield, Ala., have the right under the law to sue for damages in excess of the $20,000 ceiling provided by the legislature.

Workmen's compensation laws are exclusively a state function and the laws differ from state to state. Only a few state courts have ruled that plaintiffs who file claims against insurance companies also may sue individual employers and other company officials.

Howell Heflin, Tuscumbia attorney who represents the Laborers in Sheffield, won a workmen's compensation award in the case of a union member who lost his life in an accident, and also sued the man's employer on the ground that he was negligent in the death of one man and the injuring of another. The insurance company appealed, and the state's high court ruled against it. No further appeal was filed in the time allowed by law.

Heflin will take the oath of office Jan. 18 as chief justice of the State Supreme Court. He was elected last November.

Levine Appointed Commission Head

New York—Louis L. Levine, who was for eight years the New York City Central Labor Council's community services committee director, has been named state industrial commissioner, succeeding M. P. Catherwood.

Levine, 43, directed the labor council's community services and rehabilitation programs for eight years. He was named deputy state industrial commissioner in 1966 and commissioner for labor affairs in 1969.

Wage-Hour Unit Reports Complaints on Increase

The number of complaints received by the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division jumped sharply in the July-November period of 1970, Administrator Robert D. Moran reported.

The division received 16,499 complaints during the period, an increase of 2,524 over the corresponding period of 1969.

The division handles complaints dealing with the minimum wage law, equal pay for men and women doing comparable work, and violations of the prohibition against age discrimination.

The largest number of complaints came from the four-state region, headquartered in Atlanta, encompassing Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina. There were 3,200 complaints from those states during the period.

Next largest workload came from the Chicago-based region of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with 2,800 complaints filed.

Veto of Key Bills Mars 91st Congress

Legislators' Record Better Than Average

(Continued from Page 1)

It launched a big new maritime program of American-flag shipping.

It approved new and expanded programs for housing, transportation, crime control, hospitals and education.

Responding to national concern over the environment, it passed a strong bill to curb air pollution as well as a water pollution bill.

And the Senate showed its respect for the Supreme Court as an institution by rejecting the President's nomination of G. Harrold Carswell.

In the domestic area, these were the highlights of the second session of the 91st Congress, which opened Jan. 19, 1970 and continued until Jan. 2, 1971:

JOB SAFETY—For three years, the labor movement had sought passage of a strong occupational health and safety law. And for three years, the big employer organizations had battled to block any meaningful legislation.

The battle was largely won in the 1970 session of Congress. The new law, which takes effect this spring, requires the Secretary of Labor to set health and safety standards and to inspect workplaces to make sure the standards are met. A compromise put enforcement machinery in the hands of an independent board.

The final version was substantially closer to the labor-backed Williams-Daniels bill than to the cumbersome substitute supported by the Administration and employer groups.

Goal of the new law is to reduce the annual toll of some 14,500 accidental deaths and 2.5 million disabling injuries—and to undertake the research and standard-setting needed to protect workers against a mounting threat of occupational illnesses.

Congress also enacted during 1970 a railroad safety law, giving the Secretary of Transportation strong authority to set and enforce federal railroad safety standards.

CARSWELL NOMINATION—The Senate's rejection of Pres. Nixon's nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court was a highlight of the first session of the 91st Congress.

Most political observers considered it inconceivable that a majority of the Senate would also turn down his subsequent choice of G. Harrold Carswell, no matter how undistinguished his record and qualifications.

The AFL-CIO, working with civil rights groups, took an early stand against the nomination, which Federation Pres. George Meany termed "a slap in the face to the nation's Negro citizens." Leading lawyers—Republicans as well as Democrats—branded Carswell "mediocre." And the Senate, by a 51-45 vote, rejected the nomination.

MARITIME — This time, the trade union movement, the Administration and Congress were all on the same side. And the result was approval of a landmark law aimed at sending 300 modern new ships to sea over the next 10 years, built in American shipyards, flying the American flag and manned by U.S. seamen.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—A compromise bill, short of labor's goals, extended unemployment insurance coverage to some 4.8 million additional workers —but continued to exclude farm workers.

The new law also provided a much-needed extension of unemployment benefits of at least 13 weeks during periods of high joblessness to persons who use up their regular state benefits and still are unemployed. But a number of states still have not yet passed enabling legislation to qualify for the extended program.

The AFL-CIO has sought universal coverage of all workers and federal minimum standards on both amount and duration of benefits.

PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS—Even before the present recession, the AFL-CIO had stressed the need for a public service jobs program to provide work for persons who couldn't find jobs in private industry.

With unemployment mounting month-by-month, the urgency grew —and Congress responded to it.

It passed a bill which included a large-scale public service jobs program as part of a manpower reorganization package the Administration had sought.

A key portion of the bill required the government to earmark approximately one-third of manpower funds for the public service jobs program.

Pres. Nixon vetoed the bill and the vote to override was short of the required two-thirds majority.

The veto, Meany said, was "a devastating attack on the unemployed, the unskilled and the poor, at a time of widespread joblessness created by the Administration's economic policies."

FEDERAL EMPLOYES—In the aftermath of a series of wildcat strikes by postal workers, the AFL-CIO and postal unions sat down with top Administration officials and negotiated a pay and collective bargaining package as part of a new semi-autonomous postal service.

While the House balked at a section authorizing a union shop agreement, the final legislation provided strong collective bargaining machinery, granted an early 6 percent pay raise for all federal workers and a later 8 percent raise for postal workers. It also paved the way for a bargaining agreement to cut the time lag to top pay rates from 21 to eight years.

The new law is a landmark in the federal government's relations with its employes.

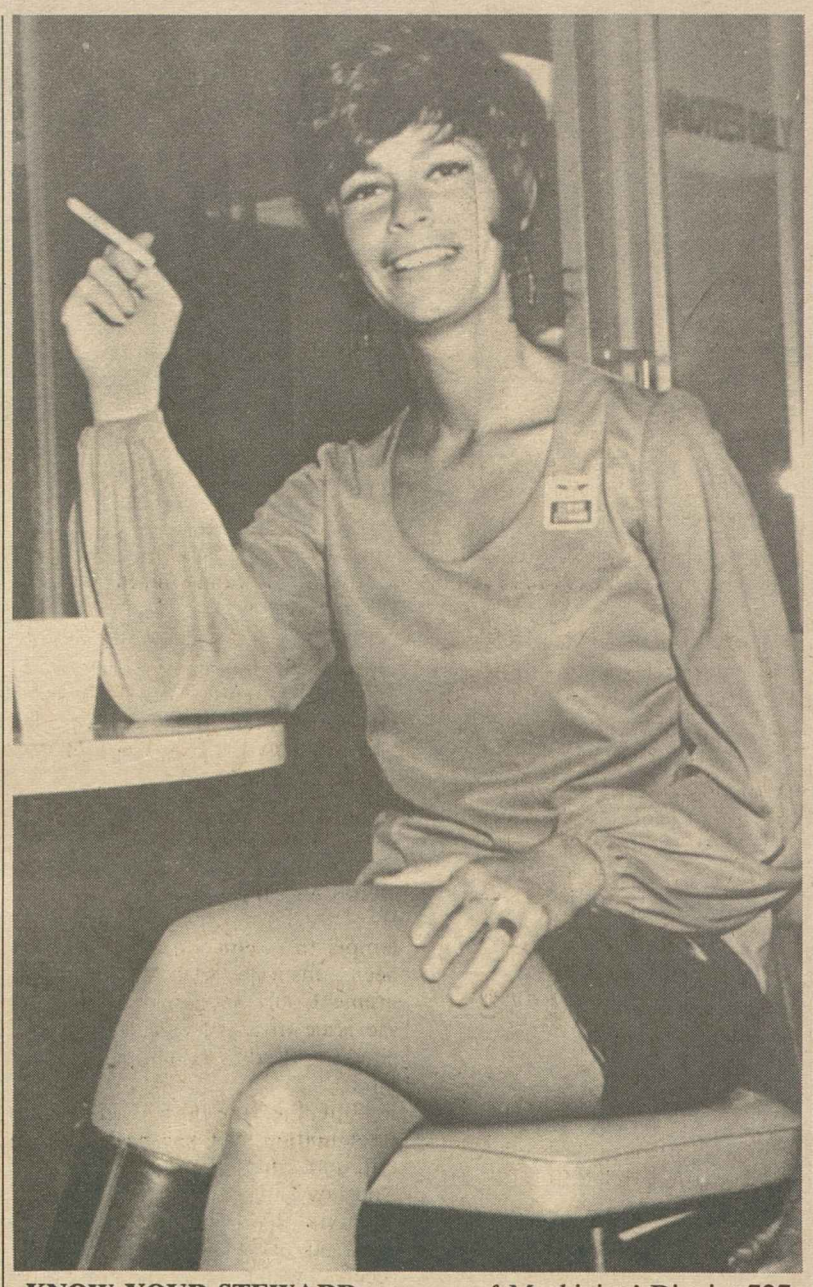
In one of its last acts before adjournment, Congress approved new pay-setting machinery for federal white-collar employes aimed at bringing them up to comparability with private industry through semi-automatic annual raises. Their unions will have a say in the machinery and the first-installment raise has been made retroactive to the first pay period in January.

Congress also voted an additional 4 percent pay step for long-service blue-collar workers, who are paid under the wage board system of area prevailing rates.

But Pres. Nixon vetoed this bill as "inflationary" and Congress was too close to adjournment to vote on overriding the veto. The bill also would have strengthened collective bargaining machinery and provided a wage board system for workers employed at military post exchanges and other self-financing activities.

An end-of-the-session presidential "pocket veto" killed another labor-supported federal employe bill. This one would have given fire fighters at government installations the same early retirement benefits accorded other groups of workers in hazardous jobs.

One modest accomplishment was passage of a bill raising the government's contribution to its employes' health insurance to 40 percent of the premium cost. The Administration had threatened to veto any higher amount.



KNOW YOUR STEWARD program of Machinists' District 727 in Burbank, Calif., was initiated in the district's newspaper with a feature story on Mrs. Vicki Bowker. She is a senior shop steward on the swing shift at a Lockheed aircraft plant in Burbank. The program is designed to better acquaint IAM members with their stewards.

FOOD STAMPS—Strong congressional concern over hunger in America was reflected in Senate passage, during the 1969 session, of major improvements in the government's food stamp program. But the conservative-dominated House Agriculture Committee and the Rules Committee bottled up the bill until late in the second session. And, with too many liberals absent from the floor during a key vote, the House passed a harsh, restrictive bill.

Conservative Senate conferees quickly agreed to most of its provisions and, with the authorization for the program about to expire, the conference agreement was passed shortly before adjournment under a warning that it was the inferior bill or nothing. Labor had worked hard for a good bill and the final action was one of the big disappointments of the session.

HOUSING—There was good and bad news in housing legislation during the 1970 session.

On the plus side, Congress approved a labor-supported housing bill that would inaugurate important new programs as well as raise the spending ceiling on continuing federal aid to housing.

It includes federal aid for economically balanced "new towns" in metropolitan areas, a migrant housing program, and subsidies to close the gap between expenses and rental income in public housing developments.

Earlier, however, Pres. Nixon had vetoed an appropriations bill for the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development as too costly and Congress passed a pared-down measure after failing to override the veto.

Another disappointment was the failure of Congress to create a "bank of last resort" to provide housing loans for low and moderate income families priced out of the home market by high interest rates.

Congress did, however, approve an expanded program of federal mass transit grants to improve bus and subway service in urban areas.

POLLUTION—A major accomplishment of the second session was passage of Sen. Edmund Muskie's bill setting strong clean air standards and requiring auto manufacturers to cut down carbon monoxide pollution 90 percent by 1975. The Administration had backed a much weaker bill.

Also approved at the 1970 session were bills making responsible parties pay the cost of cleaning up oil spills and authorizing a large-scale research and construction program for new solid waste disposal systems.

VOTING RIGHTS—Two big battles were won in a single bill—the Voting Rights Act of 1970.

The 1965 law, which abolished all the restrictions and subterfuges that had kept Southern Negroes from voting since the Reconstruction Era, was about to expire. The Nixon Administration had sought to replace it with a watered-down nationwide law, which civil rights groups and the AFL-CIO warned would invite a return to past practices.

Instead, Congress approved a five-year extension of the 1965 law, adding abolition of all literacy tests nationwide, set maximum residence requirements of 30 days for voting in presidential elections—and lowered the voting age to 18, starting in 1971.

ELECTION REFORM—A Senate filibuster and a presidential veto dashed hopes for action in 1970 on two important measures—a proposed constitutional amendment to provide for direct election of the President and a law curbing spending on political broadcasts during election campaigns.

In 1969, the House had approved the labor-supported direct election amendment by a 339-70 vote, well over the required two-thirds majority. But Senate opponents refused to let it come to a vote and an attempt to limit debate fell short of the two-thirds needed under Senate rules.

Both the House and Senate, by big margins, passed the political broadcasting bill, which the AFL-CIO strongly supported as a means of preventing domination of the airwaves by the candidates or parties with the most money. But Pres. Nixon, presumably aware of the 2-1 spending advantage the Republicans had in TV and radio campaigning in 1968, vetoed the bill and the effort to override fell short.

EDUCATION FUNDS—Congress rebelled against Pres. Nixon's continuing efforts to pin an "inflationary" label on aid to education funds. During the 1970 session, the President vetoed one education appropriations bill too many. This time, both the House and Senate mustered the two-thirds majority necessary to override the veto.

HEALTH PROGRAMS—While Congress did not act this year on an urgently needed national health insurance program, Senate hearings set the stage for a major battle in the 92nd Congress.

An expanded hospital construction and modernization program moved ahead—despite Pres. Nixon's veto of a bill updating the Hill-Burton Act. The veto was overridden, 279-98 in the House and 76-19 in the Senate.

But the President used a challenged "pocket veto" to kill a bill for federal grants to train more family doctors. By announcing that he was withholding his signature while Congress was in a short-term Christmas recess, the President blocked a vote on overriding. But a number of congressmen and senators have questioned the legality of the pocket veto under such circumstances.

RAILROADS—For rail workers, there was a 15 percent retirement benefit boost, tied in with the social security increase of the previous year.

But there was also continued congressional determination to keep workers from striking even after all procedures of the Railway Labor Act were exhausted. Two strike-ban bills were enacted in 1970.

In an effort to salvage the remnants of rail passenger service, Congress set up a semi-public corporation, commonly known as Railpax, to operate a nationwide inter-city passenger train network.

AND ALSO . . . Congress expanded the school lunch program and set a compromise ceiling of $55,000 on subsidies to the nation's big-business farm owners.

It approved legislation protecting consumers against credit card losses and curbing abuses by credit-reporting agencies which collect and circulate financial and personal information about customers. But a number of other consumer bills failed to pass.

Congress failed to reach a permanent agreement on financing of the supersonic transport plane. It withheld part of the U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization as a mark of displeasure at the increased Communist-bloc role.

It voted standby anti-inflation control power to the President, but Nixon said he didn't plan to make use of it. And it adopted an internal legislative reform package which will add to the public's knowledge of how congressmen vote in committees and in previously unrecorded teller votes on amendments to bills.

Unless Signals Changed:

Unemployment Rate Points Toward 6.5%

Pres. Nixon's economic strategy threatens to send the unemployment rate up to 6.5 percent by midyear, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger warned.

"Unless the Administration takes massive expansionary actions—very decisive action—to boost sales, production and employment, unemployment is going to continue to rise through most of the rest of the year," Goldfinger said on a network radio interview.

"It may well reach 6.5 percent or higher by the summer and fall of this year," he said.

Goldfinger, the AFL-CIO's top economist, said the basic cause of high unemployment is the Administration's squeeze on the economy during the past two years.

He expressed "grave doubts" that Pres. Nixon's proposed "mini-expansion" would provide the massive stimulus needed to reverse the economic slide of the past two years.

"The basic reason for the rise in unemployment, the decline in sales and production, and the general weakness in the economy is the fact that when the Administration came into office in January 1969, it set forth an economic policy to choke off the expansion of the American economy," he said.

"They squeezed the American economy—during most of 1969 and into early 1970—and we're all paying the price for that, particularly the working people of this country."

The AFL-CIO research director said he failed to see what Pres. Nixon means by "expansionary policy" in light of the President's veto of such bills as the Manpower Act, which would have provided public service jobs for the long-term unemployed and the chronically underemployed.

"It would seem to me that if he wants an expansionary policy—if he wants an increase of government expenditures for vital social needs such as housing, hospitals and education, the thing to have done was accept the legislation that was passed by Congress."

Goldfinger said that if the President took such actions, it would not only create jobs and increase purchasing power in a consumer-goods oriented economy, it would also strengthen the fabric of society.

An increase in the money supply also is needed, he said, as he called on the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board to drive down interest rates.

"These are the kind of actions that could be taken to stimulate the economy, and to create jobs, and to boost production and employment," he said.

Goldfinger spoke on Labor News Conference, a public affairs broadcast produced by the AFL-CIO and aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

UNEMPLOYMENT will go even higher unless Pres. Nixon changes his economic strategy, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger warned. Goldfinger, center, was interviewed on Labor News Conference by William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

Stone Workers' Merger Completed

Barre, Vt.—Amalgamation of the Stone Workers with the Steelworkers has been completed, officers of the two organizations reported. A merger approved by conventions of both groups took effect this month.

Top officers and staff members of the former Stone Workers are now international representatives or USWA staff members, and three headquarters offices—at Barre, Alpena, Mich., and Carlsbad, N.M., will remain open as field offices. The stone union's publication, the Beacon News, has been integrated with Steel Labor.

Now on the USWA staff are former Presidents Gaston LeBlanc, Pittsburgh, and Robert W. Kurtz, Alpena, and former Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson, Barre.

Tax Cut for Industry 'Incredible' Giveaway

(Continued from Page 1)

simplify income tax procedures.

All this would cost the Treasury in tax revenue $2.6 billion this year, rising to $4.1 billion in 1976 and then tapering off to $2.8 billion a year by 1980, according to the Administration's own estimates.

In brief, the Treasury action would allow business to write off equipment for tax purposes in as much as one-fifth shorter time than is allowed under current tax guidelines.

Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy contended that the Administration had the power and authority to institute the tax break for business through "administrative" changes rather than getting the approval of Congress.

But a day after Nixon "approved" the tax cuts for business retroactive to Jan. 1, the Administration acknowledged that it had not followed the procedure required by law for tax rules changes, and said the plan would not go into effect until after public hearings.

The hearings are required under the Administrative Procedure Act before any tax regulation is implemented unless the change is "favorable to all taxpayers," said Assistant Treasury Sec. Edwin S. Cohen.

He admitted that the new tax rule prescribed by the Administration "may be favorable to some taxpayers but . . . would be unfair to others."

Thus, the proper step would be to hold hearings on the proposal, Cohen said. But the previous day, when the changes were announced, the Administration gave no indication that hearings would follow.

The three key features in the accelerated depreciation allowances call for:

- An optional "asset depreciation range" system so a business can take its depreciation deductions of 20 percent shorter—or 20 percent longer—than specified in current standard guidelines for equipment and machinery.
- A choice of "first year conventions" that would allow the asset depreciation range to give a bigger deduction soon after the equipment is installed.
- Abolishing the "reserve ratio test" so businesses that continue to use old guidelines need not prove that they're actually replacing equipment that rapidly.

Economist Walter W. Heller, chief of economic strategy in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, said that the loss in revenue by the proposed tax changes for business would be permanent—not merely temporary as the Administration predicts—and would be of little help in creating jobs.

"This bonanza looks passing strange in the light of Mr. Nixon's veto of the manpower bill," Heller declared.

He suggested that the Administration action was "the wrong thing" to do to stimulate the economy.

Paul W. McCracken, present chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, conceded that the initial impact on capital spending would be minimal. Capital spending is estimated to rise only 1.4 percent this year to $81.7 billion.

In the long run, McCracken contended that the accelerated tax write-off would increase productivity, which would in turn create more jobs. But in answer to a newsman's question, he could give no estimate on how many jobs the proposal was supposed to create.

Court Upholds Ruling Against Airline Firings

The Supreme Court refused to review, and therefore let stand, an Appeals Court decision that National Airlines broke the law when it fired 940 members of the Machinists in a protest walkout in 1969.

The IAM said National now is obligated to give lost pay, shift differentials, cost-of-living bonuses and the cost of hospital and insurance benefits to the employes, who won a new contract and returned to work after being locked out for a year or more. Besides backpay of as much as $10,000, the airline also must pay into pension, social security and jobless insurance funds.

A three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, found in 1969 and again in 1970 that National's mass discharge of IAM mechanics and other ground crewmen was not justified under the Railway Labor Act. The men had walked out to protest the layoff of three mechanics in a safety dispute at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, N.Y.

Previously, the Supreme Court had ruled that under the National Labor Relations Act employers could discharge workers engaged in an unauthorized strike.

However, under the Railway Labor Act, which covers railroads and airlines, detailed procedures are spelled out and both management and labor are required to maintain the status quo until those procedures are exhausted.

In a separate case, the Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal by the Machinists on behalf of 307 National employes who were denied unemployment compensation by Florida because state law bars benefits in a labor dispute.

1-16-71

HEW Delays Radiation Safeguards For Underground Uranium Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

The letter asked Richardson to explain what is being done to meet, or exceed, the new deadline of June 30.

"It is our understanding," Biemiller said, "that the results of additional studies conducted during the past two years or more, including economic impact of the more stringent standards on the uranium mining industry, have demonstrated both its need and feasibility."

The 1968 order would have set new exposure limits of four-tenths of one working level of radiation per month. Currently, miners are exposed to one full working level a month.

A "working level" is the amount of radioactivity measured in a liter of air.

The radiation in the air is caused by "daughter elements" of uranium that attach themselves to dust particles inhaled into the miners' lungs and bronchial passages.

During 1968 Labor Dept. hearings on new standards of radiation exposure, uranium-producing companies contended that it would be too costly to reduce the radiation hazard by installing fans and ventilating equipment to bring fresh air into the mines.

AFL-CIO Economist George Taylor expressed little sympathy for the companies, stating that "if it is not economical to operate a safe place for the workers to work, then the employer should not be permitted to operate a uranium mine."

A study during the past two years has shown that the stricter standards will not be nearly as severe as predicted by the uranium companies who said the increased costs would put them out of business.

A report for the Federal Radiation Council by Arthur D. Little, Inc., concluded that the stricter standards would add another 20 cents a pound to the cost of mining uranium oxide ore.

Postponement of the new restrictions brought a sharp reaction from Wilbur J. Cohen, HEW Secretary under the Johnson Administration.

In a telegram to the White House, Cohen said that delays in lowering the exposure to radioactivity in the mines would be "a serious threat to the health of American workers."

The telegram, signed by a number of health and labor officials, including Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, read in part:

"We earnestly appeal to you to place the lives of our fellow citizens above all other economic and administrative considerations and allow the existing regulations to go into effect as presently provided."

Cohen termed the postponement "very unwise."

"It is essential to protect the health of the uranium miners," he said. "When I took my action, the Atomic Energy Commission was opposed to it. Their interest was in uranium production."

Reports Cite Fire Fighting Job Hazards

South Bend, Ind.—Fire fighting was described as the nation's most hazardous occupation at a symposium here on occupational health and hazards of the fire service.

The three-day session, bringing together fire fighters, administrators and medical and scientific research experts, was sponsored by the John P. Redmond Memorial Fund of the Fire Fighters.

Dr. Roswell L. Atwood, the union's research and education director, reported that his surveys found the occupational death rate of fire fighters the highest of all occupations.

The union's figures showed 107 job-related deaths per 100,000 fire fighters and on-the-job injury rate of 37 per 100 fire fighters.

N.Y. State Sets Referendum on 18-Year Vote

Albany, N.Y.—The New York State Legislature has given overwhelming approval to a state constitutional amendment lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 in all state and local elections.

If the amendment is approved by New York voters in a referendum next November, 930,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 21 will be eligible to vote in the 1972 state elections.

A compelling reason for passage of the amendment by the legislature was bringing state law into conformity with new federal voting standards. This will avoid the confusion and complexity of separate ballots and voting lists for federal offices and for state and local offices.

The move had strong bipartisan support and labor endorsement.

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Labor, Liberals Open Drive To Enact New Health Plan

COMPLETE SUPPORT of the AFL-CIO for a National Health Security program is announced by Federation Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller at a press conference launching the drive to win enactment of the program. Other sponsors and supporters, from left, are Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Max Fine of the Committee for National Health Insurance, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers who is chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance. Behind Biemiller is Clarence Mitchell, Jr., of the NAACP.

Program Offers Solution to Costs

By John R. Oravec

An improved national health care program that has the strong support of organized labor was unveiled as the answer to the need for quality medical services for all Americans at a price they can afford.

The proposed Health Security Act of 1971, sponsored by a bipartisan group of senators and congressmen, embodies the best elements of bills calling for national health insurance that were introduced in Congress last year.

Besides improving services for all citizens, the National Health Security program is designed to expand the resources of the nation's entire health care system. This would include recruiting and training more doctors, nurses and medical technicians along with support for innovative health programs and group practice development.

A full range of medical coverage would provide for the prevention and early detection of disease, the care and treatment of illness, and medical rehabilitation. Partial coverage is proposed for dental care, skilled nursing home care, psychiatric treatment and prescribed medicines.

The starting date for benefits would be July 1, 1973, after two years of preparatory financing of the program under a proposed Resources Development Fund.

The legislation calls for general tax revenues of the federal government to provide 50 percent of funds for the program. The other half would come from a health security tax on employers, workers and self-employed individuals. **(Details, Page 7.)**

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out that under the proposal there would be no increase in taxes for workers earning less than $7,800 a year.

Biemiller represented the federa-

(Continued on Page 7)

Rules Fight First Issue In Congress

The 92nd Congress opened its first session with battles over rules reform and contests for party leadership posts topping the agenda in both the House and Senate.

Democrats shuffled their leadership teams in both the House and Senate as party caucuses met before the opening of Congress.

At the start of the session, the House formally elected Carl Albert of Oklahoma as its new Speaker. Albert, 62, was the overwhelming choice of the Democratic caucus to succeed John W. McCormack, who retired from Congress after 22 terms.

To succeed Albert as majority leader, the Democratic caucus chose Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who had served his apprenticeship as party whip or assistant leader. Boggs, 56, won an easy second-ballot victory after leading a five-man field on the first tally.

There were hotly-contested leadership battles on the Senate side, in both the Democratic and Republican caucuses.

Democrats renamed Mike Mansfield (Mont.) as majority leader wtihout opposition. But in

(Continued on Page 8)

Recession, Inflation Blamed:

Nation's Real Total Output Shows First Dip Since 1958

Recession and inflation showed their impact on the nation's economy in 1970 as the real gross national product—the total value of the country's output of goods and services—slipped $2.8 billion over the year.

The decline in real output was the first since 1958—an Eisenhower Administration recession year. A major factor was the 5.3 percent increase in prices, the largest since 1951.

Adjusted to 1958 dollars, the real GNP totalled $724.3 billion, fourtenths of 1 percent below the 1969 output of $727.1 billion, the Commerce Dept.'s Office of Business Economics reported.

Preliminary estimates of the GNP for 1970 in current dollars amounted to $976.8 billion, an increase of $45.4 billion from 1969, the government noted.

In the last three months of 1970, real output fell at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, with the Commerce Dept. attributing the decline largely to the auto strike. But even before the auto strike, the real GNP was running behind the 1969 pace in the first two quarters of the year. Only the third quarter showed a growth rate above the 1969 level.

Assistant Commerce Sec. Harold C. Passer said that direct and indirect effects of the General Motors strike cost about $14 billion to $15 billion in lost production during the fourth quarter. But the Wall Street Journal cited the estimates of several other economists that the impact of the strike was less severe—possibly in the $10 billion range.

Even if the $14 billion were added to fourth quarter GNP, this would produce only a slight increase in the real GNP for the period—about 2.5 percent.

Consumer spending — covering durable and nondurable goods and services—amounted to $616.8 billion last year, compared with $577.5 billion in 1969, according to the report.

Prices in the fourth quarter rose at an annual rate of 5.7 percent, somewhat higher than the 4.6 and 4.3 percent increases recorded in two preceding quarters, but not as much as the 6.4 percent rate in the first three months of 1970.

The price increases are calculated in the GNP "implicit price deflator"—a measure of overall price changes.

Spending for durable goods over the year declined to $89.4 billion from $90 billion in 1969, the report showed. Spending for nondurable goods amounted to $264.7 billion, up about $19 billion, and spending

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Appoints Panel On Solid Waste Issues

A greater national commitment to solving the problems of solid waste disposal was urged by Federation Pres. George Meany as he announced the formation of an AFL-CIO committee to study the problems.

Meany made the announcement during an address to the annual luncheon of the National Coordinating Committee on the Beverage Industry.

Member unions of the committee are vitally concerned with waste disposal because the production of nonreturnable bottles, cans and other containers—involving tens of thousands of jobs—has become a subject of heated debate.

"As part of labor's commitment to the effort," Meany told luncheon guests, "I have appointed a committee of international union presidents to present their recommendations on this problem to the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it meets about four weeks from now."

The federation president warned

(Continued on Page 2)

Rail Unions Voice Hope Of Settling Long Dispute

Leaders of four major railroad unions expressed hope for a negotiated settlement of their year-long dispute over new contracts for 500,000 workers as one union called its general chairmen to Washington and the Labor Dept. summoned the others to resume talks with management.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks said his union's 300-member board of general chairmen was scheduled to hear a report Jan. 22 of management's latest proposal.

No details were given, but Dennis told a news conference he was "hopeful we can soon announce a settlement" of the BRAC dispute over wages and work rules on all the nation's Class 1 railroads. Dennis said the chairmen will be asked to ratify an agreement if one is reached, or consider further action to be taken after a no-strike law imposed by Congress reaches its expiration date, Mar. 1.

The other three unions in the

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Names Panel to Study Waste Disposal

(Continued from Page 1)

that "quick, easy solutions" to the problems of waste disposal "may not be solutions at all."

"It is easy to point the finger," he said, "to call for banning returnable bottles. It is easy to point to a beer can cast thoughtlessly beside the road by a lawbreaker and say: 'If we ban that can there'll be no more litter.'

"It is easy, but it is not true. And it is not true because that's a program for banning jobs, not eliminating litter."

As alternatives to a course of action that would increase unemployment, Meany pointed to waste disposal plans now being researched under the auspices of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970.

The law authorizes the newly created Bureau of Solid Waste Management to spend more than $460 million in the next three years to study ways of reusing some of the 4.3 billion tons of solid waste produced in this country each year —including 30 billion glass bottles and 60 million cans.

Meany listed two approaches:

- Recycling of glass bottles and cans to other uses. Bottles can be crushed and made into paving material. Cans can be melted down and reused, thus conserving vital natural resources.
- Using compacted refuse as a source of electrical power. Burning refuse in this manner contributes little to air pollution since low amounts of sulfur dioxide are produced.

"While necessary research is being undertaken," Meany said, "there is one thing we must do. Strict laws, enforced to the highest degree possible, do have an effect on litter. Littering is not only unsightly, it is illegal. And it should be treated as such."

He noted that bottles and cans are not the sole pollution problem, but part of a much larger crisis facing the nation.

He congratulated the beverage industry for not "ducking the question" and for "working to help find solutions." And he pledged that labor would continue its own efforts, including support for anti-litter campaigns.

"Keeping litter in cars and off highways seems like a small effort, he observed. "But small efforts, individual actions, labor and management cooperation, expanded government enforcement—the sum of all these will mark the success of our efforts to preserve the environment."

2 Union Officers Elected to Board

The heads of two unions—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers—have been elected to the board of the National Center for Solid Waste Disposal.

The center, a joint labor-management venture in Washington, D.C., will undertake a program of research and action in the field of solid waste control, including reclamation and reuse of products.

Donald M. Kendall, chairman of the board for the center, said it will define the way in which waste collection and disposal systems function, locate their weaknesses and "propose systems which are compatible with the physical requirement of American life."

The center has assured Congress and the Administration that all its actions and programs will be compatible with anti-pollution steps being taken by the government.

ORIGINAL AFL CHARTER of the Utah State Federation of Labor is inspected by Pres. C. Everett Berger of the Utah AFL-CIO at a ceremony marking the opening of labor archives at the University of Utah. Ralph D. Thomson, left, director of university libraries, presented a copy of the charter to Berger. Documents covering the activities of the labor movement in Utah dating back to the 1880s are in the university collection.

2-Year Contract Settles Chicago School Strike

Chicago—Union teachers won their first two-year contract agreement from the Board of Education after a four-day walkout.

Mayor Richard J. Daley mediated the final talks that covered a period of 12 hours and produced an agreement to increase wages by 8 percent retroactive to Jan. 4, with another 8 percent next January.

School officials finally abandoned the argument that a two-year contract is against the law. Daley said he is confident the legislature will change the law and help provide more money to run the city's 533 public schools. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie said he doubts it, but a majority of 20,000 strikers voted to accept the settlement and returned to classes Jan. 18.

The new salary schedule raises starting pay for teachers with an A.B. degree from $8,400 to $9,072 as of Jan. 1, 1971, with a top salary of $14,458 after 15 years. Those with a master's degree will get a minimum of $9,692 and a maximum of $15,477.

Effective next Jan. 1, the salary range will be from $9,727 to $15,613 for the bachelor's degree and from $10,468 to $16,716 for the master's degree—both in 15 steps.

The board also agreed to hire 500 to 600 additional teachers to relieve overcrowding, put teachers' aides in the union bargaining unit, pay the full cost of hospitalization insurance for teachers and their dependents, and to make improvements giving AFT Local 1 one of the nation's best school contracts.

The Chicago strike started Jan. 12 and included a day the board decided would be a holiday in memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The holiday will be included in future contracts, it told the union.

Another AFT strike, at Eau Claire, Wis., ended in an agreement that raises all scheduled salary steps by 6 percent and increases health insurance benefits. The issue of class-size limits will be submitted to binding arbitration.

Other strikes continue—at Chicago City College, where 800 to 1,000 teachers resumed picketing after a court order was dismissed; and Scranton, Pa., where the State Dept. of Education ordered five secondary schools closed because of a lack of qualified teachers in a strike that started Dec. 23.

J. Schlossberg, Clothing Union Pioneer, Dies

New York—Joseph Schlossberg, who helped found the Clothing Workers and battled all his life for union rights, died at his home in the Bronx at the age of 95.

Schlossberg, who came here from Russia and went to work at 13, was a forceful leader, speaker and writer. An early rebel against sweatshops in the needle trades, he became secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors and first general secretary-treasurer of the ACWA. He was a member for 28 years of the Board of Higher Education here.

Schlossberg wrote for the English and Yiddish labor press, published a book of essays on "The Workers and Their World," and was editor of Abendblatt and Arbeiter, Yiddish labor papers. For some years he was editor of Advance, the Clothing Workers newspaper.

Schlossberg helped organize the Congress for Labor Palestine in 1918. He was a charter member of the National Committtee for Labor Israel, and was elected its president in 1934. The Israeli labor federation, Histadrut, established a cultural center in his honor later in Ashkelon, Israel.

He had been a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the Yiddish Scientific Institute, and a governor of the American Association for Jewish Education. His wife Anna and two children survive.

John McManus Named Assistant CSA Director

John J. McManus, former executive director of the Long Island United Fund, has joined the AFL-CIO staff as assistant director of community service activities.

McManus, 46, headed the United Fund of Long Island Inc. since its founding in 1965. Earlier he had served three years each as Nassau County, N.Y., public welfare commissioner and as executive director of the county Health & Welfare Council.

For 1971:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1971 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Apr. 12-15	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Apr. 12-16	Coopers	Niagara Falls, Ont.
Apr. 14-19	Utility Workers	Washington, D.C.
Apr. 26	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati, O.
Apr. 29-May 1	Arizona	Tucson
May 3	Firemen & Oilers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
May 6-14	Ladies' Garment Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 10-14	Jewelry Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 17	Grain Millers	Minneapolis, Minn.
May 17-22	Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 23-30	Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 24-28	Insurance Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 25-27	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
June 6-9	Arkansas	Hot Springs
June 6-11	Office & Profesional Employes	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 7-9	Idaho	Boise
June 7-18	Flint Glass Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 14	Hotel & Restaurant Employes	Chicago, Ill.
June 14-16	Michigan	Grand Rapids
June 14-18	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 27-31	Musicians	Seattle, Wash.
June (no date)	Actors & Artistes	New York, N.Y.
June (no date)	New Jersey	Atlantic City
July 12-16	Newspaper Guild	Boston, Mass.
July 19	Longshoremen	Miami Beach, Fla.
July 19-23	Elevator Constructors	Bal Harbour, Fla.
July 26-30	Pottery & Allied Workers	Las Vegas, Nev.
July (no date)	Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Aug. 1	Molders & Allied Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 1-6	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 2-6	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 6-8	Nevada	Reno
Aug. 7-13	Typographical Union	Miami, Fla.
Aug. 9	Transportation Union	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 9-11	New York	New York, N.Y.
Aug. 16	Aluminum Workers	Huntsville, Ala.
Aug. 16-20	Teachers	San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 19	Montana	Helena
Aug. 22-27	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Toronto, Ont.
Aug. 23-25	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers	Montreal, Que.
Aug. (no date)	Texas	Dallas
Sept. 3-5	Siderographers	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 6-10	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 13	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 13-15	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 13-15	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Sept. 13-15	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 15-17	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 19-26	Laborers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 20	Bill Posters, Billers & Distributors	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 20-24	Oregon	Eugene
Sept. 20-24	Woodworkers	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 22-24	Iowa	Davenport
Sept. 24-26	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 27-29	Nebraska	North Platte
Sept. 27-Oct. 1	Transit Union	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. (no date)	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 4-7	Illinois	Springfield
Oct. 4-8	Allied Industrial Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 4-8	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 11-14	Florida	Jacksonville
Oct. 18-20	Train Dispatchers	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 18-22	Telegraph Workers	Denver, Colo.
Oct. 20-22	Georgia	Atlanta
Oct. 22-24	North Dakota	Jamestown
Oct. 26-29	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Oct. 28-30	West Virginia	Charleston
Oct. (no date)	New Hampshire	(Not set)
Nov. 1-5	Flight Engineers	Lisbon, Portugal
Nov. 1-6	Lithographers & Photoengravers	New Orleans, La.
Nov. 8-10	Metal Trades Dept.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov. 13-17	Intl. Labor Press Assn.	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov. 15-16	Union Label & Service Trades	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Nov. 15-17	Maritime Trades Dept.	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Nov. 18-23	AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries	Miami, Fla.

Gulf 'Pattern' Prevails:

Oil Talks Wrap Up 90% of Agreements

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have passed the 90 percent mark in negotiating improved contracts for the 57,000 oil industry workers the union represents, Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced.

New two-year agreements with most major companies call for an improvement of $135 a month for the average oil refinery worker by January 1972, Grospiron said. The figure is based on an average of $125 a month in higher wages and holiday pay premiums, and a reduction of $10 a month in payroll deductions for hospitalization insurance.

Some increases, in the $200 a month range, were won for groups of truck drivers and marketing terminal employes.

Grospiron said agreement has been reached on contracts covering some 50,000 members in separate negotiations with 90 companies. The new two-year agreements follow the "pattern" settlement with Gulf Oil Corp., established shortly before major contracts expired last Dec. 31.

Contracts approved by the national oil bargaining committee generally provide wage increases totaling 16 percent, full pensions at age 62 with benefits $50 to $80 a month higher than in the expired contracts, and other gains.

"We have established basic patterns of settlement with the major companies," the union spokesman said. "We still have some mop-up work to do in some minor facilities of major companies, and we are concluding agreements with minor firms as rapidly as we can."

Grospiron said strikes still are under way against three "obstinate" companies, "but these involve only about 1,700 of our members."

One strike involves local plant-level issues at Union Oil Co. facilities in Port Neches, Tex., and Lemont, Ill. Two others, on national contract issues—wages, pensions and other benefits—are against Husky Oil Co. at Cheyenne and Cody, Wyo., and North Salt Lake City, Utah; and Ashland Oil Co. at Ashland, Ky., and Canton, O.

The OCAW president said he considers current settlements "fair and realistic, although they do not contain all we believe the workers are entitled to."

Grospiron emphasized that the contract gains "do not justify, and we do not believe they will cause, increases in the prices of consumer products." The costs can be absorbed, he said, "because of the magnificent increase in the productivity of oil workers who constantly are turning out more products per hour of labor."

The pattern agreement at Gulf raises wages by 8.5 percent this year and an additional 7.5 percent in 1972. Gulf agreed to pay an additional $5 a month each year toward the cost of hospital and medical insurance to a peak of $25 a month for employes and their families.

The new pact requires Gulf to give advance notice of at least six months in plant shutdowns. Also it gives the union the right to negotiate benefits for laid-off employes, and provides one additional paid holiday and pension improvements among other gains.

Top Officers Of Stereotypers Are Re-elected

New York—The Stereotypers announced that all current officers were re-elected in a membership referendum and reported continuing progress in talks aimed at merging their union and the Printing Pressmen.

The union said a committee is currently drafting a letter of intent to merge with the Pressmen. When agreement is reached on merger terms, a special convention can be called for a vote on approval or rejection.

In the membership vote, results were as follows: Pres. James H. Sampson defeated Walter E. Baker, 5,039 to 2,703. Also re-elected over their challengers were Vice Pres. Charles F. Brennan, Vice Pres. George Robinson, Canadian Vice Pres. George P. Fry and Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer. James J. Kelley, Journal editor, also won a new term.

Sampson has offices in Chicago, Creamer in Flushing, N.Y., and Kelley in Cleveland, O.

Seven constitutional changes were approved by more than two thirds of those voting. They involved pension rights of officers and staff representatives, authority to assess members when the mortuary fund falls below $125,000, and other internal matters.

Wage, Pension Gains Negotiated at Chrysler

Detroit—A new agreement between the Auto Workers and Chrysler Corp. follows the pattern of wage increases and working conditions won earlier from General Motors and Ford Motor. One additional provision calls for establishment of a joint labor-management committee to investigate the possibility of a four-day 40-hour workweek for Chrysler's 110,000 production workers.

Members walked off the job at eight Chrysler plants but returned when a tentative settlement was reached. It provides wage increases averaging 51 cents an hour retroactive to Nov. 2 plus 14 cents an hour in each of the next two years; removal of the ceiling on cost-of-living increases, and a pension of $500 a month after 30 years of service by age 58.

The proposal will be submitted to the UAW Chrysler Council and then to members for a vote. Close to settlement also is a similar pact for 10,000 salaried workers.

The union reported also that 14,100 Ford of Canada workers struck main Ford plants at Oakville, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., after trying since July 16 to win a new agreement. Also out are 40,000 workers at plants of the Harvester Corp. in another contract dispute.

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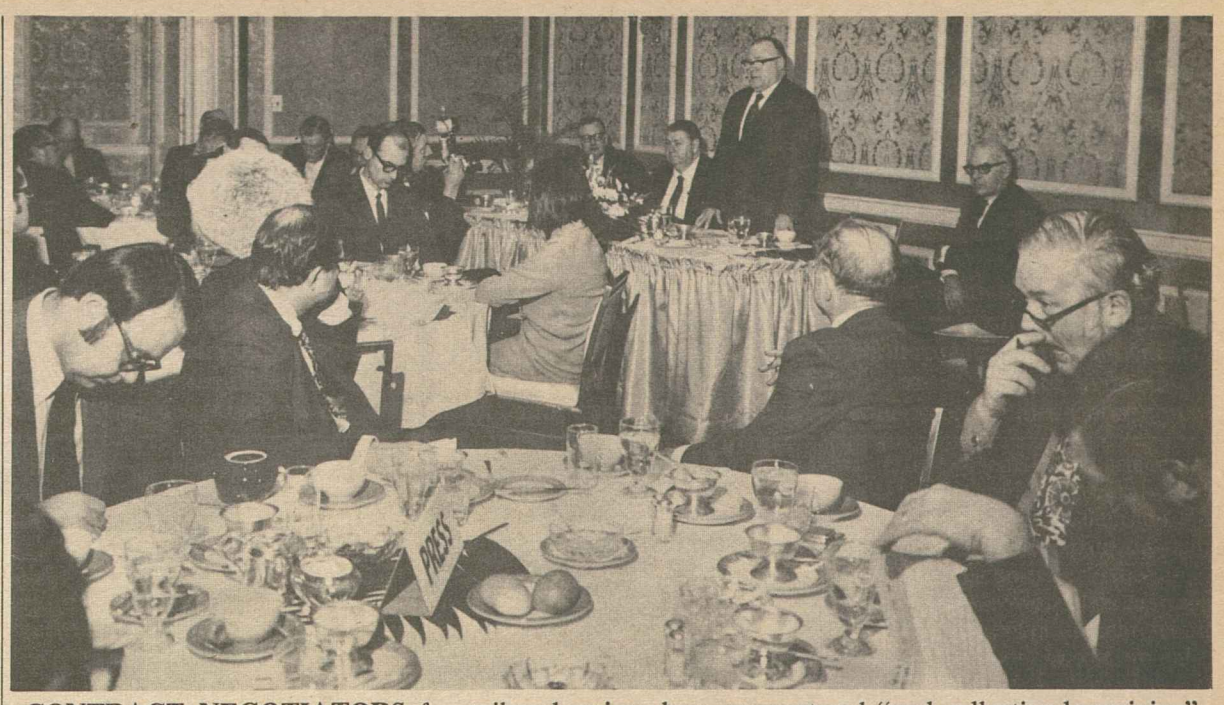

CONTRACT NEGOTIATORS for railroad unions have encountered "real collective bargaining" for the first time since Dec. 10, when the courts blocked a strike, Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks told reporters at a Washington news conference Jan. 15. Dennis said he was hopeful of a settlement in negotiations for nearly 500,000 members of his union and three others—the United Transportation Union, Maintenance of Way Employes and dining car employes.

Rail Unions Hopeful of Settlement As Talks Resume in Long Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

dispute have been keeping in touch with developments in the expectation that negotiations would resume momentarily.

Talks at the Labor Dept. were scheduled, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, between the 160 major carriers and committees of the United Transportation Union, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes representing dining car crews.

The unions have been negotiating separately with the National Railway Labor Conference, representing management. Major issues in the dispute are the union's insistence on wage increases on a level with recent transportation industry settlements and an acceptable solution of disputes over work rules agreed to in past negotiations.

The unions first set Sept. 14 as their deadline for agreement. They were preparing to strike three carriers in a selective action when a U.S. District Court judge issued a temporary restraining order.

The order became legally dead when Pres. Nixon appointed an Emergency Board to hear both sides to the dispute and make recommendations intended to form a basis for settlement.

The board proposed wage increases of 32.5 percent in seven steps over a three-year period and seven changes in working rules that would, the unions said, cost the jobs of many thousands of their members.

The talks bogged down again and union negotiators set a Dec. 10 strike deadline. A short time after the second walkout began, Congress passed emergency legislation forbidding a strike by employes or a lockout by management.

Coupled with the no-strike, no-lockout order was a provision for an immediate but temporary pay increase of 13.5 percent for members of the four unions. The Labor Dept. was directed to seek further talks and to report back to Congress at least 15 days before the Mar. 1 deadline.

The negotiations were then resumed and Dennis reported at a Jan. 15 press conference that his union had the opportunity for "some real collective bargaining for the first time" since the courts and Congress intervened.

"I'm very hopeful," he said, "that we have a chance to wrap this up for our members within a week. Many issues are still open" but prospects of settlement seem more promising, he said.

In response to questions, Dennis said the Railway Labor Act has worked fairly well but "needs to be dressed up a little" after 40 years. He stressed that if free collective bargaining fails to produce results this year, the BRAC will seek a series of amendments to the act "to strengthen its desirable procedures and improve the bargaining process, including the right to strike."

Dennis voiced firm opposition to the "Nixon plan" for compulsory arbitration of rail disputes as did other railroad union leaders, including Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Waymen and Charles Luna of the UTU.

Crotty said that for rail workers "legislation to block nationwide work stoppages on the railroads means only one thing—industrial slavery."

Earlier, UTU officers at their annual meeting adopted a policy statement calling for government operation of the railroads if Congress and the courts continue to outlaw strikes and control labor relations.

Court Reaffirms Right To Honor Picket Line

Richmond, Va.—The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has reaffirmed the right of non-striking employes to refuse to cross picket lines as a matter of principle.

The court ordered the Union Carbide Corp. to offer reinstatement with full back pay to two employes who would not cross a Machinists' picket line at a Union Carbide plant during a strike three years ago.

The court's opinion noted that it is well established that non-striking employes who refuse on principle to cross a picket line have joined the strikers in a common cause and have, in effect, become strikers.

The opinion goes on to reaffirm this right:

"It cannot be denied that respect for the integrity of the picket line may well be the source of strength for the whole collective bargaining process in which every union member has a legitimate and protected economic interest. And any assistance by a union member to a labor organization in the collective bargaining process is for mutual aid or protection of the non-striking unionist even though he has no immediate stake in the labor dispute."

The circuit court's ruling upheld an order of the National Labor Relations Board which said Union Carbide violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to rehire the two men who respected picket lines.

The court, however, would not enforce the NLRB order for a third employe because it found that his refusal to cross the picket line was based solely on fear.

"One who is afraid to cross a picket line by reason of physical fear makes no common cause, contributes nothing to the mutual aid or protection and does not act on principle," the court said.

Union Carbide had argued that it had not violated the law because it had discharged the three employes to prevent a large scale defection of workers to the strike.

But the court said the two employes who, as a matter of principle, refused to cross the line were entitled to the same consideration as strikers with regard to discharge and replacement.

"They may not be discharged but may be replaced by workers hired as permanent replacements during the strike in order to continue operations," the court ruled.

Meany Hits Soviets On Death Sentence

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued a statement strongly protesting the death sentence imposed by a Soviet Union court on a 34-year-old Lithuanian, Vytautas Simukaitis, for an alleged attempt to hijack an airplane to seek asylum in Sweden.

Like the Soviet Jews, Meany observed, Simukaitis "is the victim of Soviet terrorization of minority nationalities . . . whose crime is to want to breathe the air of freedom.

"The AFL-CIO stands firmly with the patriots of those captive nations and with Lithuanians the world over in this black night of repression and injustice wrought by imperialist communism and its leaders in the Soviet Union."

The No. 1 Goal

"WE ARE CONVINCED that a majority of the American people, and a majority of Congress, agree that building the highest possible level of national health is a matter of the most urgent priority, and that delay can no longer be tolerated. The answer is national health insurance and the AFL-CIO believes it can—and must—be enacted."

As the 92nd Congress formally marked its opening, the declaration by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last Labor Day making national health insurance labor's No. 1 goal was implemented with the introduction of the National Health Security Act by a distinguished, bipartisan group of senators and representatives.

Strongly supported by the federation and the Committee for National Health Insurance, the bill is the chosen vehicle for translating the health care goal into reality.

The Health Security program has two simple basic purposes:

- To create a national system of health security benefits that will make comprehensive personal health services available to all.
- To effect major improvements in delivering medical services so as to increase availability, control rising costs and safeguard quality.

Why these simple objectives are so important in present-day American life is spelled out in an analysis of the legislation. It says in part:

"The health care crisis in the United States is reflected in many ways: runaway costs, too few doctors and nurses, inadequate care, large gaps in private health insurance coverage.

"It adds up to a massive disgrace due to the lack of orderly development in recent years of a system to provide health care. . . . If Henry Ford were building automobiles today using the same outmoded techniques this country is using to deliver health care, we would still be driving the horse and buggy. If the same techniques were used to deliver our food, hamburger would be $10 a pound."

The facts marshalled to support the legislation, and the need for national action, show clearly that:

- The health of most Americans is worse today than it was 15 or 20 years ago compared with other industrial countries. This is true despite the high percentage of U.S. earnings spent for health care, the high competence of doctors and the highest level of income in the world.
- The inefficient use of health care resources raises private health insurance costs, doctor and hospital bills. It wastes billions of dollars a year and it often denies care to people who need it most.
- The health care of most Americans is costing more and more—either in cash or through health insurance—and every year more income is spent for health care than anywhere else in the world.

Enactment of the National Health Security Act means that all Americans will be guaranteed quality medical care regardless of their economic status—a goal that must be obtained in the 92nd Congress.

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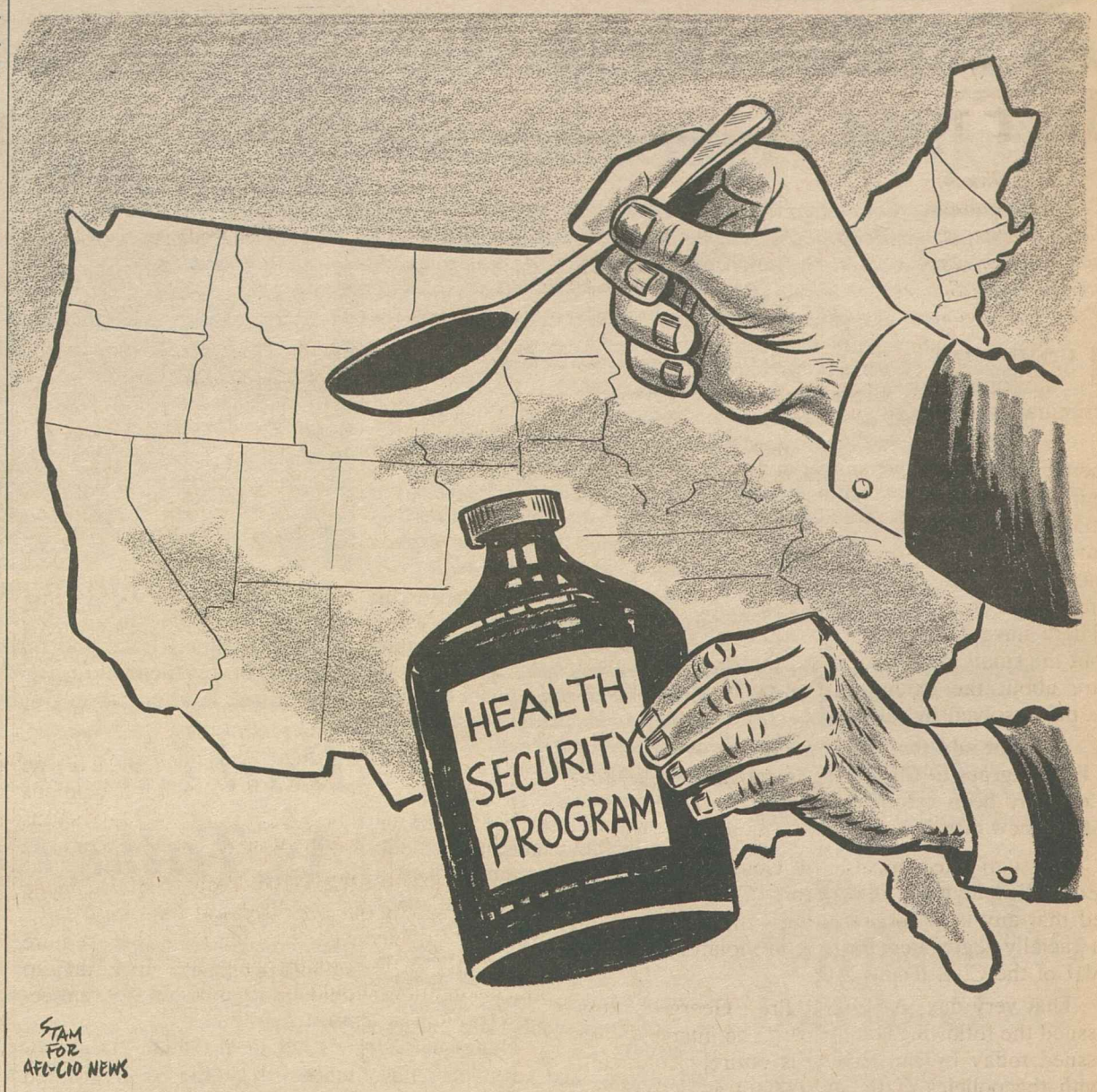


A Word Edgewise:

A Head-On Collision Destroys Driver's Feeling of Invincibility

By John P. Roche

THE WINTER has been pretty rough all around the nation. My daughter reported a radio announcement that the "state of Iowa has been closed," and we had over two feet of snow up here in Massachusetts in December. Once upon a time, we would look out the window and see snow and cheer. Now, perhaps as an indication of decline, we groan.

Our daughter thinks this attitude is awful, but she has it made. Off she goes on cross-country skis, while we are left to maneuver on four wheels. Snow isn't bad. When I was in graduate school at Cornell, we lived 30 miles outside of Ithaca in the middle of the snow belt and I drove to work over snow-packed roads without a quiver. In fact, with the right kind of snow tires I am prepared to this day to tackle a blizzard in an automobile.

No, the real problem is that up in this part of the world we have invented a new sport—ice skating with autos. Two feet of snow have been ploughed off the roads and pack the edges. Then comes a nice, warm series of sunny days with the temperature going up to, say, 40. The snow melts and settles on the streets and—zap!—at about 4:30 p.m. the whole mess freezes.

It never used to bother me particularly until one day, as I was carefully driving along, a car skidded out of the other lane and got me head-on. The skid began about 250 feet up the road and it was like a bad movie. I geared down, braked, tried to climb the snow bank on the right, but inexorably that car came slamming in. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt—and I have never scoffed at seat belts since—but the event destroyed my myth of invincibility. (In 25 years of driving I had never been in an accident beyond bumper bruises.)

Suddenly, as the theologians say, I lost my faith. And you have to have it happen to you to appreciate the full meaning of faith in our lives.

DO YOU HAVE any idea how many things in this life we take on faith? Take for granted? Well, among the most important is the simple proposition that the car on the other side of the street coming towards you will stay in his lane, not veer abruptly into yours. By and large this faith is justified when you consider the incredible number of cars on American roads at any given moment. (Believe it or not, we had fewer deaths per 100,000 miles of driving in 1970 than in 1920!) But then there is always the shock when the law of averages doesn't pan out.

Obviously no sensible extrovert wants to become a recluse from the day the first snow hits the ground until the frost is all out. A possible solution is to retire to Palm Beach for the winter months, but this requires (a.) a rich father, (b.) a rich wife, or (c.) an entrepreneurial chromosome I was born without. My father left me a lot of good advice, and my wife is remarkable but—as they used to say—came to me "undowered."

So here I am skating through the ice fields in a station wagon, strapped in like an astronaut and peering suspiciously at every approaching car. While it is paranoidal, I have noticed that enemy cars come in distinctive categories and I automatically file them as they bear down. For whatever it may be worth to the sum total of human knowledge, the Volkswagen is Enemy No. 1. This is not said in a Nader-like spirit (though I never enjoyed the thought of driving with the gas tank in my lap), but because Volkswagen drivers seem to suffer from the illusion of immortality. As I was crawling down an icy hill last night in first, one actually passed me—tooting merrily.

Of course, there is a solution. I could buy an army surplus armored personnel carrier or even a small tank. But while the town fathers of Weston are not unsympathetic to eccentricities, this would be pushing the Yankee tradition too hard. So I guess I'll just go on skating in my Plymouth and try to regain that faith which surpasseth understanding.

For Professional Care!

In Labor's House:

AFL-CIO Spells Out Record In Fight Against Discrimination

The following is excerpted from remarks by Donald Slaiman, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, at a debate with Herbert Hill, national labor director for the NAACP, sponsored by the New School for Social Research in New York City on Jan. 13, 1971.

I COME NOW to the question of what the labor movement has been doing to eliminate discrimination in its own house.

On exclusion: First, you should know that 95 percent of all union members are automatically enrolled when hired by the employer. The remaining 5 percent are concentrated in the building and other trades, where unions control job referrals. Non-exclusion is now the policy of the building trades, as it is of all our international unions. There have been some violations of this policy, but the small number of cases that have been filed are about the extent of the problem, and that is being solved by our Outreach Programs.

I might add that today there are over 2 million Negroes in the labor movement, and it has recently been estimated that one out of every three new members are from a minority group.

On segregated locals: In October 1965, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission stated that any labor organization which operates on a racially segregated basis is in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

That very day, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the following statement: "The interpretation issued today by the EEOC is entirely consistent with the policies of the AFL-CIO as determined and reiterated by its conventions. It is precisely the policy which we urged the Congress to adopt when it was debating the Civil Rights Act."

In fact, the AFL-CIO had called upon its affiliates to merge segregated locals with all possible speed in 1959. The merger process was accelerated by the passage of the Civil Rights Act five years later. What are the results?

The Railway Carmen had 64 all-black locals, whose members were limited mainly to helper's jobs. Now all but two of these locals have been merged, and many of their Negro members have been upgraded to the carmen classification.

The Musicians Union had at least 55 separate all-black locals. Last week I was told that there is only one left. The Oil Workers, the Molders, the Tobacco Workers, the Papermakers and a number of other affiliates had segregated locals. Today they have none.

I HASTEN to say that this problem has not been completely solved, but we are resolutely determined that it will be.

On separate seniority lines: Racial segregation in collective bargaining units and the maintenance of lines of promotion or seniority on the basis of race is a violation of Title VII. This is the position of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and it is the position of the AFL-CIO.

Segregation in collective bargaining units results not from union action but from the discriminatory policies of management, which has exclusive control of hiring. By hiring Negroes only for certain categories of low-paying jobs, employers have created segregated bargaining units whose workers have less access to promotion and advancement. Even when the lines of promotion and seniority seem reasonable in themselves, they may have the effect of codifying, in collective bargaining agreements, the disadvantage at which Negro workers have been placed by previous discriminatory policies.

The fact is that many changes have been made by unions in their collective bargaining agreements to eliminate discrimination. A good number of these changes have been initiated by unions themselves, while others required complaints by minority workers, civil rights organizations, or government agencies. The point is that in most of the court cases, the adversary position of the unions rested not on a defense of the discriminatory status quo but on a disagreement as to the new setup.

ON APPRENTICESHIP: Technological change has been wiping out unskilled and semiskilled jobs while simultaneously creating jobs that require more skill. It is not surprising, therefore, that so much attention should be focused on apprenticeship training programs.

Now what progress has been made?

By 1960, the number of Negroes in registered aprenticeship programs had risen from one to less than 2.5 percent—which prompted Roy Wilkins to observe that "at the present rates of advance, it will take Negroes 138 years, or until the year 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment."

But is hasn't turned out that way. In 1969, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, the number of nonwhites in apprenticeship programs totaled 20,000 out of 255,000, approximately 8 percent.

But that's not all. Of the 73,000 new enrollees in the first half of 1969, 11 percent came from minority groups. As of Sept. 30, 1970, the number of apprentices placed by Nutreach programs alone, in over 80 cities, passed the 8,000 mark. Of these 7,564 were in the building trades.

I have been giving you facts—not fantasies. Very significant changes have occurred in minority participation in apprenticeship, especially in the building trades. These changes are the product of sound programs initiated by civil rights groups—such as the Urban League, the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund—financed by the Dept. of Labor, and having the cooperation, not only of national, but of local building trades unions and their councils. All of this has been aided by the systematic efforts of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Delegates Hamstrung:

Conference on Children Called Failure Because of Restrictions

AN AFL-CIO SPOKESMAN labeled as a "failure" the 1970 White House Conference on Children and saw little hope that the upcoming Conference on Youth will succeed, unless citizen groups are allowed more say in policies, programs and decisions.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged that "the people who have been running the White House Conference on Children and Youth" have repeatedly "rejected . . . organizations that have offered their services, their brains and their hearts" to the effort. He said the 1970 Conference on Children was "controlled lock, stock and barrel" by its chairman, White House Aide Stephen Hess, who refused to allow the 4,000 delegates to meet in official general sessions to air their views and shape policies and proposals.

That restriction was imposed by the White House to avoid the "risk of confrontation—especially confrontation by the young," Perlis said on Labor News Conference, a public affairs program produced by the AFL-CIO and broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Perlis said that most of the recommendations from the 1970 conference were so "general" that they stand little chance of spurring the kind of specific action programs needed to attack the problems affecting children and youth in this country. He said the AFL-CIO solidly agrees with the theory and sentiment of recommendations such as "development of programs to eliminate the racism which cripples all children," but contends the conference should have spelled out specific actions toward that goal, such as the kind of legislation and court orders needed to fully desegregate the school system.

Noting that White House Conferences on Children and Youth have been held every decade since the first was called by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, Perlis, a trade union delegate to the 1950, 1960 and 1970 conferences, called for a return to a single, combined conference in Washington, D.C., instead of splitting it into separate sections on children and youth.

Chances for successful conferences in the future could also be improved, he said, by guaranteeing the delegates the "opportunity to express themselves" in open plenary sessions, and by giving citizen organizations a voice in developing the direction and format.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRESIDENT NIXON vetoed the Manpower Bill that would have created public service jobs, he sneered at the work programs of New Deal days as leading to dead-end jobs that did nobody any good. His words were his own, but the voice was that of Herbert Hoover.

"WPA-type jobs," Nixon said, "are not the answer for the men and women who have them, for government which is less efficient as a result, or for the taxpayers who must foot the bill."

In his veto message, the President echoed with startling similarity the Hoover-Republican outcries of 35 years ago when the Roosevelt Administration came to the conclusion that the private economy could not provide desperately needed jobs and that only a combination of public and private job-producing measures could help save the 16 million unemployed.

Was the Nixon jibe at the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and similar programs of the New Deal days really justifed?

The record is to the contrary.

The record of the WPA as laid down in its final report showed that at its peak 3.5 million men and women on relief had been given gainful employment; that 18 billion hours of work had been performed; that at one time or another 8.5 million persons with 30 million dependents had worked for the WPA.

THESE MEN AND WOMEN had constructed or repaired 650,000 miles of highways, roads and streets; had built nearly 40,000 new public buildings across the face of the country and had helped improve 85,000 existing buildings; had built or improved thousands of parks, playgrounds and recreational centers; had helped improve sanitation services and had worked on thousands of airports and airway facilities.

Today—thanks to WPA workers—Americans can enjoy facilities of New York's Central Park Zoo; the San Francisco Aquatic Park, Chicago's water-front, the Philadelphia Art Museum as well as thousands of libraries, hospitals, municipal buildings, swimming pools—the list is endless.

Perhaps even greater results were achieved by the Public Works Administration which built structures as the Grand Coulee Dam, and the Civilian Conservation Corps which took thousands of unemployed boys off the streets and put them to useful work in conservation and reforestation.

The Nixon veto-message jibes at "dead-end" jobs was strongly resented by liberal members of Congress who pointed out the unfairness of the criticism of the WPA program and the even more unjust criticism of the Manpower Bill which went out of its way to assure that the measure would provide for useful work.

They could point to the insistence of much-maligned Harry Hopkins, WPA head who repeatedly pointed out the advantages of work to "relief."

"Work for the unemployed is something we have fought for since the beginning of this Administration and we shall continue to insist upon it," Hopkins said in a 1934 radio address. "Work preserves a man's morale. It saves his skills. It gives him a chance to do something socially useful."

The vetoed Manpower Bill—so strongly supported by organized labor—sought to do the same.

The program is to have a new chance in the current 92nd Congress. A similar bill will be introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara, (D-Mich.), who led the fight for the vetoed measure.

It was with some bitterness that O'Hara commented on the Nixon sneer at WPA-type jobs in the veto message.

"Well," he told Congress, "there was much wrong with the WPA, but I am just barely old enough to remember that it did give people jobs. I am just old enough, Mr. Speaker, to remember that a WPA-type job was a whale of a lot better for the spirit and for the stomach than a Hoover-type breadline. The President apparently feels just the opposite."

THE FAILURE of the 1970 White House Conference on Children will be repeated in the upcoming Conference on Youth unless citizen groups are allowed more say in policies, programs and decisions, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Nan Robertson, left, of the New York Times and John Matthews of the Washington Evening Star.

TWENTY ARTICLES on crime in the streets won the Newspaper Guild's 1970 Heywood Broun award for Reporter Donald Singleton of the New York Daily News. Shown at the ANG award presentation of a $1,000 check are, from the left, Newbold Noyes, editor of the Washington Star; ANG Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Singleton and ANG Chairman James B. Woods. The winning series, one of 86 entries, was judged the best work of 1970 in the crusading spirit of Broun, first president of the ANG.

Series on Crime Wins Guild's Broun Award

Donald Singleton, reporter for the New York Daily News, won the 1970 Heywood Broun award of the Newspaper Guild, for a series of articles on crime and its various aspects.

Singleton, who has been a Guild member since 1964, flew back from a Miami assignment to receive a $1,000 check and a citation for the best newspaper work of 1970 in the crusading spirit of Broun, the columnist who was the ANG's first president.

Accepting the 30th annual award at a luncheon in Washington, Singleton said he had "never been more honored in my life, anytime . . . . I have always been proud to work in the profession of Heywood Broun."

The winning entry was a 20-part series spotlighting the problems of crime in the nation's largest city. Singleton spent seven months investigating crime and wrote a series published in four categories — crime and drugs, crime and the police, crime and the criminal courts, and crime and the prisons.

Three Broun Award judges chose Singleton's work from 86 entries printed in papers and magazines across the country. Editor Newbold Noyes of the Washington Star presented the prize to the winner. The other judges were Philip L. Geyelin, editorial page editor of the Washington Post, and Richard Dudman, Washington bureau chief for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Former ANG Vice Pres. Richard Lane was chairman of the award committee.

The judges said the winner, "with unusual literary craftsmanship and social perception . . . brought home to the readers the realities of a national dilemma, promoting its long-range solution by contributing the first imperative—public understanding."

The judges' panel praised the "extraordinary quality and diversity of the entries" from reporters on newspapers small and large.

The winner was chosen without regard to his Guild membership or non-membership.

It was obvious, Noyes told an audience that included members of the Guild's international executive board, here for a quarterly meeting, that the spirit of Heywood Broun is now "very much the in thing." There never was a time, he observed, that such a spirit was needed more than now.

Lane lauded the editors and publishers who "have the guts to print what their reporters dig up."

Real Total Output Shows First Decline Since '58

(Continued from Page 1)

for services totalled $262.7 billion, an increase of about $21 billion from 1969.

Disposable personal income amounted to $684.7 billion, but after adjustments for the price increases since 1958, came to $529.7 billion. This compared with 1969 income of $631.6 billion and $511.5 billion after price adjustments.

In last year's fourth quarter, disposable personal income showed an increase of $3.9 billion, well below the $9.4 billion increase registered in the third quarter, the government figures showed.

Per capita disposable personal income increased to $3,333 last year from $3,108, based on current dollars. Adjusted for price increases since 1958 personal incomes averaged $2,579, compared with $2,517 in 1969.

Personal savings as a percentage of disposable personal income slipped to 7.3 percent in the fourth quarter after climbing to 7.5 and 7.6 percent in the second and third quarters, respectively. For the year, savings averaged 7.3 percent, compared with 6 percent in 1969.

Total government purchases of goods and services last year was boosted to $220.5 billion from $212.2 billion in 1969. Government spending in the fourth quarter was running at an annual rate of $223.2 billion.

While total federal spending for the entire year dropped $99.7 billion from $101.3 billion, state and local governments stepped up their purchases to $120.8 billion from $110.8 billion in 1969.

Defense spending by the federal government was cut last year to $76.6 billion from $78.8 billion in 1969, the Commerce Dept. noted.

In the fourth quarter, military spending dropped to an annual pace of $74.6 billion. State and local government spending in these three months was at a pace of $124.8 billion more than $10 billion above the rate in the fourth quarter of 1969.

Little Progress Made:

Independent Agency Pressed To Ease Consumer's Plight

An independent consumer agency ranks high among the pressing needs of consumers, especially in view of the slight progress made on their behalf since the passage of the truth-in-lending bill in 1968.

This is the view of Sidney Margolius, a widely read expert on consumer affairs, writing in the January issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine. Margolius is the author of several books and a weekly newspaper column on consumer problems.

"If the need for such an agency was even in doubt," Margolius says, "it should be dispelled by the tight leash the Administration has put on the present Consumer Assistant to the President."

When the House Rules Committee refused to permit a vote on the bill for an independent agency, Consumer Assistant Mrs. Virginia Knauer called the Administration's more-limited proposal—backed by the Chamber of Commerce—"innovative."

Meanwhile, her office has been emphasizing consumer education, but Margolius suggests that this tactic is "the usual fallback when effective legislative reform is not forthcoming" and states that the program is of "dubious value."

One such example of consumer education, said Margolius, is an expensively produced booklet sent free to schools listing such sources for consumer information as the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Much is made of small concessions to consumers such as Virginia Knauer's success in getting the Agriculture Dept. to reduce the proposed limit on fat content of frankfurters from 33 percent to 30. But the proposal for an independent federal consumer agency that could press for more adequate standards and labeling on all foods, among other consumer needs, was blocked. . . ."

Margolius cites Senate consumer subcommittee hearings on breakfast cereals as another example of highly publicized activity on an isolated problem.

He states that the result of this action was to "persuade much of the public that ordinary cereals have little or no nutrition and to encourage the sale of several over-priced vitamin-fortified products.

"But the much broader and economically significant report of a House subcommittee on the need for more adequate meat supplies was lobbied into oblivion by the American Cattlemen's Association," he notes.

These missed opportunities on the part of the Nixon Administration, Margolius suggests, have meant a serious plight for the consumer, who has had his buying power heavily eroded by the accelerated inflation of 1968-70. More of the same is threatened in 1971, especially from still-rising medical, housing and car-owner costs.

"By November 1970," Margolius notes, "the sharp rise in living costs had wiped out all the wage gains made by the average industrial worker in the past six years. In 1964, the average production worker with three dependents had spendable earnings after taxes of $76.38 in terms of 1957-59 dollars. Currently, he has just $77 a week of buying power calculated on the same basis. The average worker in manufacturing industries actually is even worse off than in 1964, with $84.43 in spendable dollars now, compared to $85.27 then."

Margolius lists six major problem areas where consumers are seriously in need of help today:

High food costs, high interest rates coupled with collection laws stacked on the side of the sellers, booming medical costs, high costs in housing, serious quality control problems and the high and still rising cost of auto insurance.

Food Costs—Still a basic problem, food costs affect all other costs, and the general public has less voice in the decisions affecting these prices than on almost any other consumer issue.

Margolius points to three current proposals that would help restrain food prices, or help consumers select better values, thus indirectly restraining costs.

One is a proposal still kept under wraps by the House Committee on Government Operations to establish a national commission to gather information on present and future meat requirements. (Meat alone takes 25 percent of a working family's food budget.)

The others are unit pricing of food and more-informative labeling of processed foods such as the percentage of additives.

Interest Rates—Although the prime interest rate has been reduced slightly, these reductions have had little direct effect on the plight of consumers.

In at least four states, efforts have been made or are underway to limit retail credit rates to 12 percent per annum. The Washington State AFL-CIO managed this in 1968, and in 1969 the federation urged a national campaign by state bodies to secure similar limits.

Medical Costs—Medical costs have risen by 68 percent in a little over a decade. Eliminating drug costs from the combined figure, medical care services have gone up 85 percent, led by the frightening 200 percent increase in hospital service charges.

The staggering increases have scared moderate-income families into the purchase of private health insurance plans offering payments of $100 a week for hospitalized illnesses at a time when hospital costs are approaching $100 a day.

To meet the crisis of runaway health costs, the AFL-CIO has proposed not only National Health Insurance, but a program that would encourage more economical delivery of health care through prepaid group care and an increased supply of health care personnel.

This is important, Margolius notes, because the experience with Medicare proved that medical fees rise to meet the available insurance.

Housing—The average wage earner has been priced out of the new housing market. The median sales price of new homes purchased in mid-1970 was approximately $24,000, according to the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

And even with the reduction of the maximum VA and FHA interest rate from 8.5 to 8 percent, a borrower will repay $53,000 on a $20,000 mortgage at 8 percent over 30 years.

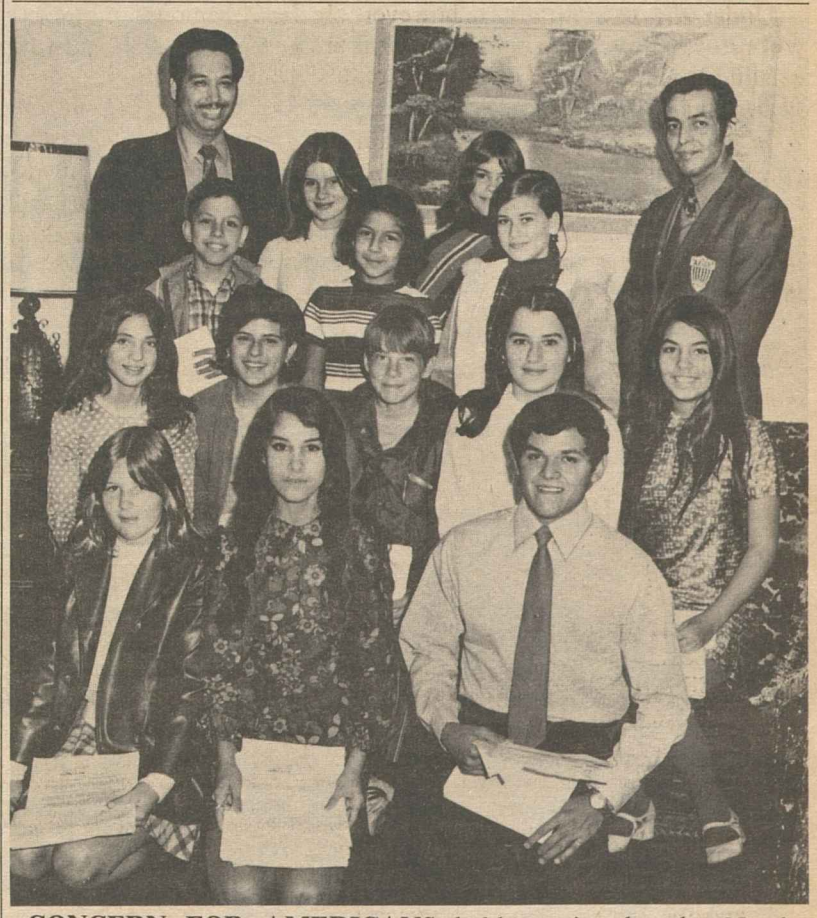
Quality Control—Margolius says that one of the most potentially useful proposals that could help alleviate quality problems in autos, appliances and other equipment is the warranty and guaranty bill proposed by Senators Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Frank E. Moss (D-Utah).

The bill specifies that only a warranty that provides for unrestricted service could be called a "full warranty."

"The real value is that requiring such truth in warranties would influence manufacturers to build more durable, better-quality products or admit that they are providing only a partial guarantee."

Auto Insurance—The steadily rising costs of auto insurance—and the difficulty sometimes in getting insurance at all—pose a critical problem for workers who need cars to get to work.

"Labor unions and central labor councils," Margolius notes, "have become the chief, and often only, public advocate at the state level in fighting rate hikes and wholesale cancellations. Labor groups have also led the way in exploring possibilities of group purchasing and even of establishing their own auto insurance companies."



CONCERN FOR AMERICANS held captive by the North Vietnamese prompted the formation of a young group of letter writers who are appealing to Hanoi for the release and decent treatment of prisoners. The group was organized by Henry L. Champion, upper left, an organizer for the Government Employes at Kelley Air Force Base in San Antonio, Tex.

Proposal Summarized:

Major Provisions of Health Security Act

The following is a summary of the major provisions of the proposed Health Security Act of 1971:

1. Eligible Persons—Every individual residing in the United States will be eligible to receive benefits. There will be no requirement of past individual contributions, as in social security, or a means test, as in Medicaid.

2. Benefits—With certain modest limitations, the benefits available under the program will cover the entire range of personal health care services, including the prevention and early detection of disease, the care and treatment of illness, and medical rehabilitation. There are no cutoff dates, no coinsurance, no deductibles, and no waiting periods. The principal limitations are:

- Dental care, which is restricted to children through age 15 at the outset, with the covered age group increasing thereafter until persons through age 25 are covered.
- Skilled nursing home care, which is limited to 120 days per benefit period. The limit does not apply, however, if the nursing home is owned or managed by a hospital, and payment for care is made through the hospital's budget.
- Psychiatric hospitalization, which is limited to 45 consecutive days of active treatment during a benefit period; and psychiatric consultations, which are limited to 20 visits during a benefit period.
- Prescribed medicines, which are not covered unless they are provided through a hospital or organized patient care program, or are required for the treatment of chronic or long-term illness.

In other respects, the program provides full coverage for physicians' services, inpatient and outpatient hospital services and home health services, and coverage for optometry services, podiatry services, devices and appliances, and certain other services under specified conditions.

3. Compensation of Doctors and Hospitals—Providers of health care will be paid directly by the program. Individuals will not be charged for covered services.

4. Financing the Program—The program will be financed out of a Health Security Trust Fund, acquired as follows:

- 50 percent from general tax revenues.
- 36 percent from a tax of 3.5 percent on employers' payrolls.
- 12 percent from a tax of 1 percent on employes' wages and unearned individual income up to $15,000 a year.
- 2 percent from a 2.5 percent tax on self-employment income up to $15,000 a year.

5. Cost of the Program—In fiscal year 1970, the benefits provided under the program would have totaled $41 billion, or 70 percent of the total personal health care expenses in the United States. None of the $41 billion in expenditures under the Health Security Program represents "new" money. Rather, this amount of money is already being spent by individuals, employers and governments for health care. The $41 billion actually expended in fiscal year 1970 consisted of $29.5 billion in private out-of-pocket payments and private health insurance payments, $11.5 billion in payments by federal, state and local governments.

Under the new program, however, the same amount of money will provide more health services for more people by revitalizing the existing health delivery system and reducing the inflation in the cost of health care.

In addition, under the new program, the relative contributions, of employers and of the federal government will be increased, but the contributions of individuals and of state and local governments will be decreased. In fact, the program is a direct form of revenue sharing. It will relieve state and local governments of $2.5 billion a year in expenditures for health care, thereby freeing substantial state and local funds for other purposes.

6. Administration—The program will be administered by a five-member Health Security Board in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The board will establish policy, standards and regulations for the program.

7. Resources Development Fund—An essential feature of the program is the Resources Development Fund, which will come into operation two years before benefits begin. In the first year of this "tooling up" period, $200 million will be appropriated for the fund; in the second year, $400 million will be made available. Once the benefits begin, up to 5 percent of the trust fund—about $2 billion a year—will be set aside for resources development. These funds will be used to support innovative health programs, particularly in areas like manpower, education; training, group practice development and other means to improve the delivery of health care.

8. Incentives—Financial, professional and other incentives are built into the program to move the health care delivery system toward organized arrangements for patient care, and to encourage preventive care and the early diagnosis of disease. Incentives are also used to guarantee quality health care in rural areas.

9. Starting Date for Benefits—July 1, 1973. In the two-year tooling-up period prior to that date, the Resources Development Fund will be used to prepare for the program.

BLACKFEET ART FOUNDATION receives a $500 contribution from the Montana State AFL-CIO. Executive Sec. James W. Murry of the state federation presents the check to Evaleen Weter, president of the foundation. A wood carving produced by an Indian artist is displayed by foundation directors Charles Chattin and Ruben Douglas at a meeting in Helena. The foundation is striving to encourage American Indian artists and provide a market for their works. The ultimate aim is to construct an art training center.

Labor-Liberal Coalition Opens Drive for Health Security Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tion at the introduction of the proposed legislation at a news conference on Capitol Hill.

"The AFL-CIO is delighted to endorse the National Health Security Act," Biemiller stressed. "Enactment of this legislation will mean that all Americans, regardless of their bank balance or the neighborhood in which they live, will be guaranteed quality medical care."

Noting that organized labor has for 30 years striven for passage of this kind of health legislation, Biemiller conveyed a pledge by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of the federation's complete support.

Also endorsing the legislation were Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, who is chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance, Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), Dr. Michael DeBakey, noted heart surgeon, and Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Washington representative of the NAACP.

Other sponsors of the bill include Sen. William Saxbe (R-Ohio), and Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) and Charles A. Mosher (R-Ohio).

Kennedy said the legislation would be introduced in the Senate early next week and predicted that Congress will be responsive to the proposal. He noted a remarkable change in congressional attitudes toward a national health care program.

"The question," he said, "is no longer whether a national health care program is necessary. The real question is what shape such a program should take."

"Most significant of all," Kennedy stressed, "is the fact that the Administration, which slumbered away two years while our health care crisis deepened, has awakened at last to the need and is on the verge of proposing its own alternative."

He pointed out that three of the nine vetoes imposed by Pres. Nixon last year affected health legislation.

Dr. DeBakey observed that the Health Security Program would not only bring needed services to the nation, but would also provide for expanded medical research, manpower and facilities.

"An important aspect of this program," he stressed, "is that it gives every citizen—no matter what stratum of society he is in, no matter what stratum of economics he is in—equal rights to medical care that can be provided."

Woodcock termed the proposed legislation vital to workers because of the sharply-rising cost of medical care.

He said the nation needs a broad approach to medical care problems by improving the organization and delivery of care and the supply of professionals.

While the nation has the best medical science and knowledge available in the world, it also has a "rapidly deteriorating health care system," Woodcock declared.

He said the Health Security Program would do the "whole job" of providing expanded services and enlarging the supply of medical professionals.

Biemiller recalled organized labor's long struggle for a comprehensive national health program dating back to the 1930s.

"We have been in that fight ever since. . . . We have met one rebuff after another. But those of us who have been in this fight are well aware of the obstacles ahead, and we are equally aware . . . that if we are to stop inflation in medical costs it can only be done by organizing the delivery of medical care in a systematic intelligent way."

If the health security program had been operative in 1970, it would have delivered $41 billion in benefits—or 70 percent of the personal health care expenses in the United States.

But none of the $41 billion in expenditures would be "new" money, the bill's sponsors explained, noting that this amount is already being spent for health care by individuals, employers and federal, state and local governments.

Under the proposed program, the same amount of money would provide more health services for more people by revitalizing the existing health care system and stemming the inflation in medical care costs.

The Health Security Program would be administered by a five-member board in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Policy, standards and regulations would be established by the board.

'. . . And a Few Forget-Me-Nots!'

Bakers Win Vote At Beech-Nut Food

Canajoharie, N.Y.—Beech-Nut Foods will soon carry a union label.

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers supplanted a company union in a runoff election conducted Jan. 11-12 by the National Labor Relations Board. The vote was B&C 697, Beech-Nut Employes Union 491.

B&C topped three rivals but failed to get a majority of all votes cast in the first election, held Dec. 22.

B&C Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini said negotiations on a first contract are due to start soon. The three-month campaign at the big food complex was directed by Executive Vice Pres. Graydon Tetrick, assisted by an employes' committee and three B&C staff representatives.

Deadline Prods States to Act:

Rising Unemployment Spurs Drive for Higher Jobless Aid

Mounting joblessness, a new federal law and a presidential deadline have added muscle and urgency to labor's drive to improve state unemployment compensation laws.

With nearly every legislature scheduled to meet this year, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman sees "an excellent opportunity" to achieve long-sought improvements.

He urged AFL-CIO state central bodies and affiliated unions to press for passage this year of higher unemployment benefit ceilings—equal to at least two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

Only one state—Hawaii—fully meets that standard now. Nationwide, the average unemployment benefit replaces only one-third of lost wages.

James O'Brien, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, said high unemployment points up the need for improved benefits while a law passed by Congress last year provides the opportunity to get labor's proposals to a vote in the legislatures.

Congress established a new federal-state program of extended unemployment benefits during periods of high unemployment and also expanded coverage to additional groups of workers.

States are required to change their laws to conform with the new federal law—by a 1972 deadline. If they don't, the payroll tax on employers in their states will shoot way up—about five times their present levels.

Only eight states have already taken this action, which means the remaining states must change their laws during the coming year. That provides the opportunity to press for more far-reaching improvements than those required by the federal law.

The letter from Seidman to state labor federations enclosed marked copies of a message Pres. Nixon sent to Congress more than 18 months ago—on July 8, 1969.

In it, Nixon endorsed the goal of raising the ceiling on benefits to two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage in insured employment—as a means of assuring that the large majority of unemployed workers would be able to recoup 50 percent of their lost wages in unemployment compensation.

He noted that back in 1954 Pres. Eisenhower had made a similar recommendation.

Nixon, however, shied away from labor's position that the federal government should set national standards requiring states at least to meet those benefit levels. But he strongly implied that if the states didn't act within two years, the Administration would switch its position and support federal standards.

In the President's words, "I call upon the states to act within the next two years to meet this goal, thereby averting the need for federal action."

The two-year deadline, thus, is up this summer and the current sessions of the legislatures mark the final opportunity to act on the President's recommendations.

The AFL-CIO has urged that state benefit ceilings be set as a percentage of wages rather than in dollar amounts which quickly become outdated. It has also called for coverage of all workers, elimination of the one-week waiting period, limitations on disqualification and an increase in the taxable payroll wage base to eventually catch up with the social security wage base.

Along with the drive for improved unemployment benefits, labor will also be pressing state legislatures for substantial upgrading of workmen's compensation programs.

These programs, O'Brien noted, are intended to pay workers injured on the job two-thirds of lost wages as well as full medical expenses.

But, he said, in a number of states maximum benefits are so low that a large number of workers receive only 25 to 30 percent of lost wages when injured. And "under many state programs, a seriously injured worker may be required to pay part of the cost of the medical treatment he needs as a result of a work injury."

In addition, some state programs provide such inadequate benefits for survivors of workers killed on the job that widows and children "are left almost destitute."

To point up the inadequacies of present state unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, the AFL-CIO has prepared a new edition of a chart comparing the laws in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The workmen's compensation section also shows the benefit structure of the special law applying to federal employes.

Single copies of the chart, Publication 36-N, Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation, are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Additional copies are 3 cents each or $2 per 100.

NEW SPEAKER of the House of Representatives, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, gave a strong endorsement to the legislative goals of the American Federation of Government Employes at a dinner attended by 2,000 AFGE members. AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, seated, presided at the union's commemoration of the 88th anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

New Congress Opens With Battle over Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

the battle for assistant leader, incumbent Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) was upset by Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.) on a 31-24 vote. Byrd was the Number 3 man on the leadership team and his place as secretary of the Democratic conference was taken by Sen. Frank E. Moss (Utah).

At the Republican caucus, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania was re-elected GOP leader by a 24-20 margin over Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee. Scott, a moderate, opposed the Nixon Administration on several key votes last year.

There were contests at House Democratic and Republican caucuses also over the secondary office of conference chairman, the presiding officer at caucuses. Democrats replaced Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.) with Olin D. Teague (Tex.) At the GOP caucus, John B. Anderson (Ill.) won re-election by a slim two votes over Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), who charged that Anderson wasn't a staunch enough conservative.

Both House caucuses also acted to modify the long-entrenched but unwritten rule of seniority in appointments of committee chairmen and ranking minority members.

The Democratic caucus adopted the compromise recommendations of a broad-based special committee.

Its new rules somewhat curb the power of committee chairmen, enable any 10 members to force a vote of the full caucus on a recommendation for committee chairmanship or assignment, and specify that the recommendations "need not necessarily follow seniority."

A test of the significance of the change is likely in the near future. Liberal Democrats have served notice that they will challenge the renomination of John L. McMillan as chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, and possibly other ultra-conservative committee chairmen as well.

House Republicans adopted a party reform subjecting all recommendations for ranking committee assignments to confirmation by a secret-ballot vote of the full caucus.

An initial test of the strength of the familiar coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans was scheduled in the House on the second day of the session.

The House Democratic caucus endorsed a move to curb the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation. The reform proposal is similar to the "21-day rule" that was in effect during the liberal 89th Congress, but scrapped two years later. It would permit committee chairmen to bring directly to the floor bills that had been pigeonholed by the Rules Committee. Conservatives were expected to fight the liberalization proposal when the House votes on adoption of its rules for the 92nd Congress.

On the Senate floor, meanwhile, the stage was being set for a new attempt to curb filibusters through amendment of the Senate rule requiring a two-thirds vote to limit debate. A bipartisan coalition, supported by the top Democratic and Republican leaders, will seek to reduce the margin needed to limit debate to three-fifths of senators present and voting.

If, as expected, die-hard opponents of a rules change resort to a filibuster to block action, success will depend on mustering a two-thirds vote to close debate on the rules reform.

Two deaths temporarily reduced the Democratic majorities in the House and Senate.

Democrats hold a 254-180 majority in the House with one vacancy from the recent death of Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina.

In the Senate, the opening-day death of Richard B. Russell of Georgia left the lineup as follows: 54 Democrats plus one independent, Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who lined up on the Democratic side of the aisle; 44 Republicans plus James L. Buckley, who was elected on the Conservative Party ticket but was voted admittance to the Republican caucus.

1-23-71

Older Persons Found Hardest Hit By Poverty, Increasing Joblessness

The Senate's Special Committe on Aging has painted a grim picture of the plight of older Americans in a report on the Economics of Aging issued after a two-year study.

Not only are more persons around retirement age joining the poverty ranks, but "older workers"—those 45 years or above—are especially hard hit by the current high unemployment rate, the study found.

Older Americans are twice as likely as younger persons to be poor, according to the Senate committee's report. It found that the number of persons aged 65 or over living in poverty increased by 200,000 between 1968 and 1969—reaching 4.8 million—and by 12,000 for those aged 60-64. This contrasts with a decline of 1.2 million in the number of poor persons in all other age groups.

The difficulties of workers 45 and older who are laid off were highlighted in the finding that since January 1969, the number of jobless men in this age group has jumped from 596,000 to 1,017,000.

"Their unemployment," says the report, "lasts longer than that of younger workers, and the older person has greater difficulty in finding work at the same pay level after a prolonged layoff."

The report gives an account of the problems of elderly homeowners in meeting property taxes, including the case of one woman who paid more than half her annual income of $1,958 for taxes and a special assessment.

Household costs, the report says, amount to about 34 percent of the average retired couple's budget.

And the committee warns that inflationary pressures are especially severe on older homeowners with fixed incomes because of the direct relationship between local property tax and high-cost government services.

The report criticizes the forthcoming increase from $5.30 to $5.60 in Medicare Part B premiums. It notes that Medicare pays less than half of the total medical costs of the elderly and that in fiscal 1969 the average health bill for a person over 65 was $692—six times that for a youth and 2.5 times the average cost for persons aged 19-64.

In fact, the report emphasizes that retired elderly Americans live on less than half the income of those under the age of 65, despite the 15-percent Social Security increase of December 1969.

Summing up its findings, the Senate committee said it is essential for the committee to declare, "as forcefully as it can" that:

- "Our nation during this 35th anniversary of the social security program, has not yet resolved retirement income problems which severely damage the economic status, morale, and even the health of millions of Americans, including many well above the poverty line, but that,
- "It is within the power of this nation, if it takes full advantage of several unique opportunities during the remaining months before the White House Conference on Aging—and in the months immediately following the conference—to make the 1970s the decade in which this nation will achieve its declared goal of 'an adequate income in retirement in accordance with the American standard of living.' "

Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) said the report makes a clear-cut case for early action on social security increases in 1971.

Williams, author of a bill that would have raised social security benefits by 10 percent last year and by 20 percent in 1972—said he plans early introduction of a revised bill in the 92nd Congress.

"If there was any doubt about the crying need for social security reforms, and other far-reaching actions needed on behalf of most of our 20 million older Americans, this report should dispel it," he said.

Pilots Name McHale To Legislative Post

The Air Line Pilots named Thomas G. McHale, a former Senate Labor subcommittee staff member, as director of governmental affairs. He will work with Congress and government agencies on legislative matters of interest to pilots, ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell said.

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8.5 Percent Jobless Rate Grips Poor Urban Areas

Hard Look Set on Nixon '71 Program

By David L. Perlman

Congress will take a close, hard and unhurried look at the legislative program Pres. Nixon outlined in a broad-ranging State of the Union address to Congress and the nation.

The initial reaction from key congressional leaders included hostility to the Administration's highly-touted "revenue-sharing" plan, incredulity to the proposal for a massive reshuffling of federal departments, and a cautious wait-and-see approach to proposals the President touched on but did not present in full detail.

An earlier revenue-sharing proposal drew strong opposition from the 1969 AFL-CIO convention. And Federation Pres. George Meany made it clear during the Johnson Administration that organized labor was against any reorganization plan that would submerge the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The President's message actually presented his legislative program only in general terms, with the clarification to be provided in a promised series of special messages. But Administration officials have been releasing piecemeal tidbits of information on a number of the programs as the first step in an effort to swing public opinion behind them.

If it enacts his six-point program, Nixon promised in his televised address, the Democratic-controlled 92nd Congress will "be recorded as the greatest Congress in American history."

The President deferred the foreign policy portion of his annual message to a later date so as to focus "on the domestic side of the nation's agenda."

His report did not mention the word "recession." It explained the unique combination of high inflation plus a staggering rise in unemployment as the inevitable price of "transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy."

Nevertheless, the President acknowledged, "this is not good enough for the man who is unemployed."

He promised to submit "an expansionary budget . . . designed to be in balance if the economy were operating at its peak potential. By spending as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about full employment."

But the President made it clear that he would fight any effort to go beyond what the AFL-CIO has termed the Administration's "mini-expansion" program. He asked Congress "to cooperate in resisting expenditures that go beyond the limits" of his budget. And he called for "a much greater effort by labor and manage-

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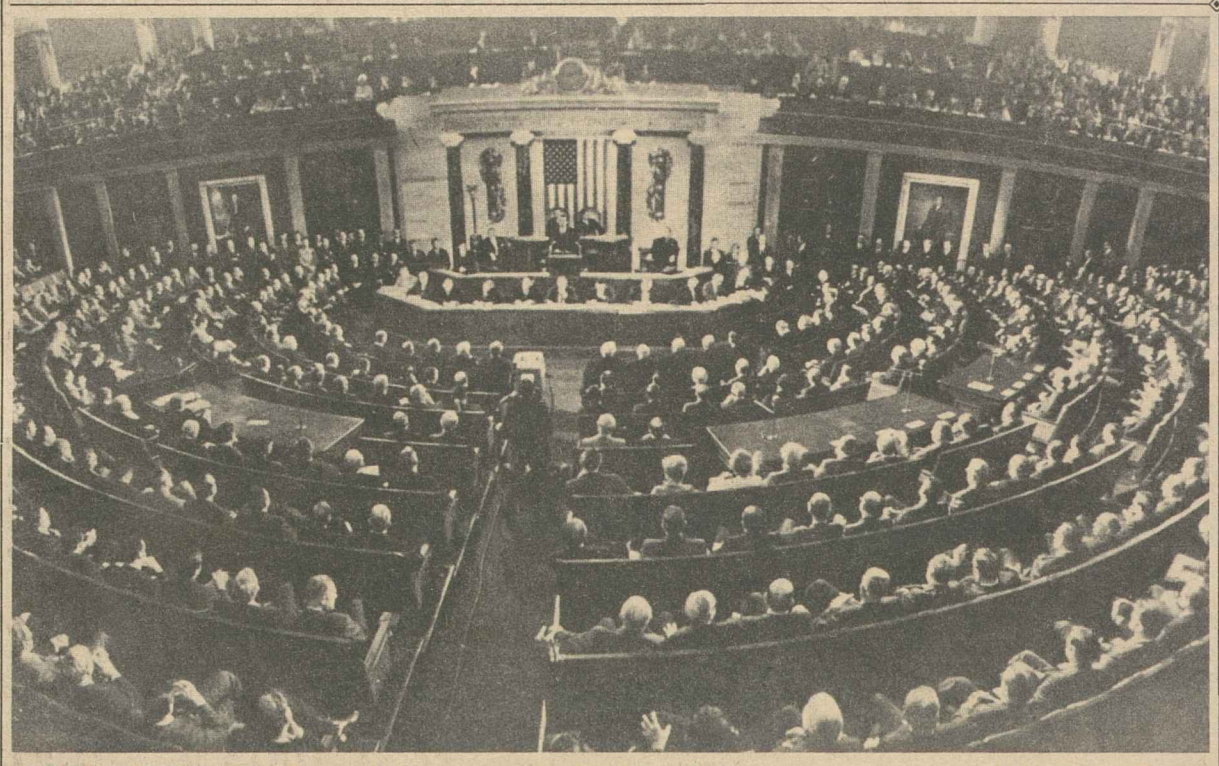

BROAD OUTLINE of the Administration's 1971 legislative program was traced by Pres. Nixon in his State of the Union address to this joint session of the House and Senate—and to millions who watched and listened over television and radio.

Labor Expands Aid to Veterans Seeking Jobs

The AFL-CIO will expand its efforts to find jobs for returning servicemen through a new program formulated by the federation's Human Resources Development Institute.

Operation of the AFL-CIO Veterans Assistance Program is being set up at four separation centers in the San Francisco Bay area.

More than 1 million veterans will be returning to civilian life this year, Federation Pres. George Meany noted in a letter to AFL-CIO state and central bodies.

"And we in the AFL-CIO have a moral commitment to help them find employment," he stressed.

The success of the new program "depends on the wholehearted support and cooperation of every state and local central body," Meany added.

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To Curb Filibusters:

Senate Rules Change Backed by Majority

A majority of the Senate has joined in sponsoring a motion to change the rule that requires a two-thirds vote to limit debate and cut off a filibuster.

The bipartisan resolution—signed by 32 Democrats and 19 Republicans—would reduce the requirement for cloture to three-fifths of senators present and voting.

If all 100 senators were present, it would require 60 instead of 67 votes to limit debate.

Similar efforts have been made unsuccessfully at the start of almost every Congress in recent years. Rules reform supporters concede it is an uphill fight but take encouragement from the record number of sponsors, the endorsement of both the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate—and the hints of "compromise" being dropped by opponents.

Southern-led opponents, meanwhile, divided up into filibuster teams prepared to hold the floor in order to prevent the Senate from voting on the rules change. In effect, this requires a two-thirds vote to close debate on a motion to change the two-thirds rule.

At the start of the last Congress, then-Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey ruled that a majority of the Senate can close debate on a rules change. But the Senate, on appeal, rejected his interpretation.

And although Pres. Nixon, when he was Vice President, had taken the same position in an advisory opinion, Vice Pres. Agnew has said that he will not rule on the constitutional question but leave it to the Senate to decide under an unlimited debate procedure.

The leader of the Dixie filibuster bloc, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), said his group might consider a three-fifths "compromise" for limiting debate on appropriations bills and conference reports. But the principal sponsors of the rules reform, Frank Church (D-Ida.) and James B. Pearson (R-Kan.) termed the concept completely unacceptable.

Rules reform was the major business in the House as well as the

(Continued on Page 3)

Adult Men Hit Hardest By Big Jump

By John R. Oravec

Surging unemployment caused by the economic slump pushed the jobless rate for workers living in urban poverty areas to 8.5 percent during the last three months of 1970.

This was a sharp increase from the 4.9 percent rate recorded a year earlier in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas, the Labor Dept. reported.

Adult men were most seriously affected by the increase as their jobless rate more than doubled—from 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1969 to 7.2 percent in 1970.

For Negro teenagers, the jobless rate soared to 42.2 percent, more than 14 points higher than in the last three months of 1969. The rate for white teenagers in the urban ghettos rose to 18.8 percent from 11 percent.

Adult women were less severely affected as their rate rose to 6.1 percent from 4.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1969, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

For the year as a whole, the jobless rate for all workers in urban poverty neighborhoods averaged 7.6 percent, reversing the improving trend registered between 1967 and 1969. Unemployment averaged 5.5 percent for the poor urban sections in 1969.

For the nation overall, joblessness averaged 4.9 percent last year, compared with 3.5 percent in 1969.

While the unemployment rate for white workers in the poor urban sections climbed about 50 percent—from 4.2 to 6.3 percent—the increase for minority group workers was about 40 percent—from 7.2 to 9.5 percent.

(Continued on Page 3)

Revenue-Sharing Plan Termed Costly to Cities

The gift wrapping on Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing proposal was stripped away by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee as he charged that the plan would fail to bring needed relief to financially troubled urban areas and might even reduce their share of federal aid.

"It is difficult to say what purpose is served if we bring about this redistribution of income," Mills declared.

"States that would benefit the most are those with relatively less serious welfare problems, while among the states that would be losers are those with very serious welfare problems and with relatively low per capita incomes."

A number of liberal Democratic congressmen expressed agreement with Mills and joined in opposition to the proposal. The senior Republican on the Ways & Means Committee, Rep. John W. Byrnes, also has made it clear that he is against the revenue-sharing plan.

Mills, in an hour-long speech on the House floor, accused Nixon of

(Continued on Page 2)

Unemployment Above 6% In 40 Major Job Centers

Forty of the 150 major job centers in the nation have a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, with the addition this month of three cities to the Labor Dept.'s list of areas with substantial unemployment. A year ago, only five major manpower areas were on the substantial unemployment list.

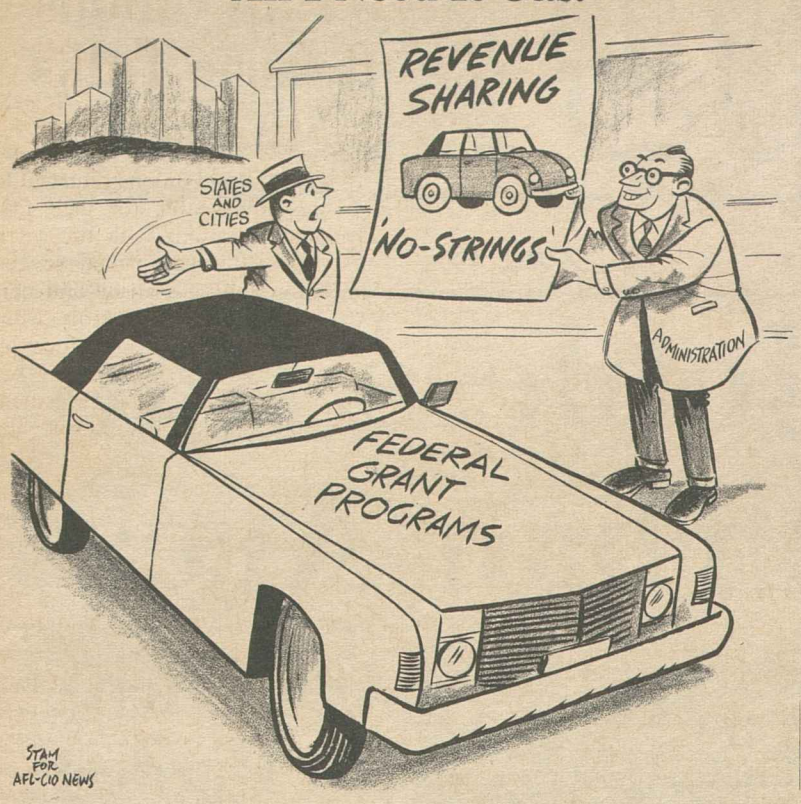
Added to the list since December were Buffalo, with a jobless rate of 8.8 percent; Atlantic City, N.J., 8.3 percent, and Kalamazoo, Mich., 7.1 percent.

Seven of the 40 job centers on the list are suffering from a jobless rate between 9 and 12 percent. Two major centers have unemployment of more than 12 percent.

The Labor Dept. has also classified 622 smaller areas as having substantial or "persistent" unemployment. "Persistent" means that the average unemployment rate has been 6 percent or more for a year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

Seven major areas, including Cleveland, Oakland and Newark, are in the persistent unemployment category.

'All I Need Is Gas!'



Revenue-Sharing Plan Termed Costly to Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

"a concerted campaign to force the federal government willy-nilly" into the program.

Nixon had said he would call on Congress to allocate $5 billion of unrestricted federal aid to states and cities in the form of revenue sharing. An additional $11 billion would come in block grants—$10 billion of it reallocated from existing federal programs for state and local governments covering manpower training, education, transportation, urban development, rural development and law enforcement.

"While we have heard a great deal about the needs of states and localities for revenue sharing," Mills observed, "we have heard very little why revenue sharing is the best answer to the problem."

Mills pointed out that in fiscal year 1971, overall federal aid to states and cities is estimated at $27.5 billion—up from $6.7 billion in 1959.

"This represents a growth from 7 percent to 14 percent of total federal outlays," he pointed out. "If outlays for defense, space, and international programs are set aside, this is a growth from 16 percent to 23 percent of total federal domestic outlays—a not inconsequential proportion" of domestic spending.

Depending on which formula the Administration proposes for the revenue-sharing program, Mills said "we would find the people of some states losing substantially and those of other states gaining substantially."

If the costs of the revenue-sharing plan are met by cutting back other federal expenditures and if the sharing formula proposed by the Administration last year is followed, 15 states could end up as losers, Mills said. They include California, Texas, Maryland, Missouri, Connecticut and the District of Columbia.

"Despite the presence of New York and Pennsylvania among the states which benefit, most of those in this group are less urbanized states," he observed.

Mills pointed out, however, that if the costs of revenue sharing are to be met by higher federal taxes rather than cutbacks in other programs, New York and Pennsylvania would be among the 15 states that would be severely penalized, based on the proportion of federal taxes they now pay. The others are Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and the District of Columbia.

Conversely, the states benefiting would be Mississippi, North Dakota, New Mexico, Louisiana, South Dakota, Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Arizona, South Carolina, Wyoming, Hawaii, Kentucky, Utah and Alaska.

The two groupings suggest that "the distributional effects of revenue sharing would hurt most the urban states where we hear the most about the need for revenue sharing . . . while the states which would benefit the most are those with less density of population," Mills said.

He warned that the nation should not rush into a "no-strings-attached" revenue-sharing program without first analyzing the alternatives.

Among other ways of helping states and cities meet their need for funds, Mills suggested:

- Allowing the federal government to help states collect taxes with the states setting their income taxes as a percentage of the federal tax, thus eliminating administrative costs for the states.
- Permitting taxpayers to take a federal income tax credit for the state income taxes they pay—making it less difficult for the states to raise their taxes.
- Reviewing the federal system of "single purpose" grants-in-aid and allowing for wider use of the funds by state and local governments.
- Increasing the federal share of the government's grant-in-aid programs.

"Government taken as a whole—at all levels—must find answers to these serious fiscal situations," Mills stressed. "Bad as the fiscal problems of the state and local governments are, it is not clear that they are any worse than the fiscal problems faced by the federal government."

Labor Dept. Fills 2 Key Staff Posts

Two career Labor Dept. employes have been named to top staff posts in the Labor-Management Services Administration.

Leonard J. Lurie has been appointed director of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare Pension Reports, after having served as acting director for more than a year.

Louis J. Wallerstein has moved up from deputy director to director of the Office of Federal Labor-Management Relations, which determines bargaining units for federal employes, oversees representation elections and rules on unfair labor practice charges.

Details Awaited:

Wary Congress to Scrutinize Nixon Legislative Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to make their wage and price decisions in the light of the national interest."

Unstated but implied was the assumption that the private sector of the economy would be able to provide the needed jobs and training, that as business prospered the benefits would trickle down to the ordinary worker if only he would restrain his desire for higher wages.

In dollar terms, the President's revenue-sharing proposal hardly seemed calculated to match the extent of the financial crisis of states and cities which Nixon stressed in his speech.

But there was little quarrel with the President's description of his proposal as a reversal of the historic trend towards a stronger central government and national programs to deal with problems that are nationwide in scope.

The President, in effect, asked Congress to scuttle multi-billion dollar federal programs dealing with poverty, education, model cities and housing, transportation and job training.

Give the money to the states and cities, he said, and toss in some additional federal funds. His rationale was that state and local governments are closer to the people "in a far more intimate way than the government in Washington can ever be."

Except for setting up six broad areas for which the funds would be used, the only control the federal government would exercise would be to prohibit use of its money for programs based on race discrimination.

The proposed abdication by Congress of any say in how federal funds should be spent drew protests from important conservative as well as liberal congressional leaders.

House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said he will hold hearings on the proposal "not for the purpose of promoting it, but for the purpose of killing it." **(Story, Page 1.)**

And the committee's ranking Republican, John W. Byrnes (Wis.), said he agreed with Mills on the issue and both men had told the President to his face that they have "philosophical difficulties with revenue sharing and are basically opposed to it."

While the nation's mayors and governors have been almost unanimous in urging more federal aid to states and cities, the President's proposal set off few cheers.

The additional promised funds represent only a tiny portion of the operating budgets of states and cities. Detroit's Mayor Roman S. Gribbs suggested the result could even be a decrease of federal aid since some of the grant programs to be discontinued call for higher federal spending in future years. Ohio's Gov. John J. Gilligan said a federal tax credit for state and local income taxes would be a more meaningful help. Civil rights spokesmen were generally dubious that conservative southern states would follow through with programs to help poor blacks if federal earmarking of funds were discontinued.

Revenue sharing is not a new concept and the last AFL-CIO convention, in 1969, declared its opposition to replacing federal programs with "no-string" grants to the states. Federal grants to states, it said, should be "subject to congressional scrutiny and conducted under federal standards of performance."

A more meaningful form of federal help to hard-pressed state and local budgets, the convention resolution suggested, would be full federal financing of public welfare programs.

At least equally controversial, congressional sources indicated, was the President's proposal to abolish seven Cabinet departments and reassemble the pieces in four sprawling new superagencies.

Thus a proposed new Dept. of Economic Development would include most of the units of the present Labor Dept. as well as most of the Commerce Dept. and major functions of the Agriculture Dept. and the Dept. of Transportation, along with agencies dealing with science and technology. But the largest Labor Dept. activity, its Manpower Administration, would be split off into a new Dept. of Human Resources, which also would contain most of the functions of the present Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Also disappearing as separate entities would be the Interior Dept. and the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The Post Office is already scheduled to disappear as a Cabinet agency this year so the only Cabinet departments preserved intact would be State, Treasury, Defense and Justice.

The new chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), made it clear that he did not think much of the idea. And his Senate counterpart, John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), said that while congressional approval was theoretically possible, "it seems to be a challenge to probability."

In the area of health care, Pres. Nixon promised what he termed "a far-reaching set of proposals for improving America's health care and making it available more fairly to more people."

Again, details were lacking. But there were indications that the Administration hopes to head off congressional approval of a universal health security program through an expansion of Medicaid for the poor plus a contributory system of impressive-sounding but relatively low-cost "catastrophic" health insurance.

Nixon also said he would ask increased aid to medical schools and propose an additional $100 million to step up federally-financed research seeking a cure for cancer.

He reiterated his call for a welfare reform, family assistance program to "place a federal floor under the income of every family with children in America," coupled with "an effective work requirement."

And he promised new proposals to improve the environment, clean up pollution and expand park and recreation services.

In text and tone, the President's speech adopted liberal rhetoric and summoned Congress to "act boldly" to "close the gap between promise and performance in American government."

But there were cautionary phrases scattered through the speech that implied a corollary, "but not too boldly."

Labor in Scouting Leaflet Available

"Working Partners," a new AFL-CIO brochure on organized labor's role in Scouting, is now available from the federation.

The publication, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, contains a special message from Pres. George Meany urging all affiliates to continue their support for the Boy Scouts. Meany urges in particular that union members respond to Boy-power '76, a long-range plan to involve one-third of all American boys in Scouting by 1976. The campaign will concentrate on boys in low-rent and public-housing projects and crowded urban areas.

Copies of the brochure are available at 3 cents each from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815-16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

State Labor Bodies Urged to Fight Move to Force No-Strings Sharing

State labor leaders have been warned by the AFL-CIO that a campaign aimed at rewriting the U.S. Constitution to force no-strings federal revenue sharing with state and local governments could have dangerous consequences.

In a letter to all state AFL-CIO officers, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged opposition to resolutions being offered in state legislatures to call a constitutional convention to mandate revenue sharing.

A campaign to persuade the legislatures of 34 states to adopt such resolutions is reportedly being conducted by the National Conference of Legislative Leaders, an organization of state senate presidents and state house speakers.

"The program is dangerous for two reasons," Biemiller said.

"First, if a constitutional convention is called, there is no way to assure that only revenue sharing will be germane, For example, a national 'right-to-work' law could be embodied in the constitutional amendments submitted to the states for ratification.

"Second, revenue sharing is a serious and complicated problem." He cited a recent AFL-CIO study which concluded that "it makes more sense to spend our tax dollars on federal grants in aid that are used to finance specific, high-priority, nationwide programs with specific labor standards than to support no-strings revenue sharing."

Biemiller also noted that AFL-CIO opposition to revenue sharing schemes was declared in a resolution at the federation's 1969 convention and in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

"To risk a constitutional convention for the purpose of pressuring no-strings federal revenue sharing is at best both dangerous and frivolous," Biemiller advised the state leaders.

"We urge you to oppose in your state legislature any resolution endorsing such a program" he concluded.

To Curb Filibusters:

Senate Rules Change Backed by Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate, both on the floor and in party caucuses.

A familiar coalition of conservative Republicans and Democrats crushed a recommendation to curb the power of the House Rules Committee to keep legislation from going to the floor.

The rules reform had been endorsed by the House Democratic caucus, and urged by Speaker Carl Albert. But it was rejected on a 233-152 vote, with a sizable bloc of Democrats voting against the caucus position and only a handful of liberal Republicans supporting the rules change.

The House Democratic caucus has at least two major controversies to decide at its next meeting.

Seventy-three liberal Democrats have urged the caucus to reject the reappointment of John L. McMillan of South Carolina as chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee and substitute Charles C. Diggs, Jr., a nine-term Negro congressman from Detroit.

Also on the agenda is a battle for the vacancy on the powerful Ways & Means Committee created when Hale Boggs was elected majority leader. Conservative Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., also from Louisiana, is bidding for the seat. But liberals and most moderates appear to have closed ranks behind Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, head of the liberal Democratic Study Group.

Health care, social security and tax legislation all fall within the jurisdiction of the committee, which also nominates Democratic members of all other House committees subject to caucus approval.

In a move to broaden the base of the House Democratic leadership, Majority Leader Boggs announced the appointment of Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts as party whip or assistant leader, and created two new posts of assistant whips. Appointed to the new offices were John Brademas of Indiana, the vice chairman of the Democratic Study Group, and John J. McFall of California.

On the Senate side, Republicans also acted to broaden their party's leadership base.

The GOP caucus adopted a rule that no senator may serve as ranking Republican member of more than one legislative committee. This will open up positions of responsibility to several less senior Republicans, since the ranking member generally appoints minority staff members of committees and has a greater voice in committee decisions.

RAILROAD CONTRACT talks resumed in Washington between the United Transportation Union and management—the first face-to-face negotiations since the UTU and three other unions struck major railroads and were restrained by the courts and Congress. Shown at one session, from the left: W. J. Usery, Jr., assistant secretary of labor; UTU Vice Pres. J. W. Jennings; Chairman George Ives of the National Mediation Board, and J. P. Hiltz, Jr., chief negotiator for management. Previous talks between management and the Railway & Airline Clerks were recessed. Next to meet will be the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing dining car crews.

3 Rail Unions Resume Talks With Carriers

Three railroad unions returned to the bargaining table for their first formal negotiations with the carriers since Congress passed special legislation ending a strike and barring further walkouts before Mar. 1. A fourth union—the Railway & Airline Clerks—recessed talks but expressed the hope final agreement could still be reached before the deadline.

Meeting with negotiators for the National Railway Labor Conference were representatives of the United Transportation Union, the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes which represents dining car crews.

The law passed by Congress Dec. 10 provided for a 13.5 percent wage increase for nearly 500,000 union members who walked out briefly on that date. Also it directed the Dept. of Labor to encourage both sides to bargain and to report back by Feb. 15 on progress and recommendations for achieving a settlement.

Still to be settled for all four unions are the size of second and third-year wage increases and working rules affecting travel expenses, overtime, and other issues.

When BRAC talks were recessed, union Pres. C. L. Dennis said "we do not know how far apart we were" on terms of a new contract "because the price of learning the dimension of the employers' offer was contingent on the unions accepting in advance an insufficient job security provision."

A majority of BRAC's 300 general chairmen, Dennis said, "understandably were unwilling to swap basic economic security for an unknown quantity. We hope that negotiations will be resumed and agreement will be reached."

Labor Challenges Law On Jobless Aid Cutoff

The Supreme Court was urged to uphold a lower court ruling overturning a section of California's unemployment insurance law that automatically cuts off benefits granted a jobless worker when an employer contests the award.

The AFL-CIO in a friend-of-the-court brief, urged the high court to reject an appeal by the California Dept. of Human Resources Development from a decision by the U.S. District Court in San Francisco. That court found that the appeals procedure in the state's unemployment insurance law conflicts with the Social Security Act and violates the due process clause of the Constitution.

The final outcome of the appeal seems sure to have a substantial impact on the manner in which jobless insurance is administered—not only in California but also in other states which have similar laws, the AFL-CIO brief emphasizes. Therefore, the federation is vitally concerned for itself and for its 121 affiliated unions representing 13.5 million workers, it says.

The brief relates that the case tests the validity of the procedure California has adopted to allocate the costs of delay after an employer appeals from an initial ruling—made "after all parties have been heard"—that a former employe is eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits.

Section 1335 of the California law provides that once an appeal is filed by an employer, no benefits shall be paid the jobless worker out of the compensation fund. That fund had reserves of $1.3 billion in 1969.

The result is that whether it is the employer or the jobless claimant who appeals from an initial ruling, it is the claimant who must bear the costs of delay.

The brief declares that "the purported balance California has struck is not based on a neutral principle for distributing the costs of delay—it is based on the principle that in each instance the entire burden of those costs shall be borne by the unemployed."

The lower court decision describes the California system as follows: "The appeal form, upon being filed, halts payments . . . generally after two payments have been made. . . . No hearing is held; no chance is given the claimant to rebut, even in writing, new information. . . . The arrest of payments continues for a median period of seven weeks."

The brief cites two recent Supreme Court decisions defining the limits the Constitution places on shifting the costs of legal delays from one party to another. In one case involving a wage garnishment, the court ruled that "the interim freezing of wages without a chance to be heard violates . . . due process." In the other, the court ruled that welfare benefits to an eligible recipient could not be cut off without notice and without a chance to be heard.

The brief asserts that the lower court decision in the case insures that, "where a ruling on the merits is in favor of eligibility, the unemployed claimant may not be deprived" of the benefits of the law by withholding them while the employer's appeal is being heard.

Roland E. Engelking, Retired Organizer, Dies

Portland, Ore.—Roland E. (Barney) Engelking, who retired last June 1 after 25 years of service as a staff representative for the AFL-CIO and the former CIO, died here at 65. He succumbed to throat cancer, a malady discovered shortly after he retired.

N. Y. Phone Strike Ends, Arbiter To Decide Issues

New York—An agreement to arbitrate a dispute over the use of repairmen by the New York Telephone Co. ended a 14-day strike by more than 50,000 members of the Communications Workers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reached agreement with the company on final and binding arbitration. Members of 23 local unions representing repairmen and installers approved Beirne's action after lengthy meetings.

Both sides agreed to submit all the issues in the dispute to a three-member panel headed by Mitchell M. Shipman, attorney and member of the American Arbitration Association, for a decision Jan. 29. The strikers returned to work and the company stopped using out-of-town repairmen and supervisors brought here to augment the local repair force.

The strike began Jan. 11, when CWA Local 1101, representing 15,000 employes in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, walked out to protest payment of overtime to the outsiders. They voted to stay out until an equitable overtime agreement was reached, and were supported by other CWA locals, including operators and equipment installers.

U.S. District Judge John M. Cannella found Local 1101 and the international union in contempt of court on the grounds the strikers violated an earlier court order forbidding strike action. He levied fines that reached $1.7 million but postponed a final order with the suggestion that the dispute be arbitrated.

During the strike the union declared in advertisements published in daily newspapers in the state that while CWA members are "first class craftsmen who want to provide the first class service the people of New York deserve . . . telephone company policies have made it impossible."

There are no provisions in a 1968 agreement between the CWA and the company for going outside the state for help but, the ads charged, the company put on an intensive recruiting campaign. The union asked its members not to take part in the plan and no signed agreement was ever reached on the subject, CWA said.

The ads charged that the company "persuaded the court to levy what we consider to be improper, excessive and harsh fines against their own people." It added: "We believe this is the worst way" to resolve a dispute.

Imports Cause Shoe Union to Forego Raise

Haverhill, Mass. — The Shoe Workers came to terms with New England shoe manufacturers on a two-year agreement foregoing a wage increase this year, but providing a 5 percent boost next year.

Union negotiators headed by Pres. George Fecteau said they concentrated on preserving the jobs of 3,500 employes at a time when American factories are losing out to a flood of low-wage foreign imports.

The new Massachusetts area agreement calls for a two-cent raise —from 11 cents an hour to 13 cents—in pension fund contributions and an increase in the hospitalization allowance this year from $45 a day to $60. The nine firms involved in the bargaining are situated in Boston, Lynn, Salem and Haverhill.

Effective next Jan. 3, wages of all piece and day workers on the payroll will be raised 5 percent. The hospital care plan will be further improved, free eye examinations and eye glasses will be provided by the employers; and vacation pay will be given on a pro-rata basis after Aug. 1, 1972, in the event of layoffs or factory shutdowns.

Jobless Rate Hits 8.5% In Urban Poverty Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

This resulted in a decline in the ratio of black-to-white unemployment rates in the poverty neighborhoods—from 1.7 to 1 in 1969 to 1.5 to 1 last year, the BLS noted.

In the more affluent urban neighborhoods, jobless rates in all categories were below the national average for 1970.

Nearly one in every four workers aged 16-19 in poor urban sections was out of a job last year as unemployment rate for this group jumped to 24 percent from 19.9 percent in 1969. Nationally, teenage unemployment was 15.3 percent last year, compared with 12.2 percent in 1969.

The BLS said that the 1970 average jobless rate of 35.8 percent for black teenagers in the poverty areas remained more than double the white rate of 16.3 percent last year.

For adult men in the urban poverty sections, the unemployment rate was up sharply to 6.2 percent in 1970 from 3.6 percent the year earlier. The national jobless rate for adult men was 3.5 percent, compared with 2.1 percent in 1969.

The gap was not as wide for adult women living the urban poverty areas as their rate for the entire year edged up to 5.7 percent from 5.1 percent in 1969. The national jobless rate for women 20 and older was 4.8 percent in 1970, compared with 3.7 percent a year earlier.

The population of poverty neighborhoods continued to decline in 1970, continuing a trend of the past few years, the BLS noted.

This decline was accompanied by a drop in the civilian labor force and jobs for the poor urban area workers. Employment for this category averaged 5.7 million last year, down nearly 270,000 from 1969.

Volunteers of America Cite Meany with Award

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been selected to receive the Ballington and Maud Booth award of the Volunteers of America. Gen. John F. McMahon, head of the organization, announced that the annual award is being presented to Meany this year for his "leadership and dedication to serving the American people in the field of human well-being and social progress."

The award, named for the founders of the national social welfare organization, will be presented Mar. 8 in New York.

The Shape of Congress

THE 1970 CONGRESSIONAL elections resulted in very limited changes in the makeup of the 92nd Congress. There was a slight conservative pickup in the Senate balanced out by a gain in liberal strength in the House.

The opening days of the 92nd Congress have fairly well confirmed the verdict of the voters two months earlier. The conservative coalition that has exercised a major influence in Congress for almost three decades—except perhaps for the years 1965-66—was dented a bit in the 1970 balloting but its power was far from broken.

This was rather quickly demonstrated when the House voted down a proposal adopted by the Democratic caucus to allow committee chairmen to report bills directly to the floor if the House Rules Committee had not acted 31 days after receiving a committee-approved measure.

The experienced GOP-Dixiecrat coalition went into action, and the power of the House Rules Committee to schedule legislation for floor action—or refuse to do so—remained untouched.

THE LEADERSHIP elections went much as expected and in line with the direction of earlier Congresses except for the unexpected choice of Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), a conservative, over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) a liberal. But there were indications that the outcome of the Senate whip election was based on factors other than liberal versus conservative political views.

There were changes in procedures for selection of committee chairmen that House Democrats approved, resulting in some reform of the seniority system. And there may be some change in the Senate filibuster rules.

Perhaps the most important change was voted by the 91st Congress itself—the rule to take effect with this new Congress to make teller votes a matter of record. This, coupled with a regulation that would also make votes in committee a matter of official record, should give the voter a much better idea of where his congressman stands and how he actually voted on the tough, substantive amendments.

A REALISTIC READING of the 92nd Congress will come on the substantive legislative issues. While the selection of leaders and reform of procedures are important, it is essentially the end result—the legislative record—that counts.

The voice of the voter will pretty much call the tune on these issues—the voice of the voter as reflected in the varied channels of communication that come together to form public opinion on major issues.

The job of the trade union movement is to make sure that its members' voices are heard loud and strong on Capitol Hill on the important issues of our time.

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Jawbreakers

A Word Edgewise:

Revenue-Seeking States Should Put Own House in Order First

By John P. Roche

PRES. NIXON is pushing hard for a program of revenue sharing, going "far beyond anything we have suggested to date." The key aspect of his policy is that "no strings" would be attached; that is, the states could use the money as they see fit.

Already about $25 billion in federal aid is going to state and local governments, but the states complain that these funds are earmarked for specific programs, that their operation is enmeshed in red tape, that they are characterized by remote control rather than by that sense of intimacy that exists between the citizen and his state government.

There are a number of problems with the Nixon program, but first of all let us try to sort out the various arguments that are mixed together in the pot. Admittedly, state and local governments are having financial troubles—there is an employment freeze in Boston, except for police, Philadelphia is letting employes go, and, of course, New York's Mayor John Lindsay virtually has threatened to take the city formally into bankruptcy. State governments are having similar problems.

But there is a difference between the travail of the mayors and that of the governors. Every time the tax rate in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia goes up, a new wave of refugees to the suburbs is created. The cities are trapped in a downward cycle, services decline, and there exists a real possibility that in 25 years metropolitan areas will be enclaves of the poor—black and white. On my home in Weston, Mass., for example, I pay about $2,000-a-year property tax, have first-rate services and excellent public schools. An acquaintance who just moved here from New York was paying almost $5,000 a year there for private schools. His kids will now go to public schools, and I predict, in a couple of years he will be complaining about the local property tax!

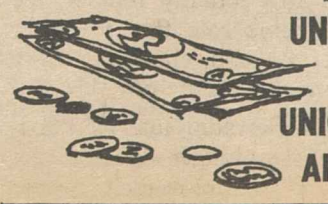
In short, the cities are helpless, but what about the states? State behavior, by and large, has been utterly irresponsible and before we rush to fill a governor's pocket with federal coin it might be pointed out that nine states have no income tax at all, four more have a very narrow base, and five apply what is, in effect, an excise on income, a flat tax applied to all hands (4 percent in Massachusetts). And we are not talking about rural states: in the three categories above are included the states of Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

THE FIRST RULE of equity is that one must come into court with clean hands. In this spirit, it seems clear that a significant number of states simply do not have the right to complain. They have failed miserably to put their own financial houses in order. The governors can often reply that they have tried, but the sovereign electorate has rejected their proposals (a number of Democratic gubernatorial victories last November were reactions to the efforts of Republican governors to up taxes). We liberals have been trying for years to get a progressive income tax in Massachusetts, with some progress: we lost 8-1 in 1962; the last time it was on the ballot, we got about 1 vote in 3.

But doesn't this, in turn, tell us something? The last time revenue sharing was front and center, I pointed out that the average citizen "relates" (as they say) to the national government and to his local government, city, county, town or village. State governments are a vestigial remnant of pre-Civil War federalism—who knows what goes on at the state house? The notion of handing $400 million in unearmarked federal money to the average state legislature is enough to terrify the most idealistic states'-rights advocate.

Whatever merits it may have in Indochina, the "Vietnamization" of American public finances is an appalling scheme. What we really need are higher, more progressive taxes and direct, functional cooperation between the federal government and local agencies. The states should be retired to the Smithsonian Institution.

Get Your Money's Worth!



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A View from the Washington Post:

Nixon's New 'Revolution' Aims At Reversing 38-Year Trend

The following analysis of Pres. Nixon's State of the Union address appeared in the Jan. 23, 1971, issue of the Washington Post. The article, by Don Oberdorfer of the Post staff, was titled "news analysis."

IF ACCEPTED by Congress, Pres. Nixon's "New American Revolution" proposed last night would radically change the way government works at every level, reverse the legislative trends of the last 38 years, dilute the political power of the poor, blacks and interest groups that back national programs in education, agriculture, housing and other fields, and reshuffle 400,000 civil servants in the major domestic departments of the U.S. government.

If not accepted by Congress, the frustrated "Revolution" will provide a major Nixon campaign issue against the Democrats in 1972.

The early portents in political Washington were that Mr. Nixon is more likely to end up with an issue than with an array of bold laws and sweeping redirection.

The new elements of the vast program, which would change the rules and the framework of the American government, were as new to the lawmakers on Capitol Hill last night as they were to Americans listening on a nationwide television hookup.

There was no advance consultation with Congress, White House officials said.

There was no advance consultation with the interest groups who would be profoundly affected by the governmental changes.

The White House is counting on the program to be so popular that the people will demand that Congress pass it, or elect a new Congress that will do the job.

Certainly the program is popular. As is traditional in such matters, the State of the Union proposed something for everyone — prosperity, good health, a cure for cancer, more federal spending and less federal control, an attack on the "bureaucratic elite" in Washington and a chance for greatness for Congress and the nation.

Mr. Nixon gave few details, withholding those for the budget message next week and a series of legislative messages planned for the months ahead.

In a day-long round of briefings for various groups of reporters, White House aides explained the President's purposes, philosophy and his high-minded idealism in proposing the revolution for the nation, but they gave away few of the fine-print details of proposed programs.

The White House officials, who cannot be named under the rules of background briefings, did not display overwhelming confidence that the bulk of the new proposals will be actually enacted by the Democratic-controlled 92nd Congress.

"I think when the Congress hears what the President has to say, we'll get a hearing," one high official said before the President's address. Another official said that if the lawmakers accept even part of the Nixon plans, it will be a good Congress.

HIS AIDES DECLARED that Mr. Nixon is entirely sincere in pushing a bold program despite what is likely to be massive resistance by many groups.

"The President means it. He feels it in every pore of his body," the reporters were informed.

At the heart of the revolutionary part of the Nixon program are two key elements:

- Dissolution of many of the domestic grant-in-aid programs which have been enacted piecemeal since the New Deal, and their replacement by a flow of federal dollars for nearly unrestricted use at state and local levels for such broad purposes as "education," "transportation" and "urban community development."
- Reorganization of the seven most important U.S. domestic departments, which administer the federal programs, into four new super-departments —Community Development, Economic Development, Human Resources, and Natural Resources.

Some members of the White House staff argued against proposing these two controversial and fundamental changes, on the theory that the debate and argument about them will choke the committees with work and oratory and dominate the legislative session, thus endangering the more easily digestible parts of the Administration's program.

Mr. Nixon decided to be bold, despite the risks.

His appeal was more to the people than to the Congress, apparently based on the conviction—buttressed by his private polls—that "most Americans are simply fed up with government at all levels."

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, who was Mr. Nixon's campaign manager for the presidency in 1968, called the State of the Union speech "the most important document since they wrote the Constitution."

That may overstate things a bit, but there is certain to be a vast debate over the merits and impact of Mr. Nixon's "New American Revolution."

The first and most immediately intriguing question is whether the initial debate will dominate the 92nd Congress, or whether it will dominate the 1972 presidential campaign instead.

'Trickle Down' Theory:

Tax Break for Business Called Wrong Medicine for Economy

THE MULTI-BILLION dollar "tax bonanza" for business pushed by Pres. Nixon is the wrong remedy for the economic ills that have pushed unemployment to a nine-year high, the AFL-CIO's chief economist declared.

"This is the old 'trickle-down' theory of the 1890s . . . the economic theory of Presidents McKinley, Coolidge and Harding," said Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research. He said that the Administration's plan to "liberalize corporate depreciation scales" will cut federal revenues at least $2.7 billion "in the first full year of operation," and "more than $4 billion per year five years down the road."

Goldfinger explained that under the proposed new tax rules, industry will be able to "write off the costs of machines and equipment at a rate about 20 percent faster than at present," and will no longer be required to "actually replace the machines at about the same rate that they are writing them off." That, he said, eliminates "any rational basis for depreciation write-offs."

Speaking on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger labeled the proposal a "strange and wrong-headed move" as the "first step of economic policy measures in the year 1971" to reverse the recession of the last 18 months.

"We certainly do need an expansionary policy—we do need a massive, expansionary stimulus to the economy" to boost sales, production and employment, he asserted, but the most effective way to do that is to create more consumer buying power through greater "public investment" in housing, hospital and school construction. That would increase employment, increase the number of customers, increase consumer spending power, and "eventually increase business investments in new plants and machines," he added.

Goldfinger stressed that almost 25 percent of American industry's machinery and equipment is now standing idle because "there aren't enough customers for the things we can produce in this economy."

Questioning Goldfinger on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRESIDENT NIXON announced his intention to broaden the depreciation tax loophole for business in the name of spurring the economy, he added insult to injury by doing it at a time when the nation is going through the throes of income tax time.

The announcement came when millions of Americans are trying to figure out what they owe Uncle Sam and where to get the money to pay him by April 15 and then to get started on 1971.

It is a time when tax loopholes for the rich assume more than a theoretical meaning; they largely determine how much the wage and salary worker is going to have to pay the Internal Revenue Service.

Of course, it is also a time when the shrewd tax experts redouble their efforts to attract clients by pointing out the loopholes that are at hand for those with big incomes.

Take this kind of appeal for example:

"Tax Breaks that Lead to Executive Wealth."

The Research Institute of America is ready to provide you, for a subscription of course, one way to split income with your children for tax saving, or how to buy tax-exempt bonds, or how to fix a building the tax-wise way or even how profits from real estate can escape tax.

Or, Prentice-Hall will tell you of the "great 'fringe benefits' tax-exempt to salaried executives." Completely free of taxation are such delights as an extra allowance for car expenses; a $50,000 paid life insurance policy for you and your family without premiums or tax; vacation travel that can be combined with business, not only tax deductible to your company but tax-free to you; annual medical checkups for you and your family and tax-free to you, and company loans at no interest to bring down that 7.5 percent interest charge that you have to pay for your mortgage.

These represent just one small phase of the tax loophole business against which organized labor has been fighting for years.

Others that remain on the books are the tax advantage for capital gains, the generous depreciation allowances, the tax exempt bond, the gift to charity that can bring rich tax rewards, the failure to tax capital gains transferred on death, the oil depletion allowance, the tax-exempt family foundation and the farm "loss" gimmick . . . the list is endless.

UNFORTUNATELY as fast as one loophole is removed or narrowed a bit here and there, new loopholes spring into life. Only recently the 91st Congress—perhaps with only a few members realizing what was happening, opened a loophole that is estimated to mean a tax bonanza to a handful of rich people and corporations. This would permit them to carry over tax-free income beyond the limit set in the tax reform act of 1969.

Now the President has come along with an administrative move to liberalize the depreciation provisions of the tax laws so as to spur capital investment with the idea, the Administration has said, "to help create jobs for the unemployed."

Aside from the fact that this tax gesture came at the time that the President was vetoing a manpower bill that would have directly created jobs for the unemployed, it brought bitter memories of the old Hoover "trickle down" economic theory. This would mean the crumbs that trickle down from the banquet table.

Organized labor called the President's move "incredible." The Farmer's Union conceded that it would benefit a few farmers slightly as compared with "the windfall for big business," and added that it was a "cruel deception aimed at giving the biggest tax break to those who need it least."

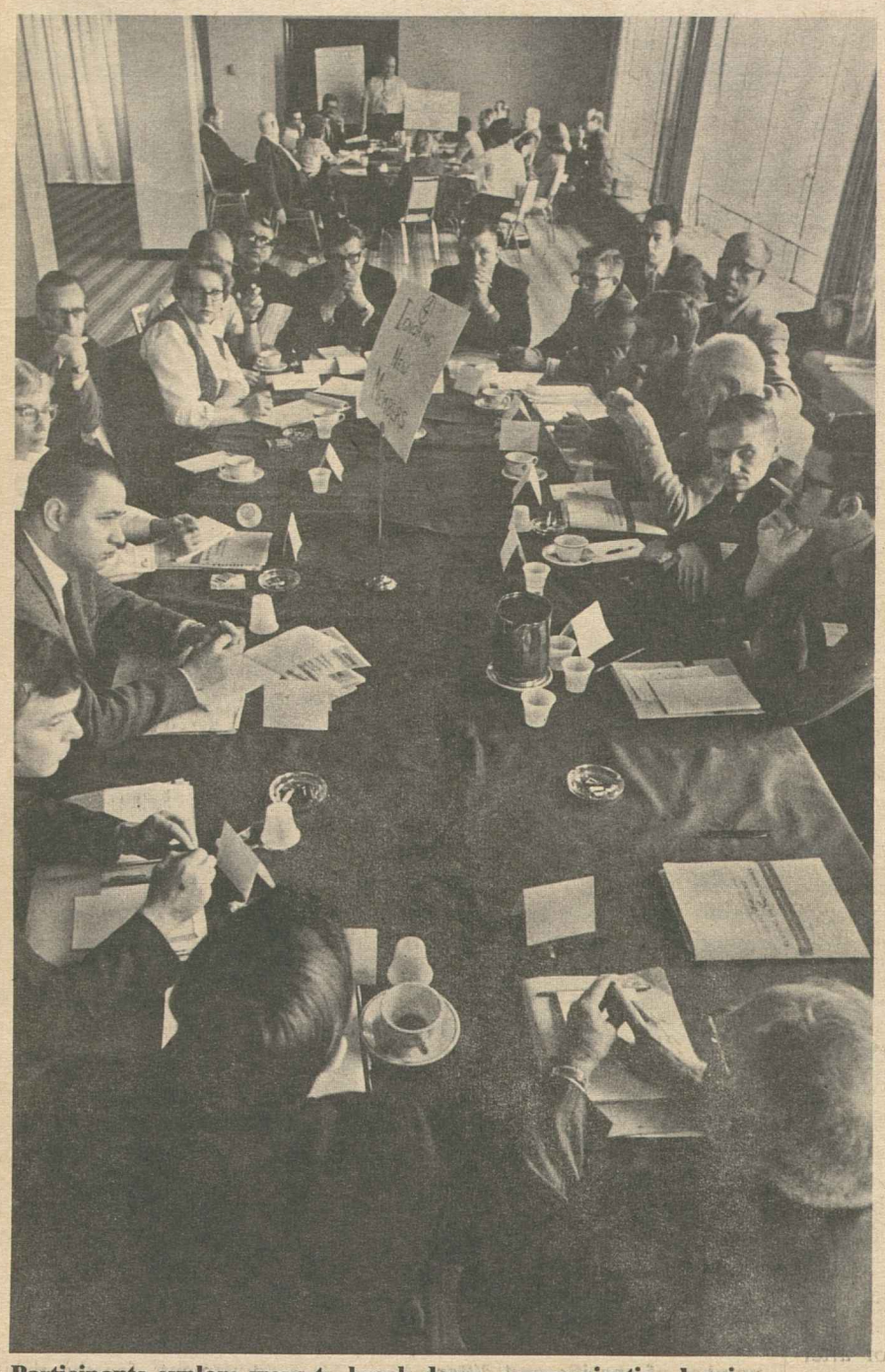
Instead of finding a way to cost the federal treasury some $2.5 billion—as this one would—the Nixon Administration should be busy trying to recover the billions that are lost annually through outrageous tax loopholes.

The President has been vetoing job, health and education legislation because the federal government is too poor and because they would "add to inflation."

What better way to add to the federal coffers and battle inflation at the same time than to tackle the loophole problem seriously in the 92nd Congress?

TAX BREAKS for business pushed by Pres. Nixon will not cure the economic ills of the nation, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times.

Reaching the Union Member



Participants explore ways to break down communication barriers

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Education recently sponsored a working conference in St. Louis on "Reaching the Union Member."

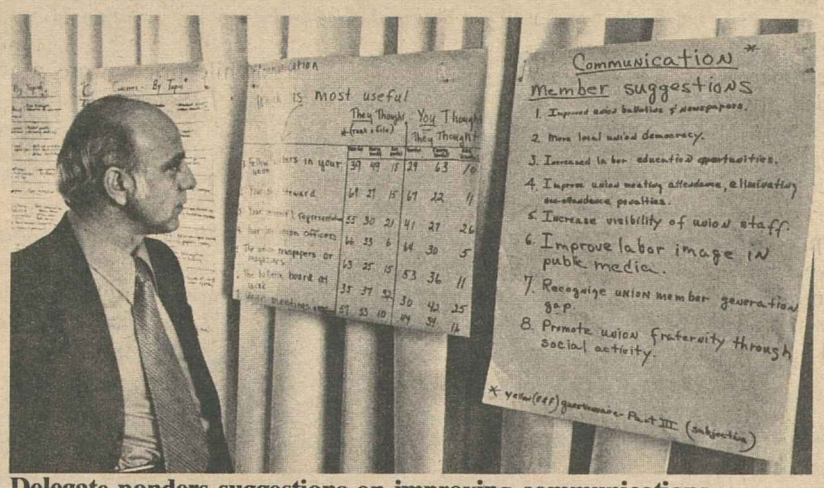
The Galaxy Conference—so named for its wide range of participants—examined such issues as how new members look at the union, roadblocks to reaching union members, new teaching approaches and communications techniques and practical programs to further strengthen union organizations and the labor movement.

The primary goal of the conference was to pull together experiences and ideas and to make the resulting information available to all AFL-CIO affiliates.

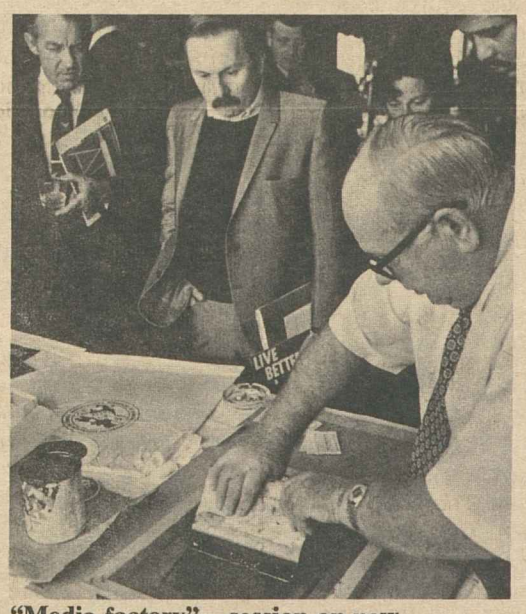
The delegates spent most of their time in small discussion groups, considering communication problems and solutions. Plenary sessions were held to exchange ideas brought up in the smaller groups.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland addresses the final session

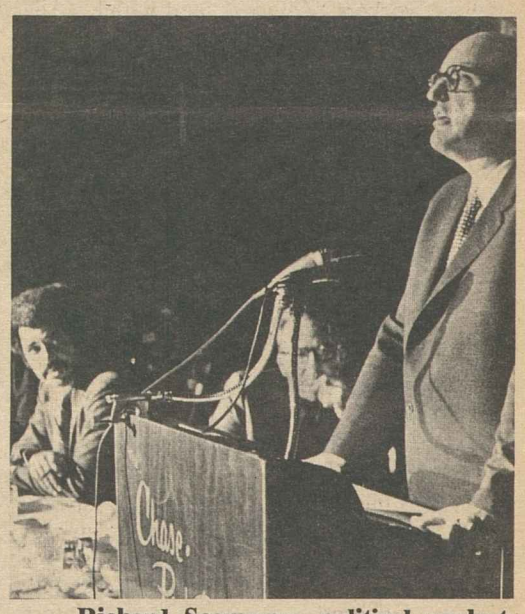
Walter G. Davis, AFL-CIO Director of Education, describes the goals of the conference



Delegate ponders suggestions on improving communications

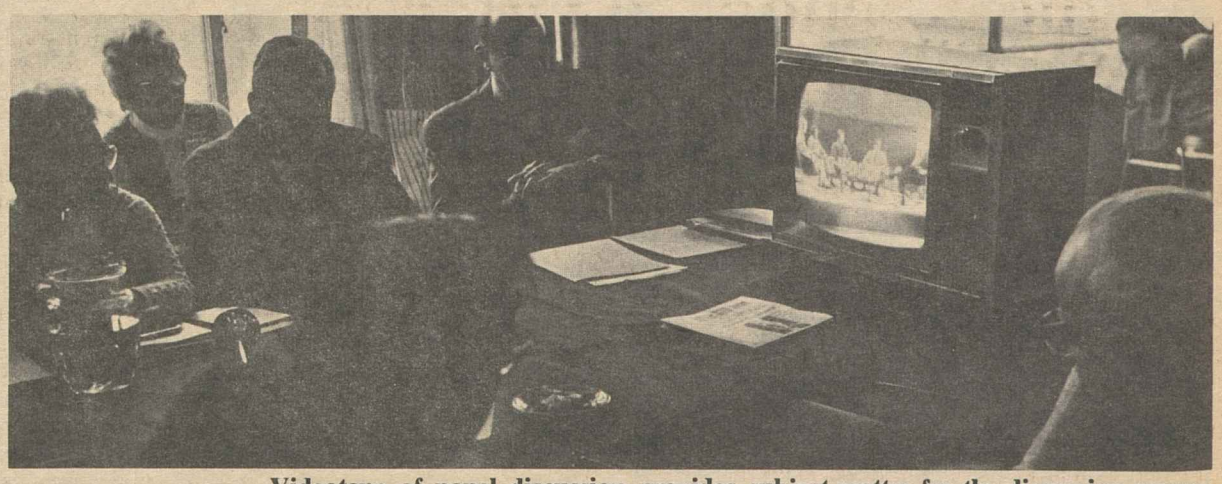


"Media factory"—session on new approaches to communications—includes silk screen demonstration

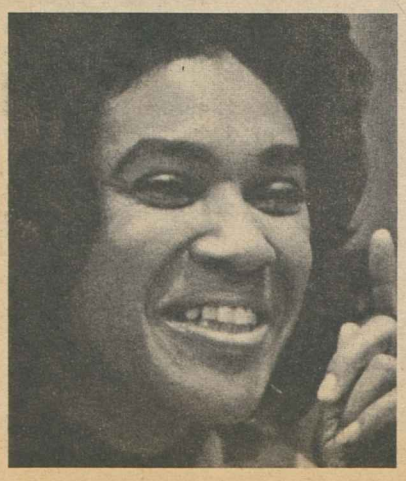


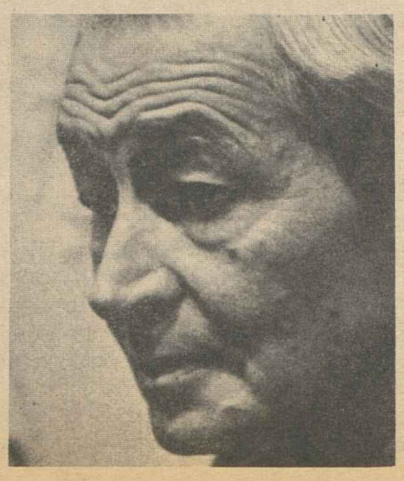
Richard Scammon, political analyst, stirs up a session with address on challenge to labor in the Seventies

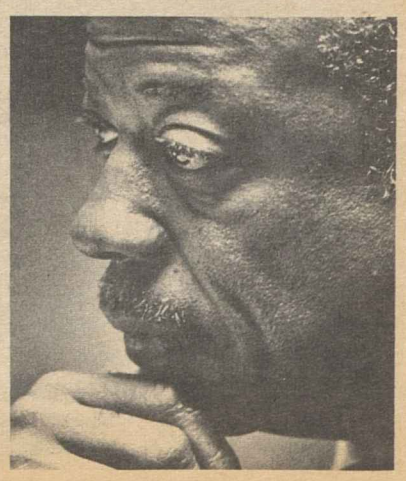
Young workers discuss experiences as new union members with Newspaper Guild Chairman James B. Woods



Videotape of panel discussion provides subject matter for the discussion groups







For Working Mothers:

Supreme Court Acts On Sex Bias in Hiring

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that an employer cannot refuse to hire a woman solely on the ground that she is the mother of small children, unless he can show factual justification for this differentiation.

The Supreme Court vacated a decision by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans which said Martin Marietta Corp. of Orlando, Fla., could refuse to hire Mrs. Ida Phillips because she had pre-school children.

The high court ruled unanimously that, absent any showing of factual justification, it is a violation of the equal employment provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act for an employer to have "one hiring policy for women and another for men—each having pre-school age children."

The court held that parenthood "could arguably be a basis" for not hiring the woman "if it is demonstrably more relevant to job performance for a woman than for a man." But it said there was not enough evidence in the record on this point and sent the case back to the lower court for further hearings.

It was the first sex discrimination case under the equal employment provision which forbids discrimination in hiring based solely on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Justice Thurgood Marshall concurred that the case should be remanded but argued that sex can be a bona fide job qualification only when such unusual employment as acting and fashion modeling are involved.

Marshall said he could not agree with the court's indication that a bona fide occupational qualification could be established by showing that some women have family responsibilities that interfere with job performance and that men usually do not have such responsibilities.

He suggested that the court "has fallen into the trap of assuming that the act permits ancient canards about the proper role of women to be a basis for discrimination."

The appellate court's action affirmed a summary judgment in favor of the company by a U. S. District Court in Florida.

But Chief Appellate Judge John R. Brown, joined by two of the other justices, had filed a vigorous dissent, asserting that the full court should correct what, in his view, was a "palpably wrong standard."

He added:

"The case is simple. A woman with pre-school children may not be employed, a man with pre-school children may. The distinguishing factor seems to be motherhood versus fatherhood. The question then arises: Is this sex-related? To the simple query the answer is just as simple: Nobody—and this includes judges, Solomonic or life-tenured—has yet to see a male mother."

Lathers Union Ex-President Sal Maso Dies

Paterson, N.J.—Sal Maso, 70, who retired as president of the Lathers last year, suffered a stroke and died a few hours later. Leaders of the labor, government and civic community of this city and state crowded St. Therese's Church for the requiem mass.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed their sadness at his death and praised him for serving his fellow workers "diligently and with dedication and distinction."

Survivors include Maso's wife Agnes, son Kenneth and brother Emil. The latter two are principal officers of Lathers Local 143, of which Sal Maso was business manager from 1930 to 1937.

Born in New York City, Maso joined the union in Albany in 1927, moved to Paterson and became active in Local 143. He was elected a vice president of the international union in 1937 and president in 1964 on the death of Lloyd A. Mashburn.

Maso had served as president of the Passaic County AFL-CIO, president of the Paterson Building & Construction Trades Council, commissioner of the Paterson Board of Education, and member of the New Jersey Governor's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Medical School to Offer Course on Job Hazards

New York—A five-day course in occupational health hazards is being offered trade unionists by the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Apr. 19-23.

On-the-job hazards caused by chemicals, gases, radiation, dust, metals and other substances will be covered in the full-time sessions conducted by the medical school's Environmental Sciences Laboratory.

Provisions of the new Occupational Health & Safety law will also be analyzed, especially in the area of effective enforcement to promote health standards in the workplace.

Registration in the course will be limited to 75 union and management health and safety specialists and union officials who deal with government agencies.

The faculty of the Environmental Sciences Laboratory and staff members of other Mount Sinai departments will present discussions, seminars and panel conferences. Safety experts from unions and visiting international occupational health authorities also are scheduled to participate in the programs, the medical school said.

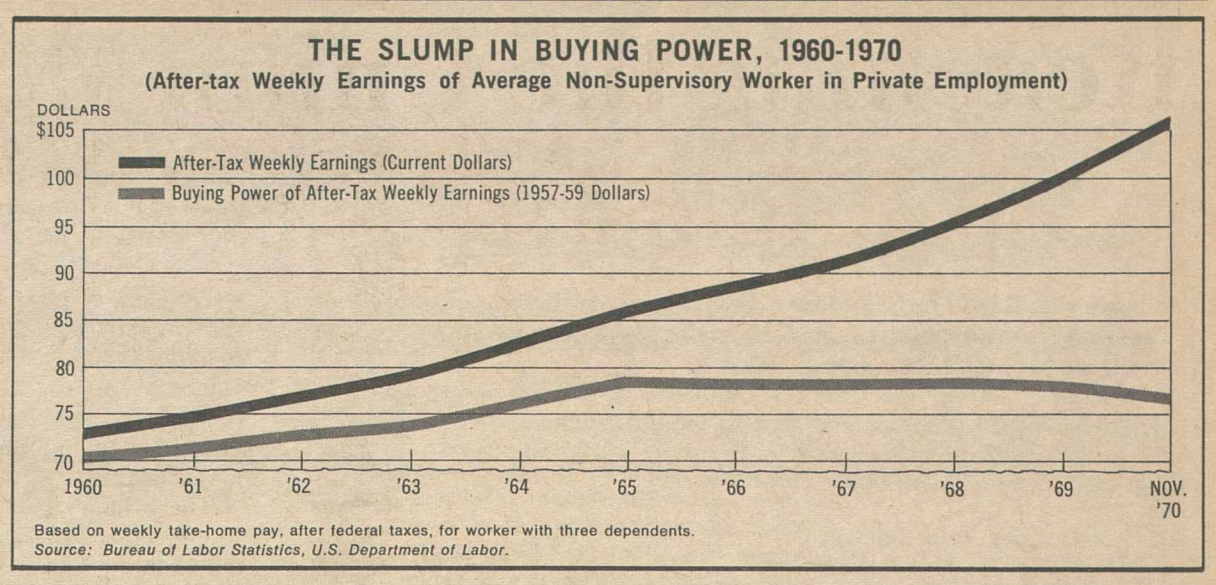
Among the union officials expected to take part are Pres. Albert E. Hutchinson of the Asbestos Workers, Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, Anthony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Research Director George Perkel of the Textile Workers Union of America and Lawrence J. Ahern of the Chemical Workers.

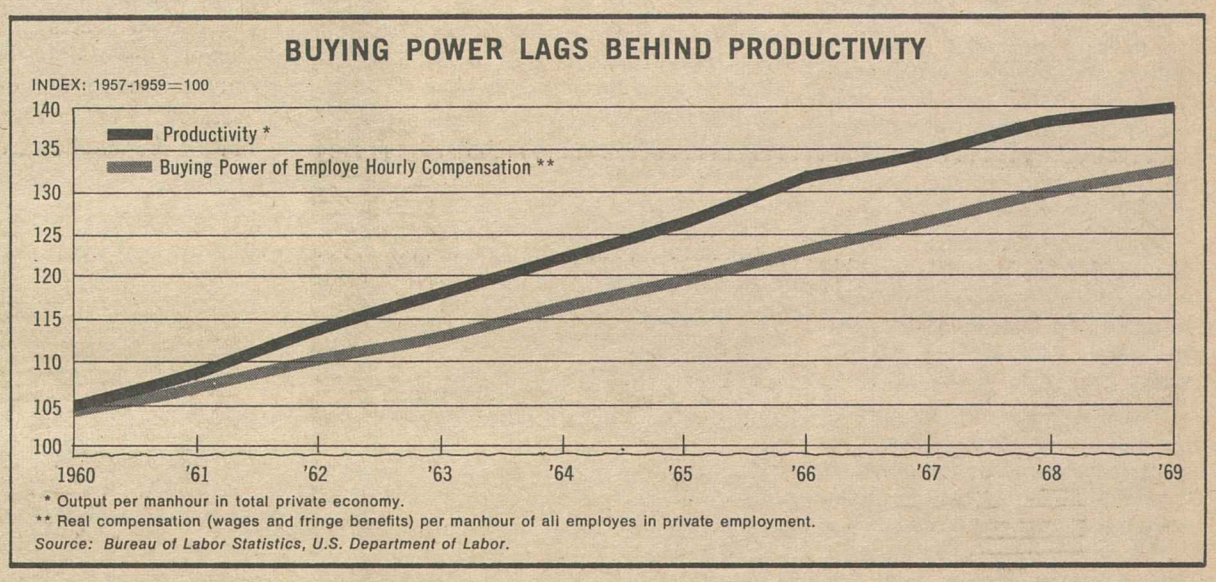
Additional details about the course may be obtained from the registrar of the Special Course in Occupational Health Hazards, Environmental Sciences Laboratory, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10029.

CONVENTIONS

The National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians will hold its 1971 convention Sept. 14-17 in Toronto, Ont.

The Air Line Dispatchers have scheduled their 1971 convention for Oct. 19-21 in Seattle, Wash.





Arbitrary Wage-Price Guideline Refuted by AFL-CIO Economist

No single "magic number" exists that the government can validly apply as a wage-price guideline, Nat Goldfinger, the AFL-CIO's top economist, declares in the January issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Goldfinger, in an article titled "A Trade Union View of Inflation," traces today's inflation problems to the early '60s. Their origin, he says, was "in an unsustainable capital goods boom, based in part on a sharply rising flow of after-tax cash to corporations, government encouragement and government subsidies."

It was at the same time, Goldfinger notes, that the government pushed a so-called wage-price policy.

"Average increases in wages and fringe benefits were supposed to be limited, voluntarily, to the trend-figure of rising private output per manhour in the previous five years—a percentage that was soon nailed down to 3.2 percent and, with the passage of time, developed into a rigid 3.2 percent fixation."

The "magic number" didn't work, Goldfinger says, primarily because of the pluralistic and decentralized nature of American society—which means that wage determination also is decentralized.

"About 150,000 different collective bargaining agreements cover tens of thousands of employes and over 100 national unions and their 70,000 locals," he points out. "Moreover, even where master agreements cover the employes of multi-plant corporations, there are usually supplemental plant agreements affecting wages, salaries, fringe benefits, seniority and other issues."

Organized employes have no single national collective bargaining representative and only a minority of American wage earners are even organized, the article observes.

Nor is there a single national employers' association that can set prices or wages for all employers or even for the vast majority of employes.

Goldfinger stresses that wage determination—whether or not by collective bargaining—also is subject to employer resistance and is subject to time lags if it does involve collective bargaining.

The AFL-CIO research director also cites the sheer size of the continental United States with tens of thousands of different markets, industries and occupations:

"Each of them has a large number of specific and different conditions, a multitude of tangible factors and real problems that have to be met.

"For example, a number of industries have wage inequities and some industries or companies have substandard wages. In many industries, technological changes are displacing jobs, changing job content and skill requirements and shifting job classifications, wage rates and lines of promotion or downgrading; the cost of living is rising, eating into workers' buying power. These issues are real and tangible to the workers and employers and they require workable solutions."

For these reasons, Goldfinger says, no single "magic number" can be imposed as the precise limit for all increases in hourly compensation of all employes throughout the varying markets, industries and occupations.

"An attempt to base such a single 'magic number' on one economic factor alone—such as productivity—makes the idea even more unworkable," he declares.

"The professors who promulgated the 'voluntary guideline' approach know this full well for their own interests—witness their advice to workers while they are actively supporting or accepting silently the successful efforts of the American Association of University Professors to obtain increases more than double the wage guideline."

There were other reasons why the wage-price guidelines of the '60s did not work, Goldfinger points out. He cites, for example, the gross unfairness of the guidelines, aimed as they were at retarding wages, not prices.

"The 'voluntary guidepost' policy contained a precise percentage guideline for increases in workers' wages and fringe benefits. But there was no effective guideline for prices. And there was no guideline at all for profits, dividends, executive compensation and other forms of income."

After adjustments for the rising cost of living during this period, real employe compensation actually was less than the 3.2-percent guideline, while prices were moving up slowly, the article notes.

"When the textbook theory of a 'voluntary guidepost' policy was translated into action in the real world, it was hardly more than a sophisticated, largely one-sided pressure to hold down wage increases. But the difficulties with the textbook theory—which can be stated so elegantly on a blackboard—were not only inequitable results.

Goldfinger reiterates the AFL-CIO position that if the President determines that the nation's economic difficulties require overall stabilization measures—after the establishment of selective credit controls—the AFL-CIO will cooperate.

"But such mandatory controls must be equitably placed on all costs and incomes, including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation as well as employes' wages and salaries."

Labor Men Named To Ohio Cabinet

Columbus—Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan, who was elected in November with the strong support of union members and COPE, has appointed two labor officials to his cabinet.

They are Martin J. Hughes of the Communications Workers, named director of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, and William E. Garnes of the Auto Workers, who will head the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services.

Hughes, a member of the CWA since its inception, is the assistant to the vice president of the union's District 4. He also was a vice president of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

Barbara Easterling, a vice president of CWA Local 4302, was also named chief of the Division of Women & Minors in the state Industrial Relations Dept.

In 8 Port Cities:

Meany Scores Plan To Close Hospitals

A move within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to close government-operated hospitals in eight major cities drew a strong protest from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to HEW Sec. Elliot L. Richardson, Meany warned that closure of eight hospitals operated by the Public Health Service would cause "great harm to the high level of medical care in the United States."

He pointed out that although Public Health Service hospitals are meant primarily to serve merchant seamen, they also serve government and military personnel and their families, and provide a broad range of services to other citizens in nearby communities. They often provide acute-care and emergency facilities that overburdened private hospitals are unable to supply.

Proposals to "replace" Public Health Service hospital services by the use of Veterans Administration and private hospital facilities simply will not work, Meany said.

"The VA hospitals, as any veteran knows, are crowded and operating near capacity; the overloaded conditions that prevail in private hospitals, where costs often run past $100 a day, are well documented."

By contrast, Meany said, "the budget and operating costs of the Public Health Service hospitals vividly demonstrate that the Public Health Hospital system is one of the few health-care bargains this nation possesses."

Meany reminded Richardson that the nation's need for medical services already far outruns the available resources, that meeting the critical need for improved health care is the AFL-CIO's top legislative goal.

"In view of this situation," Meany concluded, "it seems to be a paradox that the nation should be closing hospitals. . . . To allow the first health-care action of the new year to be the closing of eight hospitals would be a severe blow to the hopes of millions of Americans for adequate and affordable health care.

"I strongly urge that these hospitals be left open, and that they continue to be allowed to provide their wide range of services to seamen and private citizens alike."

The eight hospitals with a total of 2,484 beds are located in Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Boston, Staten Island, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., and Galveston, Tex.

The proposed closing of the PHS hospitals, which were established by an Act of Congress in 1798, also drew an angry response from Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, who heads the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Hall, in a letter to all U.S. senators, urged them to join in the effort to keep the hospitals open "so that the vital medical services offered by the hospitals to seamen and a wide range of other patients will not be lost."

HEW Sec. Richardson was called to testify on the proposed closings by Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Garmatz reminded Richardson of 1965 hearings that his committee had conducted on proposed closings.

"As a result of these hearings," Garmatz said, "the committee concluded that whatever justification existed for permitting our Public Health Service program to pass the danger point, it was time to make plans not to close hospitals, but to upgrade, modernize and expand" the remaining hospitals.

On Jan. 26, Garmatz revealed that a legal opinion by HEW's top legal officer contends HEW has full authority to close any or all Public Health Service hospitals. He said the opinion reinforced his "instinctive feeling" that Sec. Richardson had "already made up his mind to close most or all" of the facilities.

Garmatz added, however, that the opinion is in conflict with a 1965 ruling from the comptroller general which held the HEW secretary had no authority to close the hospitals without the approval of Congress or to contract for outside care of patients.

He said he has asked present comptroller general, Elmer B. Staats, whether he agrees with the 1965 decision.

Garmatz said decisions of the comptroller general are "binding and conclusive" on the Executive Branch. If Staats concurs with the earlier decision, Garmatz said, HEW would be barred from spending appropriated funds "in connection with the closing of these hospitals and clinics."

NATIONAL TRUST FUND to further apprenticeships and training in the painting, decorating and related trades is established with the signing of a joint agreement by union and industry officials. Seated from left are Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, who witnessed the signing; Pres. Joseph Sansone of the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America and Pres. Mervin Smith of Gypsum Dry Wall Contractors International. Union, industry and Labor Dept. representatives, standing, observe the signing ceremony.

Prepaid Medical Groups Hail Health Security Bill

The Group Health Associations of America hailed the new drive for passage of the comprehensive National Health Security Act as bills embodying the program were introduced in the House and Senate.

The legislation, with the strong support of the AFL-CIO and the Committee for National Health Insurance, is being sponsored by a bipartisan group of congressmen and senators.

About 65 congressmen are co-sponsoring the legislation introduced in the House. The prime sponsors are Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), James C. Corman (D-Calif.), Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) and Charles W. Mosher (R-Ohio).

The Senate version was introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) with John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) leading the list of 24 co-sponsors.

The GHAA, made up of prepaid group practice medical plans across the country, has for many years backed the concept of national health insurance.

Jeffery Cohelan, GHAA executive director, said his organization applauds the sponsors of the legislation that provides for "marshalling the resources in manpower, facilities and expertise necessary to deliver high quality health care with efficiency and economy to the American people."

The GHAA expressed gratification over sections of the bill that call for the development and expansion of comprehensive health service organizations and prepaid group practice plans.

Cohelan called the proposed Health Security Act "an impressive blueprint for all elements of our society—lay, professional and administrative—that are committed to the goal of an effective health services system."

Labor Boosts Aid to Veterans Seeking Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

In many cases, returning veterans will be referred to state and local labor bodies by HRDI representatives who will interview and counsel the veterans at the West Coast separation centers.

If the veterans live in the vicinity of any of the 45 HRDI offices across the country, they will be referred there for job and training opportunities.

HRDI Pres. Julius F. Rothman and Director Robert M. McGlotten have called on the state and local bodies to set up veteran's manpower committees to help returning servicemen in their job or training needs.

Those veterans returning to urban areas where unemployment rates are high, Rothman and McGlotten noted, will be most in need of assistance in finding appropriate training and job opportunities.

HRDI also pointed out that while most of the veterans will be in the 20-24 age group, many will be seeking their first full-time jobs. About 20 percent of them will have less than a high school education.

Guidelines were issued by HRDI to state and city central bodies covering interviews, job and training opportunities and progress reports by the veterans' manpower committees.

Meany observed that the program "will mean a lot of work" for state and local AFL-CIO groups "and it will not be an easy task."

But he stressed that through their cooperation "organized labor can begin to repay a portion of the debt we all owe the men who defended freedom in Viet Nam."

The AFL-CIO Veterans Assistance Program was developed by HRDI with the help of the Departments of Labor and Defense. William H. Burks, an HRDI staff representative in Oakland, Calif., is directing the operations on the West Coast.

The program is one of several manpower projects that HRDI operates in 45 major employment centers across the country. HRDI recently received a $2.2 million Labor Dept. contract extending and broadening its operations.

Famous Brands Have It! UNION LABEL UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

11 Unions to Expand Coordinated Programs

Eleven AFL-CIO unions are moving to expand the program of cooperation that brought victory in the 100-day 1969-70 strike against the General Electric Co.

Plans for intensified research, planning and other joint activities by the unions belonging to the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee were spelled out by James Compton, chairman of the CBC Steering Committee.

"Our success in uniting the interests of 200,000 members of a dozen different unions is one of the most promising developments in American labor-management relations," Compton said. "We are working now to build on that success."

He noted that CBC activities are not limited to preparing for the next round of contract negotiations, still more than two years away. He said the unions are working together in grievance processing and other aspects of contract administration.

"The work of this committee goes on 365 days a year," Compton said. "If we are to make as much progress in improving our GE and Westinghouse contracts as we did in 1970—and we intend to do that—it will be because of the groundwork we lay now."

A top-priority CBC project, he said, will be to encourage local union involvement in community affairs.

"Our greatest asset in the GE strike was the sympathy and understanding of our neighbors in thousands of cities and towns. We intend to keep that spirit alive and growing."

The CBC project will be aided by Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities.

Other current CBC projects include a clause-by-clause comparison of the hundreds of separate contracts under which GE and Westinghouse employes work and an analysis of the experience of the various unions in grievances, arbitrations and other administrative problems.

At its next meeting Apr. 20 in Cleveland, Compton said, the CBC Steering Committee will measure the impact on employes of GE and Westinghouse foreign operations.

"These companies have made our jobs one of their most important exports," he charged. "The time has come to decide what has to be done about it."

The AFL-CIO unions in the CBC include the Carpenters; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Machinists, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Steelworkers, Technical Engineers. Working with them are the unaffiliated Teamsters and Auto Workers.

1-30-71

Poverty Levels Increased $200 By Living Costs

A non-farm family of four persons in the continental United States is considered living in poverty if it has an annual income of $3,800 or less, the Labor Dept. said in announcing it has raised the poverty dividing line about $200 over last year.

The poverty levels were adjusted in line with increased living costs as a guide in determining eligibility for manpower programs aimed at improving the employability of the poor.

Other new poverty levels by income for various non-farm family sizes are: Seven-person family, $5,600; six-person family, $5,000; five-person family, $4,400; three-person family, $3,100; two-person family, $2,500 and single persons, $1,900.

For farm families, poverty-level incomes are $300 to $900 less than for non-farm families, depending on family-size.

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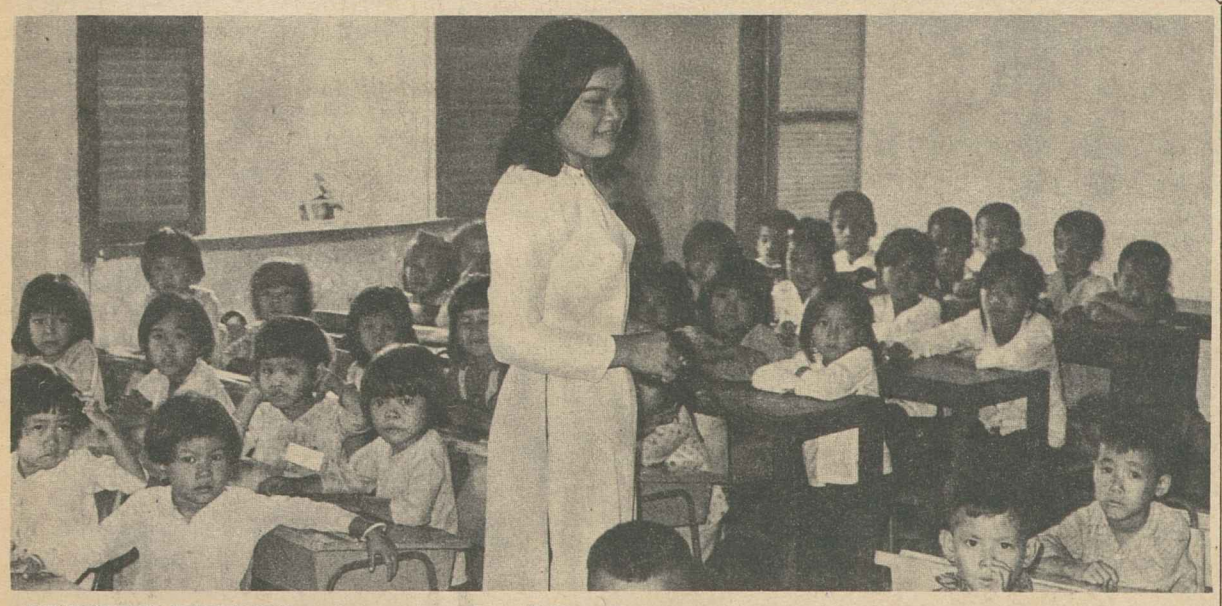
Nixon Economic Program Postpones Recovery Goals



NURSERY RHYMES and learning the ABCs take top priority with these youngsters at a Social Welfare Center operated by the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor in My Tho. The center, built with the direct financial assistance of the Machinists, is one of 20 operated by the CVT. A number of unions have contributed to other CVT projects in South Viet Nam. **(Other pictures, Page 7)**

Budget Falls Short On Pressing Needs

Economy

By David L. Perlman

The Nixon Administration doesn't expect to achieve full employment or stop inflation anytime soon—even if its most optimistic predictions about the nation's economic growth come true.

The President's Economic Report to Congress forecasts an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent by mid-1972. While that would be down from the current 6 percent level, it would be substantially higher than the 3.3 percent rate when Nixon took office.

Along with the 4.5 percent unemployment would be a 3 percent annual rate of inflation—lower than at present but still roughly double what economists consider relative price stability.

To project even these modest goals, the President's Council of Economic Advisers assumed a sharp 9 percent increase during 1971 in the gross national product—the total value of the nation's production of goods and services.

The report acknowledges that "a considerable body" of economists doesn't expect the growth rate to exceed the 7 to 7.5 percent range. But it contends that the 9 percent figure is "feasible" based on proposed higher government spending and an anticipated increase in the money supply.

If the White House projections

(Continued on Page 7)

Budget

By John M. Barry

Pres. Nixon embraced the concept of deficit spending to stimulate the sagging American economy as he submitted a Fiscal 1972 federal budget that he described as "expansionary but not inflationary."

But the budget falls well short of a head-on assault on the pressing social and economic problems confronting the nation. In fact, the President called for the dismantling of a number of the progressive programs enacted over the last decade in such areas as education, housing and poverty to make way for his controversial revenue-sharing plan. And he proposed "economies" that would cut back others, such as Medicare and Medicaid.

The President's Fiscal 1972 budget of $229.2 billion is $16.4 billion higher than the Administration now estimates will be spent in Fiscal 1971, ending next June 30.

Most of this difference, however, is taken up in higher social security payments to a growing number of beneficiaries over which the President has little or no control and in his proposals for "no-strings" sharing of federal revenues with states and cities. There is little new money for existing programs.

Nixon became the first modern Republican president to propose a budget anticipating a deficit. He projected federal expenditures to-

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3 States Sued On Violations Of Wage Law

The Labor Dept. has filed suit for more than $1 million in underpayments due several thousand state hospital and county school employes under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The government suit—against Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, St. Louis County, Mo., and Marion County, Ind.—is the first to be filed under the 1966 amendments to the federal wage-hour law.

The amendments, which had strong support from the AFL-CIO and its affiliates representing public employes, extended coverage of the act to 1.7 million workers at hospitals, nursing homes and educational institutions operated by states and their political subdivisions.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld extension of the standards

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Inflation Unchecked:

Price Rise Erases Increase in Wages

Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 6 percent in December—up five-tenths of 1 percent from November—as inflation ran unchecked throughout 1970 to wipe out workers' wage increases.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for price increases over the years—averaged $77.23 in December for the worker with three dependents, the Labor Dept. reported. This was 68 cents less than the level of December 1969 and even below the real take-home pay in April 1964.

The Consumer Price Index climbed 7.2 points to 131.8 last year, an increase of 5.5 percent from December 1969, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted. The rise was slightly less than the 6.1 percent surge in the preceding 12 months.

The average monthly increase in the index in 1970 was 6 percent, the sharpest climb since 1951, which came on top of an average rise of 5.4 percent for 1969.

In the two preceding years, prices had climbed at a much slower pace, with the increases averaging 4.2 percent for 1968 and 2.8 percent for 1967.

Consumer prices in the last quarter of 1970 were rising at an annual rate of 5.8 percent, compared with 4 percent in the preceding three months. The December jump at an annual rate of 6 percent compared with 3.6 percent in November.

Most of the December increase was attributed to a six-tenths of 1 percent jump in the cost of consumer services from November, the BLS pointed out.

This included higher residential property taxes, insurance and mortgage interest costs and house and apartment rents. Medical care and transportation costs also were up sharply over the month.

Medical care costs rose eight-tenths of 1 percent from November while insurance and financing was seven-tenths of 1 percent higher.

Heating fuel cost nine-tenths of 1 percent more than in November and utilities were eight-tenths of 1 percent higher. Transportation costs also rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, pushed by a 1.4 percent increase in the price

(Continued on Page 3)

Administration Assailed On Medicare Cutback

The disclosure in Pres. Nixon's fiscal 1972 budget that the Administration wants to cut back Medicare benefits and increase the share older Americans pay into the program drew a sharp rebuke from the National Council of Senior Citizens.

William Hutton, executive director of the NCSC, charged that the Administration "is trying to balance the budget on the backs of the sick old people."

The budget report reveals that "cost-sharing legislation" also will be proposed for the Medicaid program—directed at several million low-income workers receiving services under the program.

The Administration hopes to save about $827 million from the cuts in benefits and additional charges from the two programs—$383 million in Medicare and $444 in Medicaid.

Even with these proposed savings, federal spending for Medicare is expected to increase $1.1 billion in the next fiscal year to $8.3 billion. The federal share of Medicaid will run about $3.8 billion, an increase

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Labor Protests Order To Shut Nuclear Plant

The AFL-CIO has urged Pres. Nixon to cancel an order that would shut down plutonium production at the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford, Wash., plant, throw thousands of persons out of work, and threaten the Far West with a power shortage.

Federation Pres. George Meany wired Nixon that labor is "shocked" by the President's "precipitate decision" to deactivate the last two plutonium-producing reactors at Hanford.

"The immediate effect," Meany warned, "will be a major economic blow to a region already hard hit by unemployment." He estimated that 7,500 jobs will be lost if the action stands.

The AEC subsequently announced that it will hold off closing of one of the reactors pending further review. Some of the scheduled layoffs will be cancelled until a decision is reached.

Plutonium is a key ingredient of atomic weapons and its production has been trimmed back in recent years.

At Hanford, however, electric power has been an important by-product of the operation. Steam from the plutonium reactors is used to generate low-cost electricity which is distributed through the Bonneville Power Administration.

Meany told Nixon that "if the United States has adopted a policy of no longer producing plutonium, it must provide for an orderly transition period to cushion its effect on jobs and the economy."

Handbag Pact Sets Stage for Uniform Talks

New York—The Leather Goods Workers won wage increases totaling 50 cents an hour in a three-year agreement covering more than 10,000 workers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.

The wage gains constitute the largest single adjustment ever won by handbag workers. The contract has special significance also, union Pres. Charles Feinstein said, because it "constitutes the first stage in the effectuation of a national uniform agreement for the handbag industry."

Feinstein sat in on the extensive negotiations with employers represented by the National Industrial Council of the National Handbag Association. Vice Pres. Frank Casale headed a bargaining team representing the four union joint boards involved.

Besides wages, the new contracts also provide improvements in vacations, paid holidays, overtime pay and wage minimums. Also important, the union said, is an agreement to have the April 1974 expiration date coincide with New York settlements which the union's Local 1, with 12,000 members, is getting ready to negotiate. That will make synchronized action possible, Feinstein said.

Two employers who did not go along with the new national settlement were struck in Syracuse, N.Y., and Perth Amboy, N.J. Nearly 1,200 workers set up picket lines at plants of Julius Resnick, Inc. and J R Handbag. Daval Handbag Co. settled after a few days and agreed to give its workers one additional fringe benefit, the union said.

NEW CHAIRMAN of the Senate Special Committee on the Aging, Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), addresses the executive board of the National Council of Senior Citizens. Church succeeded Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), right, now chairman of the Senate Labor Committee. Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the NCSC is in the center.

3 States, Counties Sued On Wage Law Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

as constitutional in 1968, ruling that it was a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate interstate commerce.

Most states have since changed their pay practices voluntarily to comply with the high court's ruling.

But Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said representatives of the department's Wage-Hour Division "have made repeated efforts over a long period of time to bring about compliance and payment of the back wages owed to these employes" in the states and counties it is suing.

"In all conscience, we can no longer permit noncompliance on the part of these states and political subdivisions at a time when most other states have voluntarily come into compliance with these provision of the law," said Hodgson.

The states and counties named are accused of paying less than the minimum wage, failing to pay time-and-a-half rates for overtime work, not providing equal pay for equal work and faulty record keeping.

Hodgson said the workers involved are practical nurses, nurses' aides, orderlies, maintenance equipment operators, housekeeping personnel, engineers, security guards, firemen, food service workers, clerks, maids and home supervisors.

The government's complaint against Illinois charges that the state failed to pay employes of the John J. Madden Mental Health Center at Hines, Ill., as well as employes at other state-operated hospitals time-and-a-half rates for all hours worked over 42 in a workweek from November 1968 to Feb. 1, 1969, and for all hours worked over 40 since Feb. 1, 1969.

The suit against Missouri alleges that State Hospital No. 2 at St. Joseph and other state institutions failed to pay overtime since May 1, 1968, and did not keep proper records.

In the suit against St. Louis County, its county council and Civil Service Commission, the Labor Dept. alleges overtime and record-keeping violations since July 1, 1967, in the operation of the County General Hospital at Clayton, Mo.

In two suits against the State of Indiana, the government charged that the Muscatatuk State Hospital and Training Center at Butlerville has violated overtime and record-keeping regulations and that the Indianapolis School for the Blind has violated minimum wage, overtime and record-keeping provisions of the act since November 1968.

In another case filed at Indianapolis, the Marion County General Hospital there is charged with violation of overtime, equal pay and record-keeping requirements of the law retroactive to November 1968.

New Contracts in 1970 Averaged 8.9% in Wages

Wage increases averaged 8.9 percent a year for 4.5 million workers covered by major collective bargaining settlements negotiated in 1970, the Labor Dept. reported.

The number of workers covered was less than expected because of prolonged negotiations in the auto and other industries, the department noted, but the average annual wage hike, considered separately from other contract improvements, was above the 7.6 percent average increase recorded for 1969.

The annual survey by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics covered all nonfarm contracts for groups of 1,000 workers or more. It showed that wage increases in manufacturing industries were about the same as those reported for 1969 while settlements in construction, transportation and other fields were substantially higher.

First-year wage increases averaged 11.9 percent of straight-time hourly rates, up from 9.2 percent in 1969, the survey found.

In manufacturing, the average first-year raise was 8.1 percent as against 7.9 percent for 1969. In nonmanufacturing, first-year wage increases averaged 15.4 percent, compared with 10.8 percent for 1969.

For the construction industry alone, the average first-year wage adjustment was 18.3 percent, against 13.1 percent a year earlier.

Averaging the increases over the life of the contracts, the annual gain was 6 percent in manufacturing, the same as for the previous year. In nonmanufacturing, it was 11.5 percent, compared with 9.3 percent in settlements reached in the previous year. In construction alone the average increase was 14.7 percent, up from 13.1 percent in 1969 settlements.

Assuming changes were to go into effect at equal intervals during the life of all contracts, the total wage and benefit increase would average 9.1 percent a year as against 8.2 percent for 1969, the BLS estimated.

On that basis, the average first-year package would total 13.2 percent compared with 10.9 percent for the year-ago average.

The report noted wide variations in first-year changes. Nearly 30 percent of the contracts studied provided increases of less than 9 percent, while another 30 percent included increases of 15 percent or more.

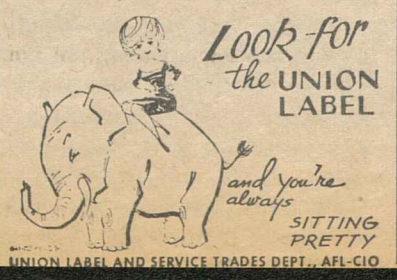
The bureau said major developments late in the year included settlements at Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., and a first-year wage boost for nearly 500,000 railroad workers mandated by Congress in a back-to-work law.

Dystrophy Group Re-Elects Meany

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been re-elected a corporate member of Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America at the agency's annual meeting here.

National Chairman Jerry Lewis, who himself is a member of eleven unions, praised Meany's contribution to the fight against dystrophy and related crippling diseases.

Other union officials elected to key MDAA positions were Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan, re-elected to corporate membership; Letter Carriers Pres. James H. Rademacher, re-elected to the board of directors; Thomas R. Donahue, Jr., executive secretary of the Service Employes, newly-elected to the board of directors.



Amid Soaring Costs:

Elderly Ask Action On Health Security

Older Americans—hurt most by soaring medical care costs—are appealing to Congress to enact the proposed National Health Security Act.

The country's largest organization representing elderly persons, the National Council of Senior Citizens, has thrown its backing behind the legislative program that would absorb existing Medicare and Medicaid services.

The NCSC has also urged Congress to raise social security benefits 35 percent—15 percent this year and 20 percent in 1972—and to double the minimum social security payment, now $64 a month.

Unanimous support for the National Health Security legislation was voted by the NCSC 50-member executive board.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the council, said the proposed comprehensive health program "would provide the elderly far better health care than is likely to develop under a patchwork improvement of Medicare."

Cruikshank noted that the NCSC helped win passage of Medicare and the council considers the program a great social advance. He pointed out, however, that Medicare pays only about 45 percent of health costs leaving a severe financial burden on senior citizens.

A bipartisan group of congressmen and senators is sponsoring the health security legislation, which has the strong support of the AFL-CIO and the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Several bills embodying the key elements of the health program were introduced in the House and Senate shortly after the 92nd Congress went into session. About 65 congressmen and 24 senators are cosponsoring the legislation.

Cruikshank said the NCSC is backing the proposal because adequate health care is a right of all Americans.

He said the new program would also "provide incentives and controls to assure an efficient, innovative system for delivery of health services." It would replace the outmoded fee-for-service system that "benefits only the rapidly declining number of Americans who can afford its skyrocketing costs," he added.

Stressing the need for the 35 percent increase in social security benefits, Cruikshank said that without it, 5 million to 7 million elderly Americans will continue to be trapped in poverty.

He welcomed the plan to tie social security payments to living costs—as voted by the House last year—but only, he said, "after there has been a meaningful increase on the order of 35 percent with a doubled minimum benefit."

"The nation's elderly citizens have earned the right to live in dignity and financial independence" and the NCSC is determined to push for this goal, he said.

The council also voiced concern for the "shameful neglect and brutality" inflicted on patients in many nursing homes that operate for profit.

"We insist that Congress, the Administration and state and local governments set adequate standards of care for more than 1 million U.S. nursing home patients," Cruikshank declared.

Strict enforcement of these standards is needed, he stressed, because it is almost non-existent in many parts of the nation.

The council, which has a membership of nearly 3 million, also approved 40 model laws on nursing home standards and licensing that will be submitted to state legislatures and local governments.

Carpenters Cite Gains In Minority Apprentices

The Carpenters report a steady increase in the number of apprentices from minority groups since the craft union launched special training programs in November 1966 under Manpower Development & Training Act contracts.

Vice Pres. William Sidell said that 7,381 trainees—25.7 per cent of them Negro or from other minority groups—entered two programs conducted by the union during the past four years.

A total of 4,898 entrants were registered in various pre-apprenticeship classes since 1966, with a 29 percent representation from the minority groups.

In the apprentice entry program, the union reported a total enrollment of 2,483—with 461 or 18 percent coming from the minorities.

Sidell said that of the 4,915 individuals who completed the training programs, 80 percent are still in the trade including 732 minority group members—or 18 percent of those who stayed on.

The Carpenters operate a four-year apprenticeship program. Apprentices are paid between 50 and 75 percent of journeymen's wages to start, with increments coming every six months.

In an effort to help returning servicemen become skilled craftsmen, Sidell said the union will open eight new Operation Transition centers Mar. 1. The veterans will receive six weeks of training to prepare them for apprenticeship programs.

Two pilot centers operated by the Carpenters last year referred 121 veterans to joint apprenticeship committees and local unions for placement in apprenticeship programs. Sidell noted that 20 percent of the placed veterans were from minority groups.

The first two centers are at Fort Lewis, Wash., and Camp Pendleton, Calif. The eight additional centers will be at Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Carson, Colo.; Fort Benning and Fort Gordon, Ga.; Fort Hood, Tex.; Fort Campbell, Ky., and Fort Sill, Okla.

Despite cutbacks in the Job Corps program, the Carpenters are still conducting training at 26 centers across the country, Sidell reported. He said that as of Jan. 1, the Carpenters had placed 525 Job Corps trainees in union apprenticeship programs, including 341 blacks and 80 from other minority groups.

Rubber Workers Win Uniroyal Vote

Port Clinton, O.—The Rubber Workers defeated the Teamsters in a representation election among employes at a Uniroyal Inc. plant here. The vote was URW 104, Teamsters 89. Two votes were cast for no union and 1 for an unaffiliated union.

Inflation Unchecked:

Price Rise Erases Increase in Wages

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of new cars and a 1.2 percent rise in gasoline prices over the month.

Food prices in grocery stores and in restaurants climbed three-tenths of 1 percent over the month, the BLS reported. While the rise in grocery store prices was larger than usual, the rise in restaurant prices was the smallest monthly increase in two years.

Apparel prices in December posted the smallest monthly rise since last July, climbing one-tenth of 1 percent from November, the BLS noted.

Over the year ended in December, public transportation costs led the rise of the CPI components, climbing 15.2 percent. This was followed by insurance and financing, up 12 percent. Home ownership costs—including house purchases, mortgage interests, taxes and repairs—rose 10.3 percent.

Other consumer services showing marked increases over the year were medical care, up 8.3 percent, and housekeeping and home maintenance, up 7.6 percent.

Food prices, overall, rose only 2.2 percent last year. While grocery store items climbed 1.2 percent, restaurant prices increased 6.2 percent. Fruits and vegetables cost 1.7 percent less than in December 1969 and meat, poultry and fish were six-tenths of 1 percent lower.

The prices of new cars climbed 6.3 percent over the year while used cars were up 6.7 percent. Gasoline prices were 2.7 percent higher than in 1969, the BLS reported.

BLS figures also showed that apparel prices and the costs of clothing upkeep were 3.9 percent higher.

The increases in consumer prices eroded all of the $5.17 gain in average weekly earnings for workers over the year, the BLS pointed out.

For a worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay averaged $104.86 in current dollars, 4.9 percent higher than the 1969 average. But after adjustments for the price increases, real spendable weekly earnings averaged $77.50—80 cents less than the year before and the lowest level since 1964.

Based on the December CPI increase, about 107,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage boosts, the BLS said. Included are about 29,000 airline employes who will get 7 cents an hour more, 5,000 aerospace workers who will get a 2.5 percent wage increase, and about 30,000 workers in other industries who will be paid 5 to 8 cents more an hour.

An additional 27,000 workers will receive pay increases ranging from 2 to 11 cents an hour based on monthly, quarterly and semi-annual changes in the index tied to their union contracts.

Over the past two years, the combined annual average increase in prices was 11.4 percent, compared with 7 percent for 1967-68.

Steelworkers Ruled Eligible For Tariff Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 1,700 workers at four International Silver Co. plants in Meriden and Wallingford, Conn., as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because their jobs were severely affected by imports of stainless steel tableware.

The action is the result of petitions filed by the Steelworkers last October with the Tariff Commission after nearly 800 production workers lost their jobs and another 900 were laid off temporarily.

Employes at the Insilco plants selected the USWA as their bargaining representative last August in a National Labor Relations Board election. But the NLRB has not yet certified the election because of company objections, the USWA said.

Payments up to $85 a week will be made to the workers who lost their jobs or were laid off as a result of the imports of tableware. The payments are normally limited to 52 weeks, but may be extended another 26 weeks to allow displaced workers to complete training courses.

A Helping Hand

Labor Dept. Revises Rules on Apprentices

Major changes in federal rules on equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in the selection of apprentices have been proposed by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

Under the proposed revisions, program sponsors with "deficiencies in the utilization of minority apprentices" must adopt an approved selection method or establish percentage goals and timetables as part of an "affirmative action program."

In announcing the revisions, Hodgson acknowledged that there has been "significant equal opportunity progress" in apprenticeship programs over the past seven years.

"However," he said, "there continues to be underutilization of minorities in apprenticeship in some circumstances, indicating the need for revision of the regulations so that the nation can make further progress in minority employment."

Interested parties will have 30 days to submit written views on the revisions to the Secretary. After considering these views, the Labor Dept. said, Hodgson would make modifications, "if appropriate, and will adopt the new regulations."

The new rules would apply to all apprenticeship programs registered with the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and with the 32 state apprenticeship agencies recognized by the bureau.

About 10,000 apprenticeship programs registered either by state agencies or the federal bureau will be subject to the "affirmative action requirements."

Program sponsors are to be guided by a labor-area census—furnished by the Labor Dept.—in determining deficiencies in their programs, using a number of factors. These include the number of minority persons in apprenticeship programs, the minority population in the area, the minority labor force in the area, and the availability of minorities with a present or potential capacity for apprenticeship.

The Labor Dept. said that performance by program sponsors would be subject to periodic review by the department to insure progress in meeting goals.

In a case where a sponsor with deficiencies submits inadequate, or no goals, the Labor Dept. will itself set goals and timetables.

Program sponsors would have the option of using one of four methods of selecting apprentices:

- Selection on the basis of validated rank order from a pool of eligible applicants.
- Random selection from a pool of applicants by an impartial third party not associated with the program.
- Selection from a pool of current employes on a nondiscriminatory basis.
- Any selection method meeting Labor Dept. standards if accompanied by acceptable goals and timetables.

13 Unionists Join Effort to Aid Veterans

Thirteen labor representatives have been appointed to the 100-member national advisory committee of the Jobs for Veterans program.

The committee includes seven Cabinet members, other government officials and representatives of business organizations and the public.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and James F. Oates, national chairman of Jobs for Veterans, announced the formation of the committee and gave a progress report on the program at a news conference at the Labor Dept.

The Jobs for Veterans program will seek to improve job opportunities for servicemen returning to civilian life. More than 1 million servicemen will complete their military obligations during the next 12 months, the committee noted.

While about one-quarter of the returning veterans will resume their education, most will be entering the labor force—many of these seeking their first full-time jobs.

The program seeks to stimulate the formation of action groups at state and local levels and to encourage employers to seek out and hire or train the veterans.

Representing organized labor on the advisory committee are:

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Pres. James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen, Vice Pres. Earl Shepherd of the Seafarers, Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and Pres. Julius F. Rothman of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, which has already launched the federation's own Veterans Assistance Program.

Unions Hail Addition of Five Routes To Railpax Passenger Service Plan

Two railroad labor spokesmen praised Dept. of Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe for adding five more passenger train routes to the national Railpax plan but said it could be improved by further service additions.

Executive Secretary J. Taylor Soop of the Railway Labor Executives Association and Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie of the Congress of Railway Unions called the new plan considerably better than the one originally proposed by Volpe several weeks ago. That plan called for government-subsidized passenger service over a grid of 16 basic rail routes linking 14 major cities.

Volpe asked for suggestions on his first proposal and then announced Jan. 29 that these additional routes will be operated by the new National Railroad Passenger Corp. effective on or about May 1, 1971: New Orleans to Los Angeles, Seattle to San Diego, New York to Kansas City, Washington to Chicago, and Norfolk-Newport News to Cincinnati.

Soop said the RLEA unions generally approve the expanded plan but hope union members and the public will keep pressing for more passenger runs and better service. Especially needed, Soop said, are routes from Jacksonville to New Orleans, Milwaukee to Chicago and Boston or New York City to Montreal.

Beattie commended Volpe for adding the new routes to the Railpax plan and for pledging to ask managers of the new corporation for service to Canada and the Mexican border.

"We have high hopes," Beattie said, "that the new plan will turn the tide toward maintaining improved passenger service. But we cannot blink the fact that many passenger trains will be cut off" under Railpax.

The two railroad labor organizations together represent 20 AFL-CIO unions.

The railroad unions called the original Volpe network "appallingly inadequate" because it would cut present passenger service in the United States by more than 60 percent. They protested, as did many state governors, city mayors, members of Congress and organized passengers.

The unions urged a six-point revision of the Volpe plan, including preservation of some 80 percent of the trains now operating. Four of the five additional routes they proposed were adopted by the Secretary.

Volpe told a news conference he had received more than 3,000 written communications and "thousands of phone calls" commenting on his plan. He was required to develop the plan and implement it under the Railroad Passenger Service Act passed by Congress last October in an effort to save passenger trains which railroads have been abandoning by the score.

Under the law, all railroads may turn their passenger service over to Railpax, which may add new service but may not cut back runs during the period May 1, 1971, to July 1, 1973. Railroads which do not take part in Railpax must continue to operate all present passenger trains until Jan. 1, 1975.

Railpax will contract with the railroads to operate the trains in the basic network with their present crews, under protective provisions negotiated by unions over the years and included in the new law.

Moderate Succeeds Russell in Senate

David H. Gambrell, considered a moderate in Georgia politics, has been appointed to fill out the U.S. Senate term of the late Richard B. Russell.

Gambrell is Democratic state chairman and a close political ally of Gov. Jimmy Carter, who appointed him to the Senate vacancy.

The 41-year-old lawyer indicated that his views on civil rights laws and some other issues would differ somewhat from those of Russell, who led southern opposition to passage of civil rights legislation.

Court Rejects Law Banning Strikebreakers

Alton, Ill.—A U.S. District Court judge has ruled that an Alton ordinance barring strikebreaking in the city is unconstitutional.

Judge Omer Poos said in Springfield, Ill., that the ordinance's language is "vague, broad, ambiguous, arbitrary and capricious" and violates state and federal constitutional guarantees of liberty.

The ordinance prohibited firms from hiring non-union help when union workers were striking because, the ordinance said, "the employment and use of strikebreakers tends to incite acts of violence, disturb the peace and endanger the safety of residents of this city."

Poos ruled in favor of the Alton Box Board Co., struck for more than four months by about 400 members of Locals 975 and 976 of the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Alton's city attorney and the striking locals took the company to court, accusing it of violating the strikebreaking ordinance by hiring non-union employes.

Mayor Paul A. Lenz said he would seek the cooperation of the city AFL-CIO central body in drafting a new ordinance that would meet the test of constitutionality.

Shifting Job Goals

THE HIGH PURPOSE of curtailing unemployment, as set out in Pres. Nixon's budget and economic messages, has obscured some very important shifting of ground by the Administration as to what constitutes full employment.

Obscured, also, is that while the President has highlighted his unemployment target for mid-1972, there has been scant attention paid to the projected unemployment rates for the current year—1971.

Most economists tend to think that the present unemployment rate of 6 percent may go higher in coming months. Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the jobless rate will "average maybe slightly above 5 percent" for all of 1971. This would be a worsening situation in terms of 1970 when the average unemployment rate was 4.9 percent. McCracken adds, however, that by the end of 1971 he expects the unemployment rate "ought to be down below 5 percent."

AS TO THE full employment goal for 1972, identified by the CEA as in the 4.5 percent "zone," the comments of Hobart Rowan, business editor of The Washington Post, are pertinent:

"It is always discouraging to see the 'full employment' goal moved down. Last year the McCracken council defined full employment as 3.8 percent unemployed. What we have now is a real retrogression that Mr. McCracken—disappointingly—brushed off as an unimportant detail.

"The fact is that 4.7 or 4.8 percent unemployment is probably within the '4.5 percent zone.' So what we are talking about here is something approaching a full point on the unemployment index. One percentage point in an 80-million labor force is 800,000 people.

"This shift also raises a question about the Administration's newly won commitment to 'full employment budgeting,' in which 4 percent was taken as the measure of full employment. If the actual goal of economic policy is defined differently, one can ask whether the full employment budget concept is more a cosmetic attempt to take the sting out of real deficits than a conversion to Keynesian economics."

THERE ARE HONEST differences among economists as to what level of unemployment constitutes "full employment." To set a mid-1972 goal of a "4.5 percent zone" may be a "concession to the facts of life," but it nevertheless changes the economic objective in an important way.

The AFL-CIO has spelled out this problem of goals and objectives in very specific terms:

"The top-priority objective of national economic policy should be to achieve and sustain full employment—jobs at decent wages for all people who are able to work and desire employment. The federal government's tax, expenditures and monetary policies, in combination, should encourage the necessary expansion of the economy to provide enough job opportunities for full employment."

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'To the Girl of My Dreams . . . in 1972!'

A Word Edgewise:

Strengthened South Viet Nam Seen Fulfillment of U.S. Policy

By John P. Roche

FROM THE TIME that Pres. Eisenhower wrote his famous letter of Oct. 23, 1954 to South Vietnamese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem, ambiguously promising United States support to the new republic in Saigon, right up to Pres. Nixon's and Sec. of Defense Laird's recent commitments, the keystone of American policy in Indochina has been the development of a viable South Vietnamese state.

For a while in the late '50s and early '60s, things were going fine: Diem destroyed the quasi-religious feudal power of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao sects, eliminated the Binh Xuyen mafia which once controlled the city of Saigon, and seemed well on his way to creating a stable regime. Indeed, those of us with long and pessimistic memories recall that in the spring of 1963 the ubiquitous Sir Robert Thompson reported to Pres. Kennedy that Diem had things nicely in hand.

Then all hell broke loose: the opponents of Diem's autocratic rule realized that what they needed was religious cover, and almost overnight—with the full cooperation of the resident U.S. press—converted a political fight into an attempt to suppress Buddhism.

True, Diem's opponents were mostly Buddhists, though most Buddhists took no hand in the game but adhered to traditional political inertia. Diem and his sinister brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, cooperated fully with their enemies, busted their pagodas, and, as far as most Americans were concerned, confirmed the story that a pogrom was underway. The Kennedy Administration was torn in half over the question and, to oversimplify, ended up sponsoring the coup which ousted and killed Diem in October 1963.

At this point, chaos set in: the generals who had destroyed Diem were incapable of establishing a stable regime. And Hanoi, which was apparently startled by the coup and unprepared for it, began to move seriously. The United States was in a box: we had made a commitment to Saigon and, if anything, our role in eliminating Diem intensified it.

Yet the whole ground force establishment at the Pentagon wanted no part of a "land war in Asia," the Army Chief of Staff and the Marine Commandant spent much of their time in the winter of 1964-65 spreading their gloomy prediction among the press corps. Its essence? "A million Americans will be necessary to do the job."

The Navy and Air Force, however, had a different message. "Don't worry about ground troops—we can bomb Hanoi to its knees." A wonderful shortcut! So off went the planes to dominate the air over North Viet Nam—and down the Ho Chi Minh trail came the Communist infantrymen to take over the ground in the south.

By July 1965, it was clear that unless American ground forces came in, the war would be lost. The Saigon government at that point could not organize a two-car funeral.

NOW, FIVE YEARS LATER, thanks in large part to our military power, which served as a shield behind which political development could take place, the situation in Saigon is vastly different.

There is a government which by the standards of the "Third World" is both stable and representative. (And aren't these the relevant criteria? The Republic of Viet Nam is not Denmark, but it has far more in common with Denmark than it does with any of 100 members of the U.N. that I could name.) Finally, and most significantly, the South Vietnamese army is now equipped and trained to carry the burden of the war.

In other words, in 1971 one hopes we have reached the point where the original scenario—the one contemplated by President Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson before the set collapsed—can be fulfilled.

The Americans will provide air support and sophisticated logistical help, while the locals will bear the brunt of defending their own country. The fact that the Republic of Viet Nam is now a state, not a letterhead, has made possible the kind of disengagement which avoids both isolationism and "Americanization."

Classroom Crisis:

New Approaches Offer Hope For Nation's Troubled Schools

The following is excerpted from an article by Albert Shanker, president of the New York City United Federation of Teachers, entitled, "Life or Death for the Public Schools," which appears in the January 1971 issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist.

WE KNOW LESS than we thought about what makes some children learn and others not; that indeed the schools are failing large numbers of youngsters. Yet all of the above taken together would still not provide an adequate explanation for the present negative attitude toward public education. There are three more potent factors to consider.

First is the emergence of a powerful new opposition coalition. This consists of: parochial-school interests continuing their drive for public funds; middle-class parents demanding tax dollars for their children's private (and usually segregated) education; southern segregationists seeking a new gimmick to undo the Supreme Court's integration decision; separatist and nationalist blacks who want to set up their own tax-supported training schools; taxpayer groups who see that by giving parents a variety of packages to choose from in the private educational market, pressures on the local government to improve the single (monopolistic) system are reduced.

The second factor spurring dissatisfaction with public education is related to the change in employment requirements. Opportunities for unskilled workers have contracted rather than expanded and practically all industries need more personnel with high school diplomas and college preparation. This situation is further complicated by the social turmoil arising from the greater expectations and increasingly urgent needs of the poor and lower-middle class, particularly of minority-group origin.

Ironically, the third and most important element in today's public opinion transformation is testimony to the success of the public schools. A positive and optimistic attitude toward them prevailed mainly at a time of massive illiteracy, when a high school graduate was considered a well-educated person and college was reserved for the elite. The public schools, by educating millions upon millions, by reducing the learning gap between the teacher and the average citizen, have created a body that feels knowledgeable enough to do a better job than the educators.

Against this background it becomes apparent that Charles Silberman's sober and brilliant analysis, "Crisis in the Classroom," has arrived at precisely the right moment. It has the virtues of accuracy and authority, too, being the product of the $300,000 Carnegie Study of the Education of Educators that Silberman directed.

In a very real sense, Silberman must be viewed as a staunch defender of the public schools. He notes that from reading such persistent critics as Edgar Friedenberg, Paul Goodman, John Holt and Jonathan Kozol, "one might think the schools are staffed by sadists and clods." Their writings reflect "the general snobbery of the educated upper-middle class toward the white-collar, lower-middle-class world of teachers, social workers, civil servants and policemen. In recent years this snobbery has become a nasty and spiteful form of bigotry on the part of many self-made intellectuals, who seem to feel the need to demonstrate their moral and cultural superiority to the lower-middle class people from which they escaped."

THESE CRITICS frequently provide a convenient educational rationalization for white liberals to remove their children from integrated schools, Silberman observes. They romanticize the "virility and violence of lower-class life" and are unable to empathize with the problems of the middle-class teacher, "whose fear of violence they deride as effeminate and whose humanity they seem, at times, to deny."

Silberman concentrates on ways of changing the structure of schools and classroom life so that the "ordinary" teachers can teach. Arguing that this is possible because it is already being done, he points to the British infant schools, the New School approach in North Dakota, Lillian Weber's "open corridor" in New York City and a number of other "open classroom" examples. These have common ingredients: teacher lecturing is either absent or limited; children move about within the class and learn in part by talking to each other. But in no case is the child in control of his education, as in the corrupted models of the progressive school; the teacher is responsible for the movement of children from one set of learning material to another, from one experience to the next.

Turning school into a humane institution for both teachers and students is the primary aim of these programs. In some cases, "admission is staggered over a period of several weeks, to make it easier for the teachers to get to know the children, and the children to know the teachers." The development of self-control and autonomy is encouraged—children are trusted to take breaks in the playground on their own and teachers may leave them unattended during their coffeebreaks.

Unlike other critics of teaching in the public schools who profess to have the cure for educational retardation, Silberman honestly states that no one can be certain his suggestions (or perhaps anything the school alone can do) will guarantee success. Nevertheless, he has given new hope by effectively countering elitist demands for the impossible, and by showing those who would destroy public education in the name of educational heterogeneity and free choice, such as through the voucher system, that we can provide freedom and flexibility within the public schools.

Benefits Low, Safeguards Lacking:

Nixon Family Assistance Plan Termed 'Entirely Inadequate'

THE ADMINISTRATION'S welfare reform plan would not make the system realistic for those who can't work and it would not encourage those able to work to take and hold jobs, the AFL-CIO's social security director warned.

The President has said he wants to accomplish both of those goals in a unified federal welfare system. But his Family Assistance Plan is not "cut out to achieve either of them," Bert Seidman declared. Seidman said that both the floor under family income and the work incentives outlined in the Administration's measure are "entirely inadequate."

He stressed that the $1,600 income minimum the Administration measure proposes is less than half of the government's own estimate of what it takes for even a "poverty level standard of living."

Seidman urged that the floor be at least $2,000 in the beginning, and "rise, as rapidly as possible after that, to no less than the poverty level," which is currently $3,700 for a family of four. He appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio interview.

Seidman agreed that welfare reform should include incentives for recipients to take jobs, but added that to put major emphasis, as many have done, on the idea "that there are a lot of people on welfare who could be out working, but aren't . . . is entirely the wrong slant."

"Most of the people who are on welfare just can't work" he declared; "they're children, or they're old people, or they're disabled, or they are mothers who should be home taking care of their children."

He renewed the call for safeguards for people who "would be required to take jobs in order to receive family assistance payments." They should not be "forced into jobs that pay less than the minimum wage set by federal law," he declared, and those they do accept should be "decent jobs" that offer realistic hope for advancement and improvement.

Reporters questioning Seidman were James Welsh of the Washington Evening Star, and Tom Joyce, economic correspondent for Newsweek magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRES. NIXON has called in his State of the Union message for a "sweeping reorganization of the Executive Branch . . . to keep up with the times and with the needs of the people."

Almost every President in this century has sought ways of dealing with the growing federal bureaucracy. Between 1949 and the end of 1968 alone, 85 reorganization plans were submitted to the Congress, 66 of which became effective and 19 rejected.

In this century we have seen the creation of a number of Cabinet-level departments—Commerce & Labor (1903) which became Commerce (1913), Labor (1913); Defense (1949)—from Army (1789), Navy (1789) and Air Force (1947); Health, Education & Welfare (1953); Housing & Urban Development (1965) and Transportation (1966).

In addition, the Post Office Dept., which was created in 1872, will cease to be a Cabinet department on Aug. 1, 1971, when it becomes the quasi-public U.S. Postal Service Corp.

Presidents, starting with Theodore Roosevelt, have sought various forms of government reorganization.

During the 1920s there was little reorganization of the federal government. Not until the New Deal days under Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt was there action. In a reorganization act in 1933 and another in 1939, Roosevelt invoked numerous changes, but 21 independent agencies and Cabinet departments were untouched.

It was after World War II that substantial changes were made in the Executive Branch. Most of these were inspired by two Hoover Commission reports in 1949 and 1953. Some 300 recommendations were made and more than half were enacted.

Now, in 1971, Nixon proposes to make the most sweeping reorganization ever proposed. He would leave State, Treasury, Defense and Justice untouched but would sweep seven departments into four mammoth agencies.

His Dept. of Economic Development would take in many functions of Labor, Transportation, Commerce and Agriculture. His Dept. of Human Resources would take other functions of Labor, Agriculture, HEW and the Office of Economic Opportunity. His Dept. of Community Development would take something from HUD, OEO and Agriculture. Then, the Dept. of Natural Resources would include operations of Interior, Commerce and Agriculture.

AT THIS STAGE we do not know what the President plans to do with the mass of independent agencies. At last count there were 46 of them—most of them playing an extremely vital role in government.

These agencies include the National Labor Relations Board, the Security & Exchange Commission, the Veterans Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Reserve System and many more.

The President's message, however, concentrated on Cabinet-level departments, saying rather than "dividing up our departments by narrow subjects, we would organize them around the great purposes of government. Rather than scattering responsibility by adding new levels of bureaucracy, we would focus and concentrate the responsibility for getting problems solved."

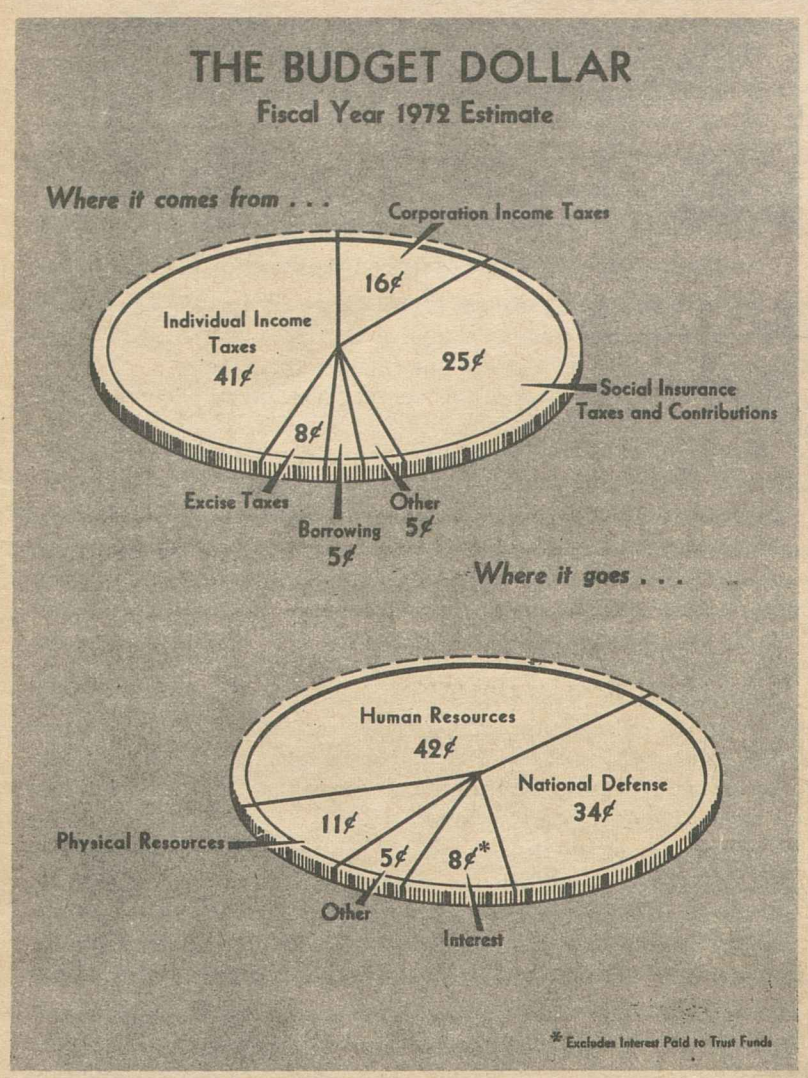
What disturbs many students of government, however, is that the creation of four massive departments would intensify the problem of bureaucracy. Bigness in a department is hardly what the average American seems to want.

It works the other way, in fact. Bigness makes the government even more remote from the people. And the worker, the farmer, the manufacturer, the builder can no longer have a Cabinet-level spokesman.

Congress may be unhappy about the proposal, too, since there is a close alignment between executive departments and committees of the Congress that the Nixon plan would throw out of kilter.

The whole range of government reorganization, as recounted above indicates that the Nixon proposal goes against the grain of history. Since World War II Congress has usually responded to the need for change—but not sweeping change.

DECENT JOBS at fair pay should be the aim of work incentives in any welfare reform adopted by Congress, but the Administration's Family Assistance bill falls short of that mark, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by James Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.



Administration Assailed On Medicare Cutback

(Continued from Page 1)

of $58 million over the current fiscal year.

Should Congress approve the Administration's proposals, medical care costs of the elderly would increase by hundreds of thousands of dollars, Hutton said.

Although the Administration has revealed only few details on the cutbacks in Medicare, Hutton said the most significant reduction in benefits being contemplated would involve hospitalization coverage.

Medicare currently pays 80 percent of the costs for the first 60 days in the hospital with the patient paying the remainder.

Hutton said the present Administration plans are to reduce the hospitalization coverage from 60 days to 12. This is a substantial reduction in benefits, he stressed, "because most elderly people stay in hospitals from two to three weeks," a much longer period than younger patients.

Other changes expected in Medicare coverage the Administration is reportedly considering include:

- Raising the deductible feature on the doctors-insurance part of Medicare.
- Reducing payments for care in nursing homes.
- Setting limits on doctors' fees for Medicare recipients

For the federal-state Medicaid program, reports are that the Administration plans to derive about $100 million of the proposed $444 million savings by charging low-income workers for certain services.

About one-third of the 19 million Medicaid recipients expected to be in the program in fiscal 1972 would be forced to make partial payments for such coverage as visits to doctors' offices and drug prescriptions. These would be families with incomes low enough to qualify for the program, but too high to qualify for welfare.

In closed hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee, Sec. Elliot L. Richardson of Health, Education & Welfare acknowledged that the Administration "will be proposing the introduction of cost-sharing plans for Medicare and Medicaid."

Richardson revealed few specifics, but said: "In Medicaid, those who require health services would participate in the cost of these services to the extent to which they may be financially capable of doing so."

The proposed cutbacks in Medicare "Part B" coverage—the doctor-bill insurance—reportedly would reduce the amount paid by the federal government from about 47.5 percent to 45 percent. Medicare recipients now pay a monthly premium of $5.30 for Part B—$5.60 as of July 1—and also must bear the first $50 now in expenses. About 19 million persons are enrolled in this supplementary feature of Medicare.

Iron Workers Name Drake As Secretary

St. Louis—Juel D. Drake, a vice president of the Iron Workers since 1956 stationed in San Francisco, was named secretary of the union on the retirement of James R. Downes, who had served in the post for 22 years.

Drake was named secretary by Pres. John H. Lyons and took office Jan. 1 with the approval of the union's executive board. He is 56, and his home is in La Mesa, Calif.

Drake has been a member of San Diego Local 229 of the Iron Workers for 32 years. After nine years at the trade he was named a general organizer, then a vice president.

Downes had been secretary since 1948. He joined the union in 1938 at Canton, O., and was elected business agent of Local 550 there in 1942. He was named to the international organizing staff four years later and served in that post until convention delegates elected him as secretary.

Commuter Airline Signs with Union

The Union of Professional Airmen, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, signed a first contract with Executive Airlines, Inc., of Boston, for the commuter line's 150 pilots.

The new 25-month agreement provides improved wages, working conditions and hours of service.

Despite Spending Increase:

Budget Proposal Includes Cutbacks in Key Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

taling $11.6 billion more than the expected revenues of $217.6 billion. And he acknowledged for the first time that rather than the $1.3 billion surplus he forecast last year, the 1971 budget would end up about $18.6 billion in the red, largely because of a dropoff in individual and corporate tax payments resulting from the economic slump.

In his message to Congress, the President said he was adopting the idea of a "full employment budget," one that would be in balance if the economy were operating at full capacity and generating its full potential in tax revenues.

"The full employment budget idea," he said, "is in the nature of a self-fulfilling prophecy: By operating as if we were at full employment, we will help to bring about that full employment."

But the President's immediate target, as set forth in his subsequent economic message, is something less than full employment—a jobless rate in the 4.5 percent "range" by mid-1972. And even that is predicated on an economic boom on a scale most private economists doubt can be achieved. **(Story, Page 1.)**

A number of other variables are involved in the budget calculations. For one thing, Nixon cited the need for a monetary policy by the independent Federal Reserve System "to provide fully for the growing needs of the economy." And he again urged "increasing restraint in wage and price decisions by labor and business. . . ."

Also, the budget as usual includes a number of legislative decisions and programs still subject to the will of Congress, including the controversial revenue-sharing plan.

The "economies" proposed by the President in a long list of what were described as "inefficient, obsolete or low priority programs" would total $2.9 billion, about two-thirds of which require congressional approval.

The biggest item on the list would be a saving of some $827 million through lower benefits and higher patient charges under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Among the other "economies" would be the elimination of the school milk program and the closing of Atomic Energy Commission's reactors at Hanford, Wash., at a cost of some 7,500 jobs. **(Stories, Page 1.)**

The budget also appeared to contemplate the closing of the Public Health Service hospitals that serve merchant seamen in eight major cities, although the language was vague on this point.

The President provided further sketchy outlines of his revenue-sharing plan. The $5 billion a year in new money for the "no-strings" general revenue sharing to be distributed among states and cities with no restrictions on its use turns out to be $3.75 billion for fiscal 1972. The $11 billion program of special revenue sharing comes down to $700 million in added funds and $9.5 billion diverted from such existing programs as model cities, urban renewal, Appalachian redevelopment, manpower training, education and others.

The special revenue-sharing funds would be distributed on the basis of population to the states with provisions for a "passthrough" of about half the funds to the citites for use in six broadly defined areas—urban community development, rural community development, education, manpower training, law enforcement and transportation.

The Administration pledged that no state would get less than it now receives under the existing federal aid programs. But the requirement for matching funds would be eliminated, thus opening the way for a reduction in the total federal-state-local commitment to the programs.

About half the projected budget deficit of $11.6 billion is accounted for in the $3.75 billion proposed for general revenue-sharing and the $2 billion tax windfall to business in accelerated depreciation write-offs recently announced by the Administration. There are no new breaks for individual taxpayers beyond those scheduled under the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The President's budget proposes a 6 percent increase in social security retirement benefits, but Congress already has begun consideration of bills to raise the benefits at least 10 percent. Both the Administration proposal and the legislation before Congress would increase the ceiling on wages subject to social security taxes from the present $7,800.

Other highlights of the President's budget:

DEFENSE—The $76 billion in proposed expenditures represents an increase of $1.5 billion after two years of decline. The budget contemplates military pay increases as part of the Administration's proposed shift to an all-volunteer army. Changing priorities in weapon procurement are reflected in $3.3 billion earmarked for new ship construction and modernization for the Navy.

TRANSPORTATION—Highway programs will get the bulk —$4.8 billion—of the Transportation Dept.'s $7.8 billion budget, but opposition seems certain to develop against the President's plan to divert about $1.4 billion of the highway trust funds through revenue-sharing for local transportation needs.

The Administration is pushing ahead with its plans for the supersonic transport plane, seeking $235 million in new money over and above the funds Congress has yet to clear for Fiscal 1971. The budget also includes funds to start the new program of merchant ship construction enacted last year and designed to add 300 ships over the next decade.

EDUCATION—The budget for the Office of Education proposes only a $247 million increase to a total of $4.7 billion. But the Administration announced it plans to seek legislation doubling the government's programs of assistance to college students to $2 billion for loans and $1 billion for grants and work-study programs.

POVERTY—The Office of Economic Opportunity would be cut back to little more than a research agency, with its major program—community action—shifted to local governments through the revenue-sharing plan. In all, seven of the OEO's 10 major functions are scheduled for transfer to other departments or for elimination.

ENVIRONMENT—The Administration proposes to double—to $2.5 billion—the amount it sought last year for anti-pollution measures, mostly for sewage systems and waste treatment facilities, but the funds its seeks are still far below the amounts authorized by Congress.

WELFARE—Although the President is still urging enactment of welfare reform that would include his Family Assistance Plan, it would not become effective during Fiscal 1972. The budget seeks $6.2 billion to cover the federal obligation under existing programs for the elderly, disabled, blind and dependent children—a rise of $1 billion.

Cooperation Held Vital In U.S., Japanese Trade

Tokyo—Trade union cooperation and understanding are essential in meeting the problems and challenges that face both the U.S. and Japanese economies, Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright told the annual convention of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI).

Housewright, who represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the Tokyo convention, observed that "the growing economic power of Japan breeds a certain amount of adjustment and readjustment with the economy of the United States." But these matters "can be resolved with perspective and balance."

Housewright said the American worker is confronted now, as never before, with a challenge of "international corporate and banking greed" which has chosen to exploit cheap labor markets wherever they may be found.

JAMES T. HOUSEWRIGHT

"Specifically, we are faced with an improperly regulated international trade relationship which threatens the U.S. national economy and everything that implies for working men and women and the economies of all the nations of the free world."

Housewright said organized labor would "as it must, stand up for the welfare of its membership and the economy of our nation which we have in large measure helped to create."

"This does not mean," he stressed, "that we will attack the economies of nations of the free world or subordinate the rights of workers elsewhere." The record will show, he asserted, that the AFL-CIO "has done more than any other private sector organization to help workers throughout the world organize, professionalize trade-union structure and management, and fight for trade union freedom, often against the colonial policies of the extremists."

In Economic Message:

Nixon Puts Off Goal Of Full Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

prove accurate, the "real" economic growth rate—after subtracting for inflation—would be close to 5 percent.

Last year, for the first time since the 1958 recession, the gross national product declined in terms of stable dollars.

The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Paul W. McCracken, told newsmen that he expects unemployment to drop slightly below the 5 percent mark by the end of the year, with the gradual decline continuing during the first half of 1972.

The President's economists have referred to a 4 percent jobless rate as the generally considered concept of "full employment"—a definition trade union economists have never accepted since it assumes that a permanent pool of several million unemployed workers is necessary to prevent inflationary pressures.

According to the White House analysis, it would be too "extreme" to adopt measures aimed at bringing unemployment below the 4.5 percent level by mid-1972. Such a course, the report asserts, "would entail risks on the inflation side."

At the same time, it would be "undesirable" to let unemployment stay at the present high level, even if this were the best way to curb inflation.

Therefore, the report suggests, a middle course should be followed even though "achievement of this goal would still leave the economy short of the ideal with respect to both unemployment and inflation."

The President's economists admitted that they were wide of the mark in last year's forecast which predicted that unemployment would stay below 5 percent. But while acknowledging that unemployment had brought "hardships," they argued that "the rise of the unemployment rate had not been as large as in earlier transitions from inflation and war."

The annual report traditionally summarizes the Administration's views on a broad range of economic issues.

This year, Pres. Nixon restated his opposition to both wage-price controls and so-called guidelines. But he emphasized that the government will use its full powers to curb what it considers excessive increases, including raising import quotas to increase the competitiveness of the marketplace.

And he reiterated his concern with construction industry wage and price increases, implying that the government will step in if unions and employers don't hold the line. In the President's words, "A workable voluntary plan will avert the need for government action."

The economic report put the Administration firmly opposed to congressional action to curb imports that have resulted in heavy job losses, although supporting more generous adjustment assistance to workers and employers adversely affected.

While not specifically backing away from the previous endorsement of quotas on some textile imports, the report stressed the Administration's strong preference for negotiated trade and tariff agreements.

In a departure from the previous year's report, the Council of Economic Advisers devoted a section to health care problems, noting both the rise in costs and the continued problems of availability of medical services, particularly in inner-city and rural areas.

The report did not deal with legislative proposals on health care but did endorse the concept of group practice.

"If more doctors were to practice in groups, where they could take advantage of timesaving equipment and allied health personnel, their productivity could be increased," the report suggested.

It also acknowledged that the Medicaid program, aimed at paying the health care costs for low-income families, "is often inadequate to meet the needs of the people it is designed to serve."

The President's Economic Report—in effect a preamble to the more detailed analysis of the Council of Economic Advisers—voiced confidence that 1971 will be a year of "vigorous and orderly expansion."

It rejected the concept of "fine tuning" of the economy, contending that "absolute precision" is neither possible nor necessary.

What is important, the President said, is that the general direction of the economy points to both lower unemployment and lower inflation. And the Administration's policies, he contended, will take the nation on that course even though the final goal of prosperity and price stability is still a long way off.

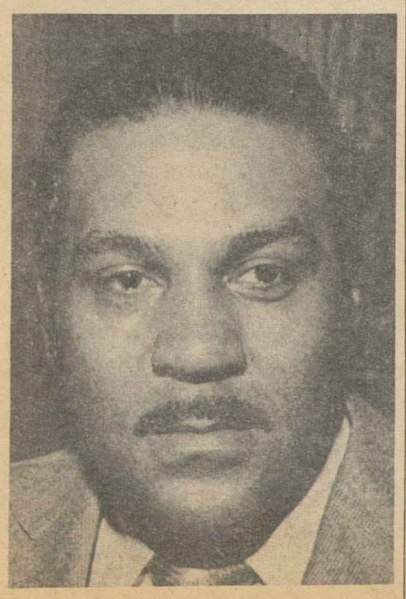
Virginia Port Post Goes to Negro Unionist

Norfolk, Va.—Myles E. Billups, 44, president of the Hampton Roads district of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been appointed a member of the Virginia Port Authority.

Billups, who began his career as a longshoreman here as a Hampton Roads dock hand in 1943, is an executive board member of the Virginia AFL-CIO.

Since 1953, he has represented the ILA at wage-scale conferences.

His appointment fulfills a campaign pledge by Republican Gov. Linwood Holton to appoint a representative of labor to the Port Authority and to increase the representation of Negroes in important state positions. Holton was endorsed by the Virginia AFL-CIO.

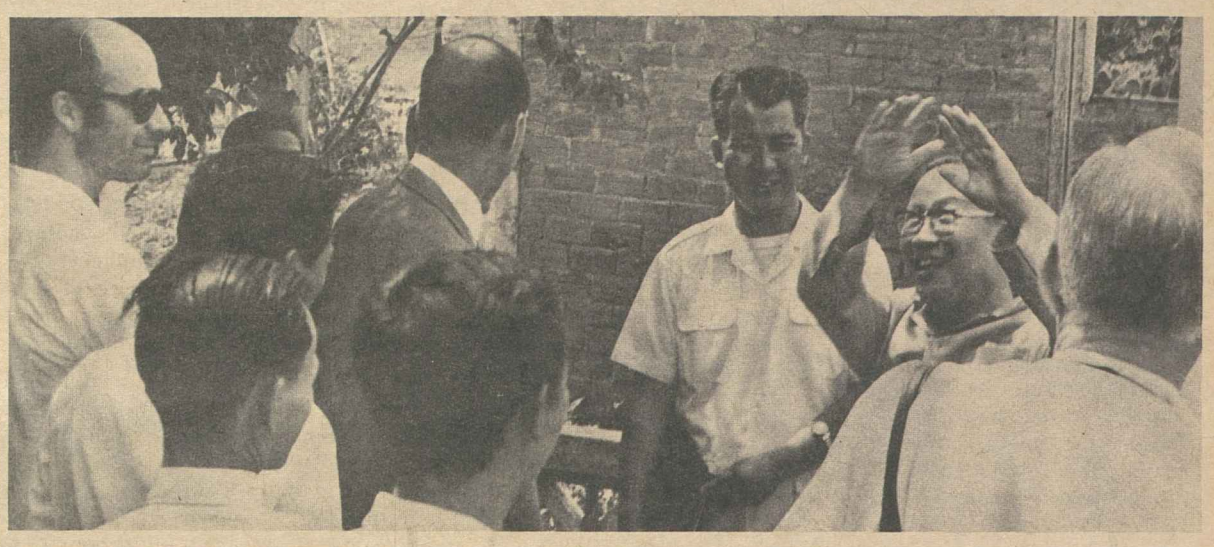


MYLES E. BILLUPS

DeLloyd Tibbs To Head AGMA

New York—DeLloyd Tibbs was named national executive secretary of the American Guild of Musical Artists succeeding Hyman R. Faine, who resigned to direct a new arts administration program at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Tibbs joined AGMA in 1956 as assistant secretary and was made associate secretary in 1967.



SOCIAL WELFARE CENTER was built by the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor at My Tho with funds from the Machinists. The center has two classrooms for kindergarten and first-grade students, offices and an infirmary staffed by a physician and a nurse. In the bottom photo, Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the CVT, top right, describes a proposed maternity ward addition. Thomas V. Miller, director of the AFL-CIO Asian American Free Labor Institute, is at the left. Also present are John R. Mossler, U.S. AID director, center in coat, and Roger Burgess, AID labor assistance director, bottom right.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has five institutes scheduled for February and March. They are:

New Staff Program, Feb. 7-19.

Arbitration Institute (at the University of Illinois), Feb. 8-12.

Staff Development Program, Feb. 28-Mar. 19.

Arbitration Institute (at the University of California, at Berkeley), Mar. 1-5.

Labor Law, Mar. 8-12.

Staff Development Program Alumni Seminar, Mar. 26-Apr. 2.

Factory Layoff Rate Reaches 7-Year High

Factory layoffs increased sharply in 1970 to a rate of 18 per 1,000 workers, the highest in seven years, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

With layoffs in manufacturing at 13 per 1,000 jobs in 1969, the surge last year represented an increase of nearly 50 percent.

Sluggish economic conditions also contributed to the decline in new hires to a rate of 28 per 1,000, the lowest in six years and 9 per 1,000 less than in 1969.

But a slight upturn in the demand for factory workers was noted in December, the BLS said. Manufacturing layoffs declined to 17 per 1,000 from 21 per 1,000 in November, although new hires were unchanged over the month at 23 per 1,000, the lowest level in seven years.

The Labor Dept. also reported that job openings in manfacturing dropped to 76,000 in November—a rate of 4 vacancies per 1,000 jobs—from 93,000 in October.

There were 209,000 openings for factory workers in November 1969 with a vacancy rate of 10 per 1,000 jobs.

New Protections Sought By Consumer Assembly

Organized consumers, meeting in Washington at the fifth annual Consumer Assembly, set new priorities for programs aimed at rolling back prices, rooting out sharp practices and winning more legal protections for the consumer at the federal, state and local level.

High on the list of goals set for 1971 by the 700 delegates is a class action law to allow unrelated consumers to sue for damages. Other objectives include an independent consumer counsel at the federal level, auto insurance reform, and a place for the elderly in plans for the White House Conference on Aging, to be held in November.

The program presented experts on many phases of consumer action and speakers such as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy on national health insurance, member Nicholas Johnson of the Federal Communications Commission on TV commercials and dangerous consumer products, Federal Trade Commissioner Mary Gardiner Jones and Food & Drug Commissioner Charles C. Edwards.

Delegates representing about 200 unions and other organized groups approved objectives that include:

- At the federal level, better protection of consumers' rights, lower consumer prices and lower interest rates, more economic delivery of health services.
- At the state level, laws against consumer fraud, an end to the holder-in-due-course doctrine that permits the sale of store notes and frees merchants of any guarantee responsibility, fair interest rate ceilings, reform of home owners insurance laws.
- At the local level, programs to help low-income consumers protect their own rights, consumer education, consumer cooperatives, publicity on grievances, and speedy legal redress for victims of shoddy practices.

The Consumer Federation of America, which sponsored the assembly, elected Don S. Willner, an Oregon state senator, as its new president succeeding Howard T. Frazier. Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and first CFA president, was re-elected vice president for a one-year term.

Program participants from labor included Machinists Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, Vice Pres. Olga Madar of the Auto Workers, and Legislative Director Arnold Mayer of the Meat Cutters. Among other speakers were William R. Hutton, director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

200 Unionists Serve in Key Service Role

Two hundred union members are serving their fellow citizens as full-time community service representatives, Director Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services reported.

"These workers fill a wide range of civic, social and cultural needs in communities all across the land," Perlis said. "Their hard work is a tangible expression of labor's determination to build a better life for all Americans in the community, as well as in the workshop."

Of the 200 AFL-CIO community service representatives, 173 are assigned to United Fund organizations or their equivalents in 138 cities or metropolitan areas.

Thirteen are assigned to similar statewide organizations in the eight states where they exist and seven are attached to the United Way of America, a national federation of 225 United Fund organizations.

Of the remaining seven, five serve with the American Red Cross and two with the Boy Scouts of Ameri-

In Democratic Caucus:

Liberals Lose Bid For Committee Post

The House Democratic caucus chose a southern conservative over a northern liberal for the only vacancy on the powerful Ways & Means Committee. It then rebuffed a liberal move to upset the unwritten rule of seniority and replace the chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee.

Both actions were taken by secret ballot after the caucus voted down a motion for an open rollcall vote.

The Ways & Means appointment went to Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., of Louisiana. He won an upset 119-104 victory over Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, who is chairman of the liberal Democratic Study Group.

Waggonner's election adds to the already heavy conservative strength on the Ways & Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over all tax-related legislation.

The jurisdictional umbrella includes health care bills, social security, unemployment insurance, welfare reform, tariff and trade legislation. Its Democratic members also nominate the Democratic membership of all other House committees at the start of each Congress.

Sectional rivalries were involved in the vote, as well as ideological conflicts. The vacancy developed when Hale Boggs left the committee after his election as majority leader. Boggs is from Louisiana and the state's delegation sought to keep the seat by nominating Waggonner.

But Fraser had what most observers considered an even stronger sectional claim. He was backed by Democrats in a group of North Central and Great Plains states that were without representation on the committee despite impressive gains in the number of Democratic congressmen. By contrast, seven of the 15 Democratic seats had been filled by southern and border state congressmen.

The second showdown vote came when a group of liberal Democrats challenged the renomination of John L. McMillan of South Carolina as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

Their goal was the election of Charles C. Diggs, Jr., of Michigan, the fourth-ranking committee member, but the first step was the rejection of McMillan by the caucus.

To the Negro majority of the nation's capital, McMillan has appeared a hostile plantation overseer. And liberals on the committee complained that he assigned key bills to subcommittees stacked with conservatives, assigning only routine measures to subcommittees headed by liberals.

The long tradition of seniority won out as McMillan was confirmed by a 126-96 vote. But the margin was less than most observers had anticipated on a challenge to an incumbent committee chairman.

By decisive voice votes, the caucus voted down a series of "reform" proposals including an age limit and a length of service limit for committee chairmen.

The caucus did approve one change in the original list of Democratic committee assignments.

Freshman Rep. Herman Badillo of New York, the only Puerto Rican member of the House, had vigorously protested his appointment to the Agriculture Committee in place of the Education & Labor Committee assignment he had sought.

The caucus approved his switch to the Labor Committee after Rep. Teno Roncalio of Wyoming agreed to move to another committee to create a vacancy.

However, the caucus voted down a request by Bella Abzug, another New York first-termer, that the Armed Services Committee be enlarged to create an opening for her.

While committee assignments were being worked out, there was virtually no floor action in either the House or the Senate.

The Senate remained embroiled in debate over the bipartisan effort to change the rules so that only a three-fifths vote, instead of the present two-thirds would be required to limit debate and break a filibuster.

The first test of the issue will come when supporters of the rules change seek to muster a two-thirds vote to break the filibuster that has prevented a vote on the rules reform.

Insurance Union's Robert Ponsi Dies

Englewood, N.J.—Vice Pres. Robert L. Ponsi of the Insurance Workers, who helped create one AFL-CIO union of employes in the industry, died of cancer in Englewood Hospital after a few weeks of illness. He was 59.

Ponsi was a full-time officer of the union since merger of his former CIO union with the former AFL union in 1959. He was in charge of contract administration for members employed by John Hancock, Metropolitan Life and a few other companies.

Ponsi was a leader of the successful battle to forge a new union after the CIO expelled the United Office & Professional Workers. In 1957 he was elected a vice president of the Insurance Workers of America, and then of the IWIU. His wife and eight sons survive in Leonia, N.J.

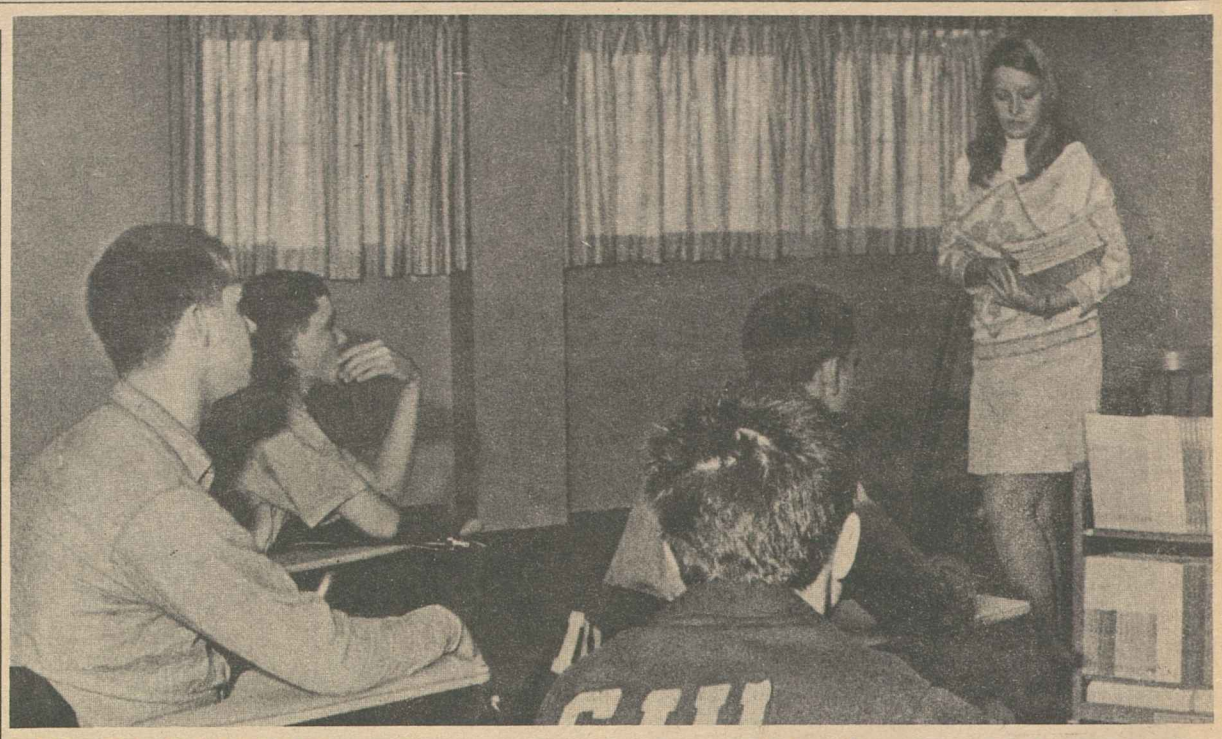
Minimum Wage Boosted For 1.6 Million Workers

An estimated 1.6 million workers making less than $1.60 an hour had their pay raised on Feb. 1 as they reached the final step-up of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

They are among nearly 11 million employes added to wage-hour coverage in 1966 under a procedure that gradually brought them up to the $1.60 wage floor for workers previously covered.

The increase, amounting to about $324 million a year, applies chiefly to employes of smaller retail or service establishments, laundries and dry cleaners, hotels, motels and restaurants, schools, hospitals and nursing homes.

One group of workers brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966 remains stuck at a $1.30 wage floor. For some 400,000 farm workers, the law provided step-ups only to $1.30 an hour—a ceiling reached in 1969.



A TRADE UNION educational program is making it possible for these young Seafarers to gain high school equivalency diplomas while in training at the union's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship, Piney Point, Md. Mrs. Dorothy Forte, an instructor, is administering examinations for the diploma which is given under the General Educational Development program. Three young Seafarers already have received their diplomas under the union plan.

Administration Renews Proposal To Curb Transportation Strikes

Pres. Nixon has renewed his request for permanent legislation to deal with labor disputes in transportation industries and urged Congress to "face up to this problem" before the "next emergency."

An identical bill submitted last year met with what Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson wryly terms "enthusiastic indifference" by Congress.

Hodgson told newsmen he expects active consideration of the bill this year from both the House Commerce Committee and the Senate Labor Committee. And he promised that the Administration will be open-minded about considering alternative proposals that might emerge in congressional hearings.

The Administration bill would give the President a choice of three options to invoke in a "national emergency dispute" in the railroad, airline, maritime, longshore or trucking industry.

One of the options would be a "final offer selection" which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last year criticized as "a novel form of compulsory arbitration" which labor considers incompatible with "principles of democracy."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is expected to discuss the issue at its mid-February meeting and Hodgson said he hopes to open a "dialogue" with both labor and management groups on the Administration proposal.

The bill would virtually repeal the Railway Labor Act and add a new section to the Taft-Hartley Act applying only to the five transportation-linked industries.

The 80-day no-strike injunction period of Taft-Hartley, which already applies to longshore, maritime and trucking disputes, could also be invoked for railroads and airlines.

If a dispute in one of the five industries remained unsettled after the injunction period, the President would have the power to choose one of these courses:

- Extend the no-strike period for up to 30 additional days.
- Empanel a special board to determine if partial operation of an industry were feasible, and if so allow a strike or lockout to continue for up to six months while maintaining essential services.
- Refer the "final offer" of each party to a neutral board which would choose the "most reasonable" of the proposals as the final and binding settlement. Unlike normal arbitration, no compromise or change would be possible. The Administration's theory is that the differences between the parties would be substantially narrowed if it were necessary to come up with a final position aimed at winning the board's acceptance.

The legislation would also establish a special commission to conduct a two-year study of labor relations in other industries.

Hodgson said the Administration had no expectation of passage of its bill in time to affect the current national railroad dispute. But, he said, the recurring need for special legislation to deal with rail disputes has added "a sense of urgency" to the push for permanent legislation.

As far as the railroad dispute is concerned—with a strike barred by law before Mar. 1—Hodgson was optimistic that voluntary contract agreements can be negotiated by four rail unions and management.

He said Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., has been working virtually full time assisting the negotiations and "tremendous progress" has been made.

2-6-71

Dispatchers to Vote On IAM Affiliation

The Air Line Dispatchers will vote within 60 days on whether or not to affiliate with the Machinists, Pres. Robert E. Commerce announced.

The IAM received a plurality of ballots cast in a recent referendum, but not a majority. Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., counted the ballots at the union's request and announced these results: the IAM 202, Transport Workers 176, Seafarers 170, with scattered votes for three other unions.

Philip Morris Contract Sets Tobacco Pattern

Richmond, Va.—The Tobacco Workers won contract benefits valued at $1.10 an hour from Philip Morris, Inc., in a three-year agreement the union sees as a pattern for forthcoming negotiations in the industry.

The agreement, approved by members of TWIU Local 16 in Louisville, Ky., and Local 203, Richmond, will give 5,000 employes wage increases totaling 85 cents an hour. It also adds a temporary cost-of-living allowance of 10 cents an hour to the permanent basic hourly rates and provides other improvements.

The company increased its payment to the family hospitalization and surgical insurance programs to 50 percent this year, rising to 60 percent next year and 75 percent in 1973. It agreed to grant one additional paid holiday and to establish a new insurance program by next Sept. 1. Vacation improvements provide for three weeks after eight years of service, four after 15 years, five after 25 years.

The new pact also provides that in the event of a layoff, workers will receive a week's pay for each year of continuous employment and retain their recall rights. Improvements also were written in for funeral leave provisions and pension vesting rights. Normal retirement age was lowered from 62 years to 60 without reduction in benefits and the early retirement age from 57 to 55 with benefits actuarially reduced.

The contract also includes gains for seasonal employes in the bonus incentive plan and other benefits.

TWIU Sec.-Treas. Homer Cole said that other major companies with union contracts are American, Brown & Williamson, Liggett & Myers and P. Lorillard.

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5.4 Million Unemployed, Heaviest Toll in 10 Years

Congress Gets 8 New Chairmen

By David L. Perlman

Eight congressional committees have new chairmen this year, but the overall liberal-conservative lineup is little changed from the 91st Congress.

All of the new chairmen are close to the political viewpoint of their predecessors, and the biennial shuffle of committee assignments made only minor changes in the ideological power bases.

Liberal Democrats plus a sprinkling of moderate-to-liberal Republicans have strong majorities on both the House and Senate Labor committees.

The new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, had the same COPE voting record in the 91st Congress as the man he replaced, former Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas. Both had 11 "right" votes and no "wrong" votes on the AFL-CIO's list of key issues.

Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, who had the seniority to claim the chairmanship, elected to continue instead as chairman of the Senate's Public Works Committee.

On the Democratic side, Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) was added to the committee when he took his seat in the Senate late last year and there were no other changes. Republicans named Robert W. Packwood (Ore.), Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio), and J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Md.) to fill vacancies.

The House Education & Labor Committee was slightly expanded from 20 Democrats and 15 Republicans to 22 Democrats and 16 Republicans. Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky remains chairman and Albert H. Quie of Minnesota moves up to ranking Republican member. His predecessor in that spot, William H. Ayres of Ohio, was defeated for re-election.

New chairmen were also installed for the following Senate committees:

Appropriations—Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana took the chairmanship after the death of Richard B. Russell (Ga.).

Agriculture—Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.) moved up to the chairmanship which Ellender gave up to take the Appropriations spot.

District of Columbia—Thomas F. Eagleton (Mo.), the only Democratic holdover, succeeds Joseph D. Tydings (Md.), who was not re-elected.

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MARCH FOR MOTHERHOOD was staged by these stewardesses, members of the Air Line Pilots Association during the National Airlines Golf Tournament Feb. 3 in Miami. The stewardesses picketed in protest of National's policy of refusing to rehire stewardesses after they become mothers and of discharging them when they refused to resign upon becoming pregnant. In some cases, discharged stewardesses have been denied unemployment compensation because state agencies had been informed they were guilty of misconduct.

Jobless Rate For January At 6 Percent

By John R. Oravec

Unemployment in January jumped to the highest level in a decade with 5.4 million workers out of jobs—an increase of 2 million over the year, the Labor Dept. reported.

Although the number of jobless workers rose 780,000 from December, this figure was transformed into a seasonal decline of 110,000 because the rise was less than usual between December and January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

The BLS said that on a seasonally adjusted basis unemployment dropped from 5,146,000 in December to 5,033,000, putting the jobless rate at 6 percent of the nation's labor force.

The 6 percent rate reflects a decline from 6.2 percent recorded in December. The government had initially reported a jobless rate of 6 percent at the close of the year, but the December rate went up two-tenths of a point on the basis of year-end revisions.

The nation's total employment declined 1.3 million from December to 77.2 million. But this drop was less than usual over the month and after seasonal adjustments was translated into an increase of 400,000 to 78.9 million, the BLS said.

The average duration of joblessness moved higher for the third consecutive month, the BLS noted, largely because of an increase in the number of persons who have been unemployed 27 weeks or longer.

The average length of unemployment was 10.4 weeks last month, compared with 9.7 weeks in December. The number of workers who have been out of a job less than five

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Labor-Backed Program:

House, Senate Push Public Service Jobs

A labor-supported drive for a federally-financed public service jobs program got off to a running start in both the House and Senate.

House Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Hale Boggs called a news conference to announce that the Democratic leadership has put a top-priority label on emergency public service job-creating legislation.

Pres. Nixon vetoed a multi-billion dollar manpower training bill last year largely because of its public service jobs provision, but Albert stressed that continued high unemployment makes the legislation essential.

Joining with the House leaders in pledging quick action were House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins; Rep. Dominick V. Daniels, chairman of the subcommittee which will hold early hearings on the legislation, and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), principal author of last year's bill. All three have sponsored similar bills confined to public service jobs, with other manpower legislation to be dealt with in a later bill.

Meanwhile, at Senate hearings, mayors of 16 large cities testified for a companion public service jobs bill that carries a bipartisan label.

Its chief sponsors are Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), who presided at the hearings, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), senior Republican on both the Employment subcommittee and its parent Senate Labor Committee.

The Nelson-Javits bill, which has 32 co-sponsors, would provide funds for an estimated 150,000 jobs immediately and the level of funding would be tied to the unemployment rate. It would enable public employers to hire people to fill jobs that are needed but are unfilled because city, county and state governments sim-

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Nixon Submits First Half Of Revenue Plan

Pres. Nixon sent Congress the first half of his revenue-sharing plan and glowingly described it as the solution to the pressing problems of local and state governments.

Key congressional leaders have been notably cool to the proposal, pressing for alternative means of financing needed programs without surrendering a federal voice in how the money is spent.

The President has proposed to take a small part of federal tax revenue—1.3 percent of personal income taxes collected by the federal government—and distribute it to the states, primarily on the basis of population.

The states would then be obligated to pass about half the money

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Mar. 1 Strike Deadline Set by Railway Clerks

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Railway Clerks broke off negotiations with the railroads and renewed a strike call as the United Transportation Union continued contract talks and two smaller unions reached tentative agreement with the carriers. The latter are the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, representing dining car crews.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said his union's negotiations with management's National Railway Labor Conference have brought no progress and therefore, "with great reluctance," he set 12:01 a.m., Mar. 1, as the date on which his 200,000 members will be advised to stop work.

It was the third such strike deadline since the clerks and the three other unions began negotiating for nearly 500,000 railroad workers. The earlier walkouts were interrupted by a federal court injunction and a special law passed by Congress to interdict any strike or lockout before Mar. 1.

Dennis said "BRAC has found no value in continuing negotiations with railroad management for new contracts. We have explored, in a series of recent meetings, every possible basis for mutually satisfactory agreement. We have been unsuccessful in that search."

He said management "still seems unable to understand the pressing needs of BRAC members who work on the railroads. Until management changes its attitude, it is hard indeed to see a basis for settlement."

Dennis charged that "railroad management is waiting to have its problems solved once again by the

(Continued on Page 5)

Crafts Urge Fairness On Wage Procedures

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared that it was "heartened by the interest" in stabilizing construction industry bargaining indicated by Pres. Nixon and pledged its support "of a program or procedure which is equally fair to all."

The department's executive council and the general presidents of the 17 unions affiliated with the department issued a statement pointing out that in the continuing series of consultations initiated by the President among unions, contractors and the government, they have not been advised "that any specific plan for stabilizing construction bargaining is in the making or any executive action by Pres Nixon will be taken."

But the unions and their leaders have a concern for any national problem, the statement said, "especially a problem in the construction industry." They added that the "total picture" in the industry should be carefully

(Continued on Page 3)

PEACE CORPS AND AFL-CIO cooperation in the use of skilled union tradesmen in developing countries is discussed at a strategy session in the federation's headquarters. From left are Director Bill Inglis of the Peace Corps office of volunteer placement; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, who also is a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council; Director Morris Paladino of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, and Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford.

Maritime Trades Challenge Bid To Scrap Public Health Hospitals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The threat to the future of the U.S. Public Health Service hospitals "stands in ugly contrast" to Pres. Nixon's pledge to expand and improve medical services, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. charged.

The move against the hospitals was a key point in the legislative report by MTD Administrator William Moody to the department's executive board meeting here. The report focused also on piracy of American fishing vessels off the coast of South America and the attack by oil companies on legislation reserving all domestic shipping to American-flag vessels.

The MTD, headed by Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, has an affiliation of 42 national and international unions representing 7.5 million workers. It released a report also attacking the "promise-performance gap" that characterizes the Nixon Administration and its role in the present economic recession.

Charles F. West, vice president of the Machinists, told the board meeting that the promises contained in the latest economic proposals from the Administration are as "phony as the old promises" of halting inflation without creating unemployment.

"I have the uncomfortable feeling," said West, "that we're going to have the burden of the (Administration's) deficit without the benefit of any significant forward thrust to the economy." On the PHS hospitals, the board was told that the Administration began "winding down" the network of hospitals in 1969 when it turned units in Detroit and Savannah into out-patient clinics, transferring all bed patients to private and public hospitals.

The remaining eight hospitals face a new "reappraisal" from the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Moody said, that could well lead to their closing unless the movement is reversed.

"To even consider closing any hospital at a time when so many persons have need for greater care than the U.S. health-delivery system is currently able to provide, would be a cruel hoax on the nation," the MTD said.

On the South American piracy problem, the department urged suspending economic aid to any nation guilty of piracy against the U.S. fishing fleet, imposition of economic sanctions and using U.S. Naval vessels to guard American fishermen.

Discovery of oil beneath the North Alaskan slope has led oil companies to open a campaign against the Jones act, the department said, "a campaign that would permit them to bring in foreign-built, foreign-registered and foreign-crewed tankers to move oil from Alaska to the continental U.S." The MTD board sounded the alarm and said it would go all out to meet the challenge.

Another MTD goal set out by the board is to "see that in the implementation of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, the performance matches the promises that the new legislation contains."

The new law, a major department goal last year, provides for the revitalization of the U.S.-flag fleet over a 10-year period.

Scouts Call Labor 'Working Partner'

The Boy Scouts of America regard organized labor as a "working partner" with good reason, according to Joel Gay, BSA liaison with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services. Gay, writing in the January-February issue of Scouting magazine, notes that unions provide 25 percent of all scoutmasters and have made many other contributions in funds, free labor and leadership.

The article gives several examples of national union officials involved with the Boy Scouts.

- Joseph Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, serves on the National Capital Area BSA Board in Washington, D.C., and holds a 1970 Silver Beaver award.
- Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, has served on the National Council BSA board.
- Leo Perlis, director of the federation's Dept. of Community Services, received the 1970 Silver Buffalo award for his contribution, and that of his department, to scouting.

Union members have supported scouting in many important ways, Gay points out. Their payroll deduction gifts to United Funds account for a third of all money raised by united giving, which in 1969 provided 60.5 percent of the BSA budgets. Local unions have contributed to the Scouts by other means as varied as a fund-raising Lunch-O-Ree held in Chicago each year, a donation of land for a campground from San Francisco Machinists Local 1546, sponsorship of Scout troops by many locals and donations of money by others.

"But nowhere," Gay observes, "does labor's gift mean more than 'in-kind' gifts of free labor."

"Operation Ben Franklin," for example, saved BSA nearly a million dollars. The program, conceived by James S. Longacre, executive director of the Pennsylvania Council of the Operating Engineers, called for the development of the Resica Falls Scout Reservation by union apprentices.

"Operation Earthshake," a similar project conducted in upstate New York by six locals of the Operating Engineers, developed the J. Warren Cutler Boy Scout Camp.

Scouting units are also being developed to help many boys who have not been able to participate before. Gay gives examples of local unions and members who have helped with handicapped youths, troops with a language barrier, and boys in low-income neighborhoods.

Canadian Pacts Boost Pay 8.5%

Ottawa—Canada's Labor Dept. reported that major wage settlements negotiated during the last quarter of 1970 provided average annual increases of 8.5 percent.

This represented a drop from the 9.3 percent average of the third quarter and brought the average for all of 1970 down to 8.8 percent.

New Rules Ratified By Screen Actors

Hollywood—Four amendments to the bylaws of the Screen Actors Guild were approved by majorities above 90 percent in a nationwide referendum.

The principal changes establish a one-year period of associate membership for actors who hereafter join the union and require two consecutive years of membership in order to run for or hold union office.

Other changes clarify voting eligibility rules and provide suspension of members in arrears for two dues periods, equivalent to one year.

Federal Curbs Asked:

Credit Agencies Hit As Privacy Threat

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "private intelligence network" of credit bureaus in the United States threatens the privacy of millions of citizens and should be curbed by effective federal laws, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared.

The department released with the opening of its executive board meeting here a 101-page study declaring that the network of credit bureaus is an "octopus" that holds in its tentacles "secret dossiers on some 110 million Americans."

The report is the second in a series of studies on privacy. The first report, issued last year, dealt with the use of lie detectors.

The credit bureau study concedes that the business community must have adequate information to function effectively, but says that this is counterbalanced by the "legitimate right of the individual" to his privacy.

Credit bureaus, the report noted, collect not only economic data, but information on work records, personal conduct and family affairs. Tracing the history and structure of credit information and the use to which it is put, the report cites abuses in terms of accuracy and the lack of security in protecting files against unauthorized use.

A major tightening is needed of the Fair Credit Reporting Act passed last year, the report said, to curb the irresponsible practices of the credit rating and reporting business. Especially needed is a clear ban on the "circulation of material which constitutes an invasion of privacy" including information on political and religious beliefs.

"It is not enough that all information be accurate, relevant or up-to-date," the report asserts. "The issue of privacy stands on its own and should constitute an additional limiting factor on types of material which may be collected and distributed by commercial reporting agencies."

The report was prepared by an MTD committee headed by Edward J. Carlough, president of the Sheet Meal Workers.

Forum to Explore Invasion of Privacy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "people's forum" on the broad issue of protecting the public against invasion of privacy will be held in Washington in June under the joint sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Transportation Institute, a research and education group representing a major section of maritime management.

The forum is one of a series planned by the two groups to permit "all elements of American society" to present their views on major national issues.

The Washington forum on privacy is being planned by Dr. Alan F. Westin, professor of public law and government at Columbia University and author of "Privacy and Freedom." Representatives of labor, industry and government will participate along with persons from various groups that make up American society.

$60,000 Backpay Won In Anti-Union Firings

Wilmington, N.C.—The Clothing Workers and the local labor movement won a five-year battle when the Block-Southland Mfg. Co. agreed to pay nearly $60,000 in lost wages to former employes who were fired unlawfully in an effort to block union organization.

The dispute began in 1965, when the ACWA filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board that the company threatened its employes and fired numerous union supporters to prevent the holding of a fair election.

In a long and bitterly contested lawsuit, the NLRB general counsel presented more than 100 witnesses and nearly 200 documents in a trial that lasted 44 days. The labor board found the company guilty and ordered it to bargain. The clothing firm appealed, but the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the NLRB and the union.

The court found management had committed many illegal acts, including threatening to move its plant, firing union supporters and threatening to fire others, and advising employes they need not obey federal subpoenas.

Block-Southland finally agreed to obey an order to start bargaining on contract terms but it resisted a backpay order on the ground the fired workers had not tried hard enough to get other jobs. A trial examiner recommended backpay of $53,000 but this was appealed. The board reversed the examiner, and management then agreed to settle for the larger amount.

The campaign to win justice for the harassed employes was carried to the Wilmington community by Eula McGill and Rachel Barnes of the Clothing Workers with the solid support of the Wilmington AFL-CIO.

Twelve of the fired Block-Southland employes agreed to accept the wages due them but refused to return to work for the company. Two others earlier had accepted backpay of $3,851, union sources reported.

Firemen & Oilers' Anthony Matz Dies

Philadelphia—Anthony E. Matz, president emeritus of the Firemen & Oilers, was buried after a funeral mass in St. John's Church. He died at 68 after a brief illness.

Matz had been union president for 18 years when he retired in 1965 and was succeeded by William E. Fredenberger, now the president. He started work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the early Twenties, joined Local 880 in 1925, and was chosen successively as his union's general chairman on the B & O, international representative, eastern director of organization and vice president.

Fellow union members here gave him the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award in 1965 for his service to labor and the community. That service included two assignments with the International Labor Organization, and his work in helping improve passenger train service for suburban Philadelphia.

For Apprentice System:

Building Trades Score Quota Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Building trades unions sharply rejected the use of racial quotas in apprentice programs as "repugnant to all Americans" and said they would oppose any Labor Dept. regulations that would set up such quotas.

The executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared in a statement that the new federal regulations on equal employment opportunity in apprenticeship issued in the Federal Register by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson could injure the national apprenticeship system. "We expect and intend to oppose it" at all levels, the department said.

The statement cited detailed figures showing marked progress in bringing minority groups into apprenticeship programs and declared that the council "is more than satisfied that the overwhelming majority of our local unions in the skilled trades are responding to the social problems surrounding equal employment opportunity. They have responded in a meaningful and successful fashion."

The department noted that last year participation of non-white apprentices in the construction industry equaled non-white participation in the adult male work force—they both were at the 10 percent level.

During the past five years non-white apprentices grew from 4.4 percent of all apprentices in 1966 to better than 11 percent entering in the first half of 1970.

On the new federal regulations, to which both the BCTD and the Metal Trades Dept. as well as their affiliated unions will file opposing views, the council said:

"The proposed revision directs that future apprentices be selected not on merit but on a racial quota determined by the minority population, the minority work force, existing minority apprentices, incumbent minority journeymen and the availablity of minorities with potential capacity to become craftsmen."

The statement termed the proposed regulations "unnecessary," "undesirable," "uneconomic" and "unworkable."

Citing the marked progress made in achieving equal opportunity in apprenticeship, the council noted the department's support of Outreach programs which have produced an "influx of qualified motivated minority youth" who have refused "the artificial security of quotas and have accepted the opportunity to learn the skills that will give them genuine security in an intensely competitive industry."

It pointed out that the number of minority apprentices in the building trades increased from 2.5 percent in 1960 to 8.6 percent at the end of 1969 moving to 9.4 percent in the first half of 1970 and to the estimated 10 percent figure by the end of the year.

During 1969, the total number of federally registered apprentices rose from 87,919 to 104,505, an increase of 18.9 percent. The number of minority apprentices, however, increased 37.3 percent moving from 6,631 to 9,102.

The council statement was based in part on a report from the Joint Building Trades & Metal Trades Apprenticeship Committee chaired by David S. Turner, secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers. Turner, committee members John Joyce, treasurer of the Bricklayers, and Reese Hammond, research director of the Operating Engineers, met with the council on the new regulations and the apprenticeship problem.

In announcing the new regulations at the end of January. Hodgson acknowledged that there has been "significant equal opportunity progress" in apprenticeship programs over the past seven years, but said "there continues to be underutilization of minorities in apprenticeship in some circumstances. . . ."

The new rules would apply to all apprenticeship programs registered with the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and with 32 state apprenticeship agencies recognized by the bureau. There are about 10,000 apprenticeship programs registered either at the federal or state level.

WITH 10 PERCENT of the apprentices in construction trades last year coming from minority groups, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council rejected the idea of government-imposed racial quotas. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the BCTD, seated at the head of the table, presided at the council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Kidney Center Goal of Unions In Cleveland

Cleveland—Organized labor here has taken the first step to establish a kidney dialysis center in the city. The Cleveland AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers have raised $12,000 from local unions and are forming a non-profit organization, the Community Kidney Dialysis Center.

In the kidney dialysis process, a machine performs the function of impaired kidneys, removing impurities from the blood. The machines cost $4,000 each and need supplies that can cost hundreds of dollars monthly.

Mel Witt, director of the central body's Community Services Dept., said the organization will seek matching state and federal funds. He noted that the state Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation has agreed to provide $250,000 in matching funds when the unions have raised $50,000.

Witt said the center probably will be located in Federation Towers, the Cleveland AFL-CIO's senior citizens' apartment building.

"Labor has gone into this area because there is no other organization providing services to working men and women," Witt said. "We will provide services on an ability to pay basis."

He said the center will start with three kidney machines and expand as needed.

Crafts Urge Fairness On Wage Procedures

(Continued from Page 1)

examined before any "solutions are attempted" and that some action must be taken about unemployment, which is twice as high in the construction industry as the national average.

A program or procedure equally fair for all should not be "restrictive to one group and advantageous to another, not punitive for one and permissive for another, not representative of one and oblivious of another," the statement added.

The statement came at the conclusion of a three-day meeting of the department's executive council and sessions of the general presidents, including a meeting with Dr. John Dunlop of Harvard who has been meeting with union leaders, contractors and government officials at the President's request to seek a solution to industry bargaining problems.

Dunlop said after his meeting with the general presidents that he "found the discussion helpful" and would be holding further exchanges of views with industry and government officials as well as further discussions with the union leaders. He noted that he did not "ask the unions for any specific answers to any specific questions," that he had not made any yes-or-no request.

Dunlop is secretary of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission set up by the White House last fall. The four labor members are BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty, Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

Nixon met with members of the commission, contractor representatives and other building trades union leaders last Jan. 18 and asked them to come up with a formula within 30 days "to stabilize wage-price trends" in the industry.

Following the session, a working committee was formed with Dunlop and Under Sec. of Labor Laurence H. Silberman as the public members. They designated Haggerty and BCTD Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio to represent the craft unions and Robert Higgins, president of the Electrical Contractors Association, and William Dunn, president of the Associated General Contractors, for the employers.

The union statement reaffirmed strong support for improving and strengthening collective bargaining and opposition to any proposals that would "erode, restrict or endanger" bargaining. It noted that a "wide range of problems" confronts the industry, problems "that need solutions structured for long-term benefit, not stop-gap schemes."

Wage rates, the statement continued, have in recent years frequently been portrayed as "out-of-focus," with little if any attention paid to the fact that a building tradesman averages only 1,200 to 1,400 hours of work a year—well below the 2,000 hours of a normal working year.

There is little consideration given also, the statement said, to the fact that wages rates in comparison to land cost, interest charges and the prices of materials play a minimum role in construction costs—less than 20 percent in home building and less than one-third in many multi-million dollar projects.

Iron Workers Build Ice Rink For Orphans

Greenville, R.I.—A lot of labor, and a lot of love, went into the skating rink that members of area unions built for the children of St. Aloysius Home.

Martin T. Byrne, business agent for Iron Workers Local 37, first offered to give a Christmas party for the 60 state wards who live at the home. Athletic Director Gus Allen and Sister Mary Ryan of the teaching staff suggested something more lasting, like a skating rink or a playground.

Byrne got a contractor to excavate a site behind the home and line it with plastic for use as a temporary rink. But the consulting engineer, Edward J. Latessa, proposed a permanent rink and the union agreed to provide the labor.

The job was done over several weekends with about 5,000 hours of donated work by the Iron Workers and members of several other unions. Six contractors donated equipment, and the volunteer committee got donations of money and materials.

The finished job would have cost about $50,000, Latessa estimated. The rink, built on an asphalt base, will serve in warm weather as two double tennis courts and for basketball, badminton and handball.

The volunteer builders turned out in force for a dedication ceremony by Bishop Russell J. McVinney of the Providence Catholic diocese, and a speech by state Lieut. Gov. Joseph Garrahy. The children then tried out new skates, also donated by Local 37, on ice conditioned by the Smithfield hockey team and the Greenville Fire Dept.

Young skaters from the Providence Figure Skating Association put on an exhibition for the spectators.

Credit Union Body Stalls Bargaining, Striking Office Workers Seek Aid

Madison, Wis.—Support of labor's 1,171 credit unions in getting management of the struck CUNA International, Inc. to bargain in good faith was asked by a little union of 88 headquarters office employes, picketing here in bone-chilling winter weather since Jan. 7.

Management of CUNA, Inc. and CUNA Supply Cooperative has "not moved one iota" since the original contract offer that launched the walkout, said Mrs. Marion Sachtjen, president of OPEIU Local 39. Most credit unions are affiliated with CUNA.

"We seek your support in this strike and urge you to discuss this matter with your local, state and national credit union officers," Mrs. Sachtjen said in a letter to all credit unions sponsored by labor organizations. She also sent a report on the strike issues to directors of the World Council of Credit Unions, CUNA International and CUNA Supply Cooperative.

"This is the first time in the history of all the international credit union organizations that labor negotiations have reached a deadlock and resulted in a strike," Mrs. Sachtjen noted. Union members were "mindful of this . . . before voting, 71 to 6, to reject the last management offer" and walk out, she said.

Negotiations began last Sept. 21 on a contract due to expire Dec. 31. Only three meetings were held before expiration "because management was not available," she said. On Dec. 22, the union offered to meet continuously through the Christmas holidays if necessary, but management spokesmen said they couldn't meet until Jan. 6, she reported.

At no time since negotiations began has the local had any direct negotiations with top management, Mrs. Sachtjen reported. She said this is in "marked contrast with past years and the experience of members at CUNA Mutual and CUMIS," similar organizations with union contracts.

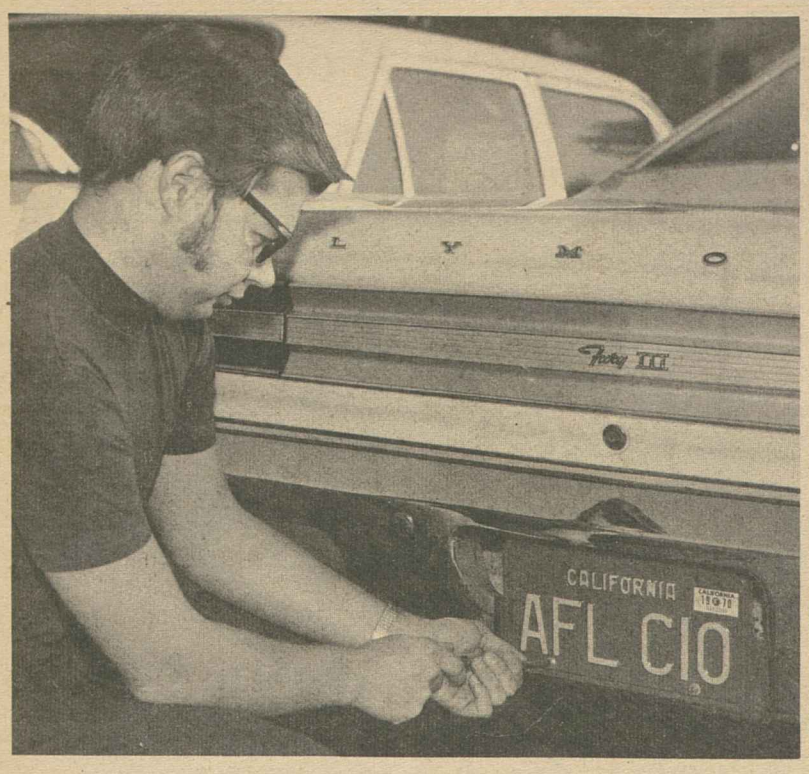
When a "final" offer was made Jan. 6, nearly a week after the contract expired, it was for a 4.5 percent increase, or 13 cents an hour, in each year of a three-year contract. This was below the unit's proposal and well below the national average of 8.5 percent won by other unions, Mrs. Sachtjen observed.

"We feel our position is sound and reasonable" and that other credit union and labor representatives will put their influence behind settlement of the dispute, the union president said.

The management negotiating committee said in a letter to employes before the strike started "we understand many of our co-workers do not favor this strike and would like to continue to work. It will be CUNA's policy to continue to operate during the strike. Anyone who wants to continue to work . . . is free to do so."

Since then the headquarters office has continued to operate with strikebreakers, Local 39 members said.

State mediators have been unable to break the logjam in negotiations and federal mediators may be asked to intervene, the union said.



A UNION MAN all the way is Terry Sargent, recording secretary of Whittier, Calif., Typographical Union 899 who decided on these personalized license tags. Sargent also serves as his local's delegate to the Southern California Typographical Conference of which he is third vice president. Revenues from the sale of personalized tags are used by the state for air pollution control.

Steel Union Wins Pact At Foreign-Owned Mill

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have won a contract settlement in a 25-week strike at the Georgetown Steel Co. in Georgetown, S.C. The $30 million plant is the first foreign-owned steel mill in the United States.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced agreement on the union's first contract with Korf Industries, with headquarters in Baden-Baden, West Germany. Terms of the four-year contract were approved by the 600 strikers and the men returned to work.

Also settled on similar terms was a strike for recognition and a first contract at the Korf-owned Andrews Wire Co. plant in nearby Andrews, S.C.

Abel said that after other attempts to settle the Georgetown strike failed, the union enlisted the aid of the West German labor movement. Negotiations resumed with USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony and International Affairs Rep. Meyer Bernstein on the bargaining team. Settlement was reached Feb. 4 and members returned to work Feb. 7.

The USWA organized the new plant last year and won a National Labor Relations Board election, 376 to 89. Negotiations stalled and the men walked out last Aug. 15. The union won an NLRB trial examiner's ruling that the company had failed to bargain in good faith and the NLRB obtained a court order requiring the company to negotiate.

The new $30 million "mini-steel" plant was the first of its kind to start operations in this country.

The German owners said they had deliberately sought out a "right-to-work" state where cheap labor would be available. The Georgetown mill was formally dedicated on the eve of the NLRB election. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) was among the invited guests.

Ironically, the firm—which left Germany because of problems with competitors—sent workers a standard anti-union letter during the election campaign. It warned the South Carolinians to beware of the "outsiders" from the union.

After a rally by strikers here Nov. 7, more than a dozen were clubbed and beaten by town police and some required hospital care.

The new union contract, effective at once, provides pay increases of 6 percent this year, followed by two other raises of 4 percent a year apart; a cost-of-living escalator clause, and a union dues-checkoff provision.

Other settlement terms include the reinstatement of all strikers on the basis of seniority, a four-step grievance procedure, a system of classifying and rating all jobs, shift differential pay, non-contributory hospital insurance starting in 1973, two extra paid holidays, jury pay and makeup pay for military training, time and one-half pay for overtime after eight hours, establishment of a joint union-company safety committee, and no discrimination because of race, creed, age, national origin or sex.

Unions Advised Of Ruling on Dues Checkoff

The AFL-CIO has advised unions in states with so-called "right-to-work" laws that they need not be saddled with revocable dues checkoff clauses during the life of labor-management contracts.

Stanton E. Smith, the federation's coordinator for state and local central bodies, wrote the central bodies calling their attention to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision nullifying a provision of Georgia's "work" law that checkoff authorizations are revocable at the will of the employe.

The high court said that the Georgia statute "here impermissibly interferes with the process of collective bargaining fostered by the National Labor Relations Act by effectively incorporating into every checkoff arrangement the requirement that the checkoff arrangement be revocable at will."

Smith suggested that central bodies inform their local affiliates of the Georgia decision, noting that "state labor councils are frequently confronted with legislative attempts to prohibit irrevocable dues checkoff during the life of a contract by adding various restrictions to existing 'right-to-work' laws."

He added that in some cases state attorneys general may have illegally issued rulings prohibiting irrevocable checkoffs.

To Families of 26 Victims:

Georgia Explosion Reveals Gaps in Compensation Law

Woodbine, Ga.—Georgia mourned the death of 26 workers in an explosion that ripped through a chemical plant here. But the state's antiquated workmen's compensation law will provide only temporary help for their widows and children.

Despite efforts over the years by the state's labor movement to improve the law, it took an industrial tragedy to dramatize its deficiencies.

James O'Brien of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said that all benefits for the families of the workers killed in the explosion and fire that ravaged a Thiokol Chemical Corp. plant will be exhausted within seven years.

After that, they're on their own.

Until then, there will be a maximum of $42.50 a week and a single lump sum payment. For the 50 workers injured in the disaster, the maximum is $50 a week until their recovery or the allowable limit.

Georgia law, like those of o'her states, is supposed to provide benefits equal to two-thirds lost wages.

But the actual fixed dollar amount written into the law "makes a mockery" of the two-thirds formula, O'Brien charged.

Twenty of the dead Thiokol employes were members of the Chemical Workers employed recently on a training program in the plant where magnesium trip-flares were made for use by the armed forces in Viet Nam.

All were young, said Frank Ritzinger of the union, who went to Woodbine with ICWU Pres. Thomas E. Boyle and others on his staff. Most had families, and most were Negroes living in this wooded area 50 miles north of Jacksonville, Fla.

About 70 workers were stationed in a steel-reinforced concrete building just before noon Feb. 3 when a fire started from an undetermined cause. It spread to a dryer room and mushroomed into a blast that obliterated the building when it reached an oven, Ritzinger said.

The men were trained to evacuate the building as soon as a fire alarm sounded. They were outside the building, running for safety, when the explosion tore the building apart and rained flying debris all over them.

The fire and blast made charcoal of telephone poles on the 2,800-acre site and burned most of the bodies of the dead beyond recognition. Thirty others were burned critically and are still in area hospitals.

Georgia's new governor, Jimmy Carter, came to the scene and arranged for an assistant to help coordinate relief efforts. Carter said he would ask Pres. Nixon to declare the vicinity a disaster area. There was, however, no organized public effort to aid the families of survivors.

The ICWU made a donation of $25,000 to a relief fund, called on the employer to do likewise, and alerted local unions to the need of residents in the impoverished hollows of southeast Georgia.

The Georgia AFL-CIO two years ago succeeded in getting the legislature to improve workmen's compensation benefits and is supporting a bill in the present session to raise them still further.

O'Brien said the tragedy "points up the need for the National Workmen's Compensation Commission provided for in the recently enacted Occupational Health & Safety Act." The commission has not yet been established.

The AFL-CIO has for many years urged sharply improved benefits in workmen's compensation laws, and state organizations have worked diligently to improve state measures. But their efforts were "not welcomed at the state level" for the most part, O'Brien said.

"Our policy objective of the need for minimum federal standards in workmen's compensation is highlighted by this explosion," he declared, adding:

"Every responsible interested group supports the concept of providing full medical care for work-incurred injuries—the Dept. of Labor, the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions, many responsible insurance firms, and of course organized labor.

"Full medical care is provided for industrial accident victims in other southern states. Georgia's neighboring state of Florida has long been aware of the problem and provides full coverage for victims of work injuries.

"If these Thiokol employes had been doing similar work in a government installation, the Federal Employes Compensation Act would provide a maximum benefit equal to two-thirds of their average weekly wage to a top of $400 a week.

"Widows would benefit until death or remarriage, and surviving children to age 18 or, if they attend college, until they become 22 or complete their studies."

Full medical benefits also are provided under the federal program, O'Brien noted. Vocational rehabilitation is available for injured workers, with costs of buying tools, of extra transportation and of living costs away from home also covered.

The law, O'Brien said, is designed to permit the injured worker to retain his home and family while training, and to return him to gainful employment as soon as possible.

"Unfortunately, under Georgia law injured workers are denied this great advantage of rehibilitation."

Steelworkers Reject Industry Offer As Can Contract Deadline Nears

Steelworkers negotiating new contracts for nearly 40,000 members in the can industry turned down an offer from four major companies as "grossly inadequate" and "an insult to the intelligence" of union members in a highly productive and profitable industry.

The offer, made by four major firms in separate but simultaneous negotiating sessions in Washington, was for a wage and pension package totaling about 45 cents an hour over a 21-month period—far below the wage and benefit proposals made by the union last November.

William Moran of Bethlehem, Pa., chairman of the union's container industry conference, said the vote by conference members to reject the offer was unanimous. The offer was made by representatives of the American Can Co., Continental Can Co., National Can Corp. and the Crown Cork & Seal Co.

Negotiations are continuing, and Moran said he is still hopeful an acceptable agreement can be negotiated with the industry leaders before the Feb. 14 expiration date of national agreements.

Steelworkers' headquarters at Pittsburgh announced that a tally of votes from nearly 200 local unions across the country showed that 98 percent of members voting have authorized a strike call if the USWA executive board and Pres. I. W. Abel conclude that one is necessary.

A substantial wage increase and a cost-of-living escalator provision are high on the list of priorities set by can industry workers in a policy statement adopted by local union presidents last October.

The statement says that "can workers are entitled to a substantial wage increase to reflect the prosperity of the industry, its enormous productivity, settlements in other industries and the urgent economic needs of our membership."

A negotiated wage increase "must reflect the inflation which has eroded our living standards" and past improvements in conditions, the statement said.

The local union presidents stressed that the Can Manual, determining job classifications for hourly and salaried workers, "must be updated, its loopholes plugged and its factors made suitable for the enormous technological improvements in our industry."

Contract provisions also are needed, the statement declared, to "prevent arbitrary and unwarranted job combinations and additions of duties." Pensions must be substantially liberalized, the insurance program should be improved and expanded, income security should be strengthened and all fringe benefits reviewed "as to eligibility, administration and amounts."

A major issue is the security of members in relation to new plants and so-called satellite plants, said the statement.

It listed such other objectives as better safety and health clauses, clearer protection against the contracting out of work and benefits keyed to the needs of office and technical workers.

Union Card Awarded Boston's Archbishop

Boston — The Textile Workers Union of America gave an honorary lifetime membership to Boston's Archbishop Humberto Medeiros who worked at the trade before he entered the priesthood.

The archbishop worked as a sweeper and bobbin tester in Fall River in the 1930s.

Housing Units Rise 18 Percent in Decade

The number of housing units in the United States increased 18 percent between 1960 and 1970, the U.S. Census Bureau reported.

This was greater than the 13 percent increase in population during the period, but less than the 26 percent increase in housing units between 1950 and 1960.

Talks Broken Off:

Railway Clerks Set Mar. 1 Strike Date

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress." He expressed the belief that Congress "has faith in the American free enterprise system" and the right to strike, and said "the moment Congress reasserts its faith in these two institutions, the railroads will stop playing games and begin to sit down to negotiate in earnest."

The BRAC president again offered to exempt from a strike "all passenger trains, national defense commodities, and coal destined for electric power plants."

While Dennis left Washington for the winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Florida, UTU Pres. Charles Luna led a committee of his union into meetings with management and Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

Earlier the Waymen and the dining car employes announced tentative acceptance of a management offer on a 42-month contract with improved wages, vacations and holiday provisions. For the Waymen, the settlement calls for a wage increase of 43.6 percent, or $12 a day at the final step.

Pres. Harold Crotty of the union, meeting with his general chairmen in Detroit, said the increase is 6.1 percent higher than one recommended last November by a Presidential Emergency Board for a shorter period—36 months.

Wage increases for the first three years would follow the board's proposal: a wage boost of 5 percent as of Jan. 1, 1970, plus 32 cents an hour as of last Nov. 1, another 4 percent on Apr. 1, 1971, followed by 5 percent next Oct. 1, 5 percent on Apr. 1, 1972, and 5 percent six months later. A final increase of 25 cents an hour would take effect Apr. 1, 1973.

Other improvements include a ninth paid holiday—Veterans Day—beginning in 1973, and a fifth week of vacation after 25 years of service. Crotty called the terms a "good settlement" that would bring Waymen into a comparable position with workers in other organized industries.

Meanwhile, two other railroad union groups initiated action in their own negotiations. Six shopcraft unions took strike authorization votes among members and prepared to serve notices on individual railroads of a desire to negotiate wage and rule improvements locally.

They are the Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers. All are members of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.

The Railroad Signalmen set a Mar. 5 strike date for 13,000 members on major railroads in support of a wage increase and skill adjustments that would raise the average hourly pay of $3.78 an hour by a proposed 54 percent over three years. The union also is asking a cost-of-living clause, shift differentials, away-from-home expenses, elimination of camp cars as living quarters, three more paid holidays for a total of 11, and improved vacations.

Pres. C. J. Chamberlain said the Signalman got their last wage increase on July 1, 1969.

Adjustment Aid Approved For 3 New Groups

Three more groups of workers who lost their jobs because of increased imports have been certified by the Labor Dept. as eligible for trade adjustment assistance

The latest certifications cover:

- The 230 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who lost their jobs when the CP Electronics plant at Columbus, Ind., closed down because of increased imports of electronic transformers.
- The 150 employes of the former Wood & Brooks plant at Buffalo, N.Y., represented by the Furniture Workers, left jobless because of imports of piano keyboards.
- The 340 workers at the Caressa, Inc., plant at Miami which stopped making women's leather shoes and began importing them instead from Spain.

For up to a year of unemployment, the jobless workers are entitled to cash benefits of 65 percent of their average weekly wage up to a ceiling of $85. Additional benefits are allowed if necessary to complete training courses and for workers over 60 when separated from their jobs.

Senior Citizens Hit Nixon on Programs

Pres. Nixon's recent recommendations to Congress clearly show that "he has turned his back on the nation's elderly," Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens charged.

Cruikshank listed these actions by the Administration as "bad medicine" for older Americans:

- Insistence on limiting any further Social Security increase to six percent even though the Senate voted last year for a 10 percent increase, and the council, labor and many liberal groups point out that a 15 to 20 percent raise is needed if retired persons are to catch up with inflation.
- Plans to make Medicare beneficiaries pay additional out-of-pocket charges—a move that will make it even more difficult than it now is for the elderly to attain adequate health services.
- Nixon's call for only $5.3 million in the 1972 budget to fund the U.S. Administration on the Aging. This is a 40 percent slash from the $9 million provided in the 1971 budget for these programs.

"All of this is taking place," Cruikshank said, at the very time Administration spokesmen are boasting "this will be a great year for the elderly" merely because the White House has scheduled a Conference on Aging for November.

"The Administration's restrictive actions against aged Americans," Cruikshank concluded, "shows it is not interested in awaiting the deliberations of that conference."

CONVENTION

The Kansas AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention Oct. 20-22 at the Radisson Hotel in Wichita.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD of Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training was presented to Ernest Green, center, director of the union-backed apprenticeship preparation program of the Workers Defense League. The presentation was made by the Labor Dept.'s apprenticeship administrator, Hugh C. Murphy, at the annual apprenticeship graduation ceremony of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Local 3 Business Manager Thomas Van Arsdale is at left.

Wealthy Backers Boost Party Campaign Funds

Princeton, N.J.—A big chunk of political campaign funds comes from where the money's at—some of the wealthiest families and individuals in the country, a number of whom contribute to both major parties.

This was revealed by a study of 1968 and some 1969 and 1970 campaign contributions by the Citizens Research Foundation and newsmen. In most cases contributions were broken down into scores of "independent" committees to get around laws restricting the amount of contributions to a candidate's own funds.

The study found at least 15 persons who contributed at least $50,000 each for an estimated total of almost $25 million. At least one contributor scattered his gifts to some 47 different campaign comittees. In addition, there were thousands of dollars in contributions that never got tabulated because of the lack of laws compelling their disclosure.

Chicago insurance executive W. Clement Stone appeared as one of the top contributors with $148,000 for the Republicans in 1970. Published reports say that in 1968 he and his family gave as much as $250,000 in Illinois to Nixon supporters and $750,000 elsewhere in the country.

"If a family has wealth in the neighborhood of $400 million," he was reported as saying, "what's a million in gifts?"

On a relatively more subdued level, here are some of the top campaign contributors according to Citizens Research:

Jack Dreyfus, head of the Dreyfus Fund: $76,000 to Republican groups, most of them committees for the Nixon candidacy; $63,000 to Democratic-backed groups, most of them suporting Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Mellons of Pittsburgh: $173,462 to Republican groups.

The Rockefellers with $107,500, nearly all of it to Republican groups.

The Pew family of Philadelphia: $41,000 for the Republicans.

Max Fisher, Detroit industrialist: $100,000; part of it, as in many other cases, in the name of his wife.

In some cases, donors whose enterprises are in various stages of investigation by governmental bodies turned up. John R. King, former chairman of King Resources who has been named in a suit by the Securities Exchange Commission, contributed $75,000 to Republican committees.

Bernard Cornfield, ousted head of Investors Overseas Services, gave $25,000 to the Democrats.

Several contributions, now ambassadors abroad, were generous gift-givers to the GOP. Arthur K. Watson, ambassador to France, gave $49,000 and Guilford Dudley, Jr., ambassador to Denmark, gave $52,000.

Working Wives Now Number 18.4 Million

Four of every 10 wives were in the nation's labor force last March as the number of working wives rose to 18.4 million, about 780,000 more than in March 1969.

The portion of married women who have gone to work has been on a steady increase for the past decade, the Labor Dept. reported.

Married women accounted for the largest part of the increase in the labor force over the 12-month period ended last March, continuing a significant trend during the past four years.

The number of working wives rose an average of 520,000 annually between 1966 and 1970, compared with an annual average gain of 200,000 in the preceding four years.

The findings are the results of a survey conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census and the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1960, 30.5 percent of all wives were in the labor force. By 1965 34.7 percent of the wives were holding down other jobs and by 1970 the portion rose to 40.8 percent, the Labor Dept. said.

Most of the working wives are mothers. And as of last March—the latest month for which figures are available—10.2 million working wives had children under 18 years old, an increase of 460,000 from March 1969.

About one-fourth of all wives with children under 3 years old were in the labor force, the Labor Dept. noted.

The increase in employment in the 12 months ended last March was not enough to absorb the increase in the labor force, resulting in an increase of joblessness of 1 million—including husbands, wives and single persons.

Unemployment rolls for working wives increased to 1.6 million last March from 1.3 million in 1969.

New Senate Bill Seeks Jobs for Older Workers

Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) have joined forces to introduce a bill that could ease the impact of unemployment for elderly Americans.

The two senators are prime sponsors of the Older American Community Service Employment Act, which would create some 47,500 community services jobs for low-income workers 55 years and older.

Williams, who has just completed four years as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, introduced similar legislation in the last session of Congress. Kennedy is chairman of the subcommittee on Federal, State & Community Services.

"In our work-oriented society, far too many older persons are relegated to lead empty and frustrated lives," Williams told the Senate.

"For most of these individuals," he added, "inactivity is the greatest enemy. Large numbers want to work to remain more active during their later years. Others need to work to supplement their retirement income."

The current economic slowdown, Williams said, has made it "increasingly difficult" for older Americans to find jobs. During the past two years, unemployment for persons 55 and older has jumped by nearly 92 percent. More than 500,000 persons in that age group have lost their jobs.

The Williams-Kennedy bill would authorize expenditures of $95 million in federal funds over the next two years. The money would pay up to 90 percent of the salaries of older workers employed in part-time community service jobs.

The jobs would include environmental work, and school programs such as health, library and recreation.

White-Collar Chrysler Pact Goes to Vote

Detroit—White collar workers at 99 locations of the Chrysler Corp. in the United States and Canada were voting on ratification or rejection of a new three-year contract won after a two-hour strike early this month.

The agreement went to members with the approval of two Auto Workers subcouncils representing 10,000 salaried workers. The vote was 63-2 in favor of recommending approval of terms paralleling an earlier agreement between the UAW and Chrysler for production and maintenance workers.

The vote, if favorable, will end 1970-71 contract bargaining with Big Three auto firms. The UAW said the company offer to the white collar employes provides the partial retroactivity provision won for production workers, and a salary formula on a par with other Big Three settlements.

The Revenue Alternatives

A **MAJORITY OF THE STATES** and nearly all of the nation's large cities are in financial trouble. There are job freezes, cutbacks of important services and new tax levies, all in a frantic attempt to keep on something resembling an even keel.

Against this background the President's no-strings revenue sharing proposal has excited new discussion as though some form of instant salvation had been discovered.

But along with the not-very-informed discussion of the revenue-sharing program there is new attention also to the alternatives.

The AFL-CIO has in the past explored the question of the federal grant-in-aid programs and found that public policy requires that the administration of and appropriations for present grant programs be strengthened. This point is made also in a recent article in the Wall Street Journal which said in part:

"Another way of helping state and local governments would be to enlarge substantially the amount of money Washington spends through the present system of tightly tied, categorical grant programs —money that goes for specific, individually approved proposals to build a hospital, remodel a city, enrich the school curriculum . . . in other words, just keep adding money to programs now under way.

"This is precisely what is about to happen to the environmental field—a huge increase in grants for specific sewage treatment plants. The same could easily be done in other critical areas, easing the state and local spending load."

A PROPOSAL that has received serious consideration, and support from the advisory commission on intergovernmental relations among others, would have the federal government take over completely the cost of public welfare and Medicaid—a move that could save state and local governments as much as $8 billion a year.

In addition to these and numerous other proposals, there is a real need for a careful review and reform of tax structures by state and local governments with the goal of placing more emphasis on the broader tax base of the states and to lessen the city tax burden through increasing use of progressive state income taxes.

The federal government can help by allowing a federal tax credit for state income taxes paid. Such credits, unlike the present method of allowing a deduction from taxable income, benefit all taxpayers, not just those who itemize. A tax credit is more equitable because deductions favor those in the higher income brackets.

The tax credit approach could be set so as to easily yield the same revenue the Administration is proposing—$5 billion with no strings.

THERE IS, of course, the possibility of combining a number of approaches—full funding of authorized grants, federal assumption of the costs of welfare and state income tax programs tied in perhaps with a tax credit system. These are real and meaningful alternatives to no-strings revenue sharing.

As the AFL-CIO has noted in earlier analysis of the problem, revenue sharing "may sound like a bold new approach, but when the gift wrapping is removed, holes and traps are revealed which could hamper our ability to provide the public services and facilities so badly needed."

As the state legislatures and city councils meet to grapple with their financial problems the "magic" of no-strings revenue sharing should indeed be closely examined. There are other and better ways to proceed.

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'And Here's Something to Wash It Down!'

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's New Revolution Viewed As One Giant Step Backwards

By John P. Roche

A **KEYSTONE** of Marxist thought is the concept of the "withering away of the state," a doctrine that suggests that once the socialist revolution has occurred, the state—a repressive capitalist enterprise—will simply have no function and disappear. Under Pres. Nixon's auspices, we are withnessing the Republican version of this theory, at least as far as the national government is concerned.

While the liberal Democrats are running around orating about Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the Administration is setting to work to restore the Articles of Confederation. It is ironic that in historical terms the President can accurately talk of a "new American Revolution," since the original Revolution was designed to replace centralized British power with decentralized, fragmented state authority.

While only a lunatic—or someone who had never spent any time in the federal bureaucracy —would argue that "everything should be run from Washington," it is equally clear that if the national government had not acted more than a century ago, we would probably still have slavery in the United States. To say nothing of child labor, the open shop, filthy meat, thalidomide and other harmful drugs, and a stock market run with fewer scruples than the average numbers game.

In short, the national government moved in, not as the result of some centralist conspiracy, but to fill a whole series of vacuums in the power to govern which arose as the United States moved from a rural, agricultural nation to an urban colossus. It did so on an unplanned, ad hoc basis: Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, a good eater, had no reservations about signing the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. Having read Upton Sinclair's literally nauseating expose of the packing house industry, "The Jungle," Roosevelt presumably was more concerned about his own constitution than that of the United States.

As the states proved themselves increasingly incompetent to cope with the problems of modern American society, the people turned to the national government for succor. Take minimum wages, for example. Leaving aside the question of the constitutionality of state laws on this subject—on which the Supreme Court has wobbled a good bit —suppose New York established a reasonable minimum. What would be the consequences? Industry would take off to states that permitted virtually unchecked exploitation. (Our present welfare problem is, in a curious way, the opposite side of the same coin: New York City is supporting a significant segment of the Mississippi poor because of its higher welfare benefits.)

The only sensible answer to such problems is a nationally organized, funded, and administered system. It should be locally or regionally managed, but the only government in the United States that represents all the people should be in charge. (Despite the rhetoric that accompanied it, Pres. Nixon's welfare reform program struck me as merely a substitute for such a drastic, and drastically needed alteration in welfare, though I would support it as a way of getting a wedge in the door.)

To put it another way, I refuse to accept the widespread notion that the national government has constitutional leprosy. The average American, as I have said before, lives with two functioning levels of government: national and local. Whatever the authors of The Federalist and John C. Calhoun may have said, the state governments today are in low repute with the sovereign people. In a moment of candor, a distinguished governor once observed to me that an honest grand jury would indict half his legislature in half an hour. This pessimism was doubtless exaggerated, but it reflects the basic attitude of a significant segment of the electorate, which indeed might consider the governor's estimate as optimistic.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Violence, Separatism Fail:

Force of Black Protest Shifts To Political, Social Struggles

The following is excerpted from "Black Protest Turns the Corner," by Norman Hill. It appears in the January 1971 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE RACIAL PROTEST of the 1960s, which was clearly the most turbulent aspect of that singularly unsettling decade, is now the property of historians. This is an obvious, though at the same time startling observation, since the events of the decade—the March on Washington, the violence, the rise of black nationalism—are so much a part of our personal experience as to make it strange that the era is now over.

The events of the era are also a part of our immediate political lives, for we are still reaping the benefits from the successes of the civil rights movement and we are only beginning to recover from the repercussions of its failures. It is perhaps too early to try to understand why things happened the way they did, but we must make the effort, for it we haven't learned from the past, we can't hope to influence the future.

Toward the end of the decade a new period began to emerge which was characterized by activities that are not suggested by the term "Black Power."

This new period saw such activities as trade union struggles similar to the santitation workers' strike during which Martin Luther King was murdered and also political action designed to bring liberals—whites as well as blacks—into power. Such activities were overshadowed by the obtrusive behavior of groups like the Black Panthers, but they may well represent the dominant form of black political action in the 1970s.

If such a period is in fact emerging, and I think that it is, it must be seen as part of a natural unfolding of black protest, a development which is a response to actual conditions and not some arbitrary event which simply happens and then fades into history. The conditions for the emergence of a period of black political action have existed since the passage of the major civil rights bills in 1964 and 1965. At that time Bayard Rustin argued that the civil rights movement would have to translate itself from a protest movement into a political movement.

The political strategy which Rustin proposed was coalition politics—the formation of a coalition of Negroes, trade unionists, liberals and religious groups which would become the effective political majority in the United States. Such a strategy is obviously in fundamental contradiction with a go-it-alone policy of racial separatism.

Clearly and tragically, the main thrust of the black protest movement in the years following the passage of the major civil rights bills was not in the direction Rustin had advocated. For a number of reasons a significant minority of blacks acted not only against their own interest, but in actual defiance of the historical circumstances which called for a period of political action.

No simple explanation can account for this development. In part it was the result of accumulated frustrations. The expectations of Negroes were outpacing their achievements; the relative social and economic positions of black and whites had not changed appreciably, and the problems that Negroes faced had grown more complex and intractable. These frustrations produced a politics governed more by emotionalism than self-interest. As a result, strategies which were clearly self-defeating won many followers and even laid claim to being called "militant."

ANOTHER REASON for the emergence of a counter-productive politics is that the 1960s, in large part because of the civil rights movement, was a period of great psychological and physical dislocation for Negroes. The mid-1960s marked the culmination of a period of racial protest and also racial migration. If the black protest movement aroused millions of previously apathetic blacks to demand equal treatment and recognition, the massive movement of Negroes from the South to the North and the West disrupted traditional social patterns and led to unrealistic expectations about the prospects for equality in the new environment. Thus, both the protest and the population movements were disruptive factors which energized the consciousness of blacks, caused them to hope for, indeed, to expect changes that were never before thought possible and unleashed anger that had been pent-up for generations.

Such emotions are clearly more conducive to protest than to politics. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the mid-1960s, when a general consensus existed that a new period was at hand in which the old tactics and strategies were no longer applicable, a significant minority of blacks rejected Rustin's political strategy in favor of black nationalism and violence. While these methods of protest were not politically effective —nationalism isolated blacks from necessary allies while violence precipitated a massive reaction—they were at least emotionally satisfying.

Today, if I am not mistaken, we are beginning to see the force of reality take its toll on the strategies of violence and separatism. However compelling they might be to some individuals, these strategies have clearly failed. I do not deny that they still have many proponents, particularly among black youth, but the direction of black protest is shifting to very realistic trade union and political struggles.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Ballot Box, Trade Unions Offer Surest Route to Social Change

THE BALLOT BOX and union card are the surest route to the kind of social and economic change needed to end racism in the United States, Bayard Rustin, the executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, declared on network radio.

Rustin said the institute was created as a link between the trade union movement and the black community that will help build "an economic and social framework" in which minority workers will have full opportunity. He said that the "alliance between organized labor and the civil rights movement . . . has never been better" than it is today, and credited that alliance with producing "every single creative thing that has happened in the United States since the time of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as far as Congress and government are concerned."

Speaking on the AFL-CIO produced, Labor News Conference, Rustin charged that Pres. Nixon's approach to the civil rights problem "has been a national disaster," noting the veto of the education bill at a time "when everyone in this country knows that one of the most important things is to find the means to educate the poor, the Puerto Ricans, the Chicanos and the blacks."

He said the Administration's proposed revenue-sharing plan won't improve the lives and conditions of poor and minority group Americans, unless there are strict federal guidelines to assure "that money is used creatively."

Rustin said that the Administration's Black Capitalism program is "laughable." He added, "anybody who proposes that black capitalists manipulating 15 cents can do away with poverty in the ghetto, when white capitalists manipulating billions of dollars permit white people to remain poor in Appalachia, is, of course, beside himself with some kind of mental disorder."

He said that the A. Philip Randolph Institute's Joint Apprenticeship Program has, in the past two years, "up-graded 2,500 young blacks and Puerto Ricans . . . in the building trades." He said the program is "across the board" in the various trades, and not only helps put young workers into apprenticeships, but also makes it possible for older and experienced workers to enter the trades as journeymen.

Rustin was questioned by Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

"FREEDOM OF TRADE," "open market," "protectionists"—these are terms used by opponents of the legislation now before Congress to curb the exportation of American jobs. Yet, rarely are these terms—cliches of the first order—ever clearly defined within the context of today's realities.

How well do they stand up, for example, to Europe's "Common Market" concept? Surely, the British efforts to enter it in the face of its "stiff entry terms" must destroy any idea that Europe is a "free trade" or "open market" part of the world.

When these terms were coined many years ago, it was within an international order in the world of commerce that no longer exists. When we put up barriers against imports from Italy or Japan, it was to protect the profits of our manufacturers in a world that needed the exchange of products in a free market.

That is no longer true. Today, much of our problem with cheap imports stems from our own manufacturers who have gone abroad with their tax-favored dollars and their know-how to beat down competition in their own country and increase their equally tax-favored profits with the aid of cheap labor abroad.

Today's reality can no longer be concealed within cliches no matter how well intentioned they may be.

Take the experience of the Machinists, once a staunchly "free trade" union that turned back a "protectionist" resolution at its 1960 convention despite the fact that some of its own members were being hurt by the transfer of typewriters and other equipment from the United States to Europe and Japan.

Yet, the reality of unemployment today, much of it due to shifting of American industry abroad, has compelled it to reassess its position. As Robert G. Rodden, Machinists representative, pointed out at a recent trade seminar at the University of Kentucky:

"WE ARE GETTING the word that under current trade policies a sizable and growing proportion of our members is being economically crucified by foreign-made goods."

More and more companies, he reported, are sending work that used to be done in the United States out of the country. Many old established companies with up to 100 employes are simply closing down because they "can't compete with products made by workers paid 14 cents to 28 cents an hour in Taiwan or $2 a day in Mexico."

Other companies, though still producing "are slowly being driven to the wall, steadily reducing their work force, working shorter workweeks and are lowering weekly wages".

Even the procurement policies of the government, especially the Dept. of Defense, are contributing to "the export of American jobs overseas" as they permit foreign manufacturers to underbid American manufacturers for defense procurement.

This may save the Dept. of Defense a few dollars, but as Sen. Stuart Symington has asked: "If we do not maintain employment here, how can we maintain a tax base capable of absorbing high military costs?"

How can "free traders" continue to talk about "free trade" when American technical knowledge is being sent abroad to equip and train foreign workers to compete for jobs that once were done in the United States by American workers?

The loss of American jobs to foreign competition, much of it financed by a growing number of American corporations, has gone beyond the stage of easy, outworn cliches. The labor movement, after much soul-searching in the light of its free-trade past, has come to the conclusion that the American worker can no longer be expected to accept slogans that fly in the face of today's realities.

Learned editorialists, who are quick with the cliches of their youth, could profit by studying union reports on the jobs their members are losing.

BALLOTS and union memberships are the key to ending racism in the United States, declared Bayard Rustin, center, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

How-to-Buy:

Get-Rich Distributor Schemes Mean Washed-Up Investment

By Sidney Margolius

WILL KOSCOT INTERPLANETARY send you into financial orbit? Might you and your friends make a living selling Bestline soaps to each other?

These are only a few of the hundreds of multilevel or pyramid-type distributorships that we have told you about before. They have involved more people with unfortunate results than any other promotion recently, reports T. E. Lyman, vice president of the Richmond, Va., Better Business Bureau.

Multi-distributorships have been especially tempting to working people and housewives seeking additional income, especially people who have suffered work cutbacks. But it is revealing to see how some supposedly experienced people have been attracted to these plans, such as businessmen, doctors, and even lawyers, a state attorney general, a marketing professor and a newspaper editor.

Typically, families are persuaded by the promoters to buy a "distributorship." The investors are assured that they can earn a five-figure income —at least. Often the investor must buy a quantity of the product.

Now some of these plans are running into legal or financial problems. Continental Marketing Associates, on which we previously reported, has been selling "distributorships" for "discount stores" which the promoters said they will open later. The investors got "purchase authority" cards which they then were supposed to give to potential purchasers, and get commissions on their purchases. The purchasers, if they did purchase, then got cards to get other people to purchase, and so on.

The only two stores that Continental ever did open, to our best knowledge, was one in Birmingham and a small one in Muscle Shoals, Ala. Even these stores reportedly have been pushed into bankruptcy by creditors.

Continental also acquired a site in Dothan, Ala., for a store. Its president said in an affidavit that it would open "in June 1969." But by late 1970, Robert Renwick, manager of the Birmingham BBB, told me no building even had been erected.

Similarly, a Georgia grand jury complained that Continental had sold founderships in Albany, Ga., for 14 months and had not begun construction on a store there. In fact, by August 1970 the company's activities in Georgia had virtually ceased, James W. Stephens, manager of the Atlanta BBB, reported.

ANOTHER NATIONWIDE promotion has been for Koscot "Kosmetics," including mink oil, described as "the most precious of kreams." It is certainly one of the most expensive kreams. But it has no more kosmetic effectiveness than any of the other commonly-used facial oils. (Minks, themselves, have very hairy faces.)

One woman who attended a Koscot recruiting meeting at my request reported: "It was like a revival meeting. The recruiters were mostly young fellows in their early 20s. They had a rapid-fire sales talk accompanied by a lot of activity such as pulling their ties off, flipping off their jackets, tossing chalk into the air. They talked fast, writing on the blackboard and erasing rapidly. They drew pyramids of various ranks of sellers and distributors, and had you making $100,000 in six months. The whole performance was an insult to my intelligence."

In actuality, of 1,600 Koscot distributors in New York State, only 79 earned more than $5,000 in 1970, Frances Cerra, Newsday's enterprising consumer reporter, revealed. In that state Koscot agreed to a court order directing the company, among other restrictions on its program, to offer distributors their money back.

Other states that have acted to restrict Koscot include North Carolina, Maryland, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, New Mexico and Louisiana.

The "Bestline Marketing System" is another multi-distributor plan selling cleaning products. In Wisconsin alone, its attorney general says, in two years more than 2,000 people invested almost $3 million in distributorships and mandatory inventory purchases.

State officials pointed out that if the recruiting plan worked as the company claimed, with the original investor recruiting 48 distributors in two months and they did the same, in ten months there would be three million distributors stemming from that original investor. As a result of the state's legal action, Bestline did change its marketing plan.

Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius

LONG YEARS of service to the Newspaper Guild and its Wilkes-Barre Local 120 won the local's Stanley Kupstas Memorial Award for Joseph M. Walsh, retired editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News and former ANG vice president, now ill in a Wilkes-Barre hospital. Local Pres. John J. Wallace, left, presents the award to Walsh's wife, Agnes, shown with her daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Powell, and son, Phillip Walsh.

Hunger in America:

20% of Population Suffers Malnutrition

IT IS HARD for many Americans to realize that some people go hungry in this country. But hunger does exist, despite the indisputable fact that there is "enough food available for every American to eat well."

What the extent of hunger—and of malnutrition—is and what should be done about it are explored in a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, Hunger In America, by Maxwell S. Stewart.

"Hunger, and particularly malnutrition," Stewart writes, "is a complex phenomenon in America. The number . . . who are malnourished has been estimated at from 10 to 20 million. The reasons . . . are varied. Many, undoubtedly most, of the hungry and malnourished are poor. . . . But . . . many families, regardless of income, lack knowledge of the basic facts of diet [and] suffer from poor food habits. Finally, at least some of the responsibility must rest with food processors who have the power and the knowledge to provide more nourishing food and fuller information about it but have failed to do so."

Stewart reports several telling instances of hunger found among the poor and the elderly and the very young, and adds: "Since hunger and malnutrition are usually associated with poverty, the hungry children also suffer from a number of other handicaps such as bad housing, inferior education, and frequent illness. It is difficult to disassociate the effects of hunger from the effects of these other handicapping influences." Further, as Dr. Charles Lowe, chairman of the Committee on Nutrition of the American Academy of Pediatrics, has expressed it: "There is no evidence that feeding people makes them smart, but it is indisputable that hunger makes them dull."

Over the years, the federal government has developed two basic programs for feeding the poor. Stewart describes the operation, and the limitations, of free surplus foods distribution and of the food stamp program, "which permits recipients of welfare and other low-income families to purchase food coupons redeemable for a greater value at participating grocery stores."

BUT NOT ONLY the poor suffer from malnutrition. A 1968 Dept. of Agriculture survey—covering all sections of the country and all income groups—found that 20 percent of the population had a nutritionally poor diet.

Why should this be so? Among the reasons Stewart considers are sectional and cultural food patterns; recent changes in eating habits affecting a large part of the population—especially coffee breaks and snacks of filling but not particularly nutritious foods; and the lack of enrichment of many foods. Why, Stewart asks, doesn't the food industry develop for domestic distribution—as has been done for developing countries—"low-cost nutritionally balanced foods—with taste appeal"?

Stewart discusses how the food stamp program can be strengthened and the need for a greatly expanded school lunch program, set up in a way that "would avoid the stigma of poverty and would assure all children of at least two nutritious meals a day."

As a back-up to better programs of nutrition education, more uniform and informative labels of all foods is urged. One recommendation is that "food advertisers devote 15 percent of their budgets to public service nutrition advertising."

Reviewing all the elements needed to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, Stewart concludes: "Hunger is not a problem that will . . . . be solved by increasing food production. That has already been achieved without a noticeable diminution of the problem. It is not simply a matter of education. . . . Hunger is intimately associated with poverty, and the causes of poverty are deeply imbedded in the structure of our society. But we cannot wait for a restructuring of society. . . . We have the food; we must take simple and direct steps . . . to see to it that the food is made available to the hungry. To do this, we must, indeed, treat hunger as an immediate 'national emergency.' "

Hunger in America is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Human Financial Inadequacy More Embarrassing Than Sex

By Jane Goodsell

I KNOW a psychiatrist who says that his patients nowadays talk without the slightest embarrassment about the most intimate details of their sex lives, but they blush and stammer when they discuss their finances. Money, he claims, is so fraught with taboos and inhibitions that most people consider it too personal.

What's needed, I guess, is a survey like the Kinsey report to clear the air and help us to realize that other people, too, have their funny little monetary ways. As Masters & Johnson brought impotence into the open, so might this report deal frankly with financial inadequacy in the human species.

Lord knows, I'm not the one to tackle the job. I suffer from as many inhibitions as everybody else who was brought up to believe that money is not a "nice" subject for discussion. At an early age, I was taught that it is an unforgiveable breach of etiquette to ask or tell how much something cost.

As time went on, I kept my eyes and ears open, and I learned a thing or two. My big discovery was that everybody is abnormally interested in money.

And I learned other things:

That it is impossible to determine how much money someone has by how much he spends. Just as some people tell and don't kiss, others spend money they haven't got. Not all Maserati owners are solvent, and some bus riders have stock portfolios that would rate a whistle of admiration from Dun & Bradstreet.

IT IS FASHIONABLE nowadays for everybody to talk poor, but poverty is a relative thing. To some, it means that they don't know where their next Continental is coming from. Clothes aren't much of a tip-off either.

I learned that poverty seems romantic to the affluent young who claim that they don't want to be entrapped in mercenary values. I admire their idealism but I wonder at their logic. The real freedom is having enough money not to have to think about money. Too little and too much requires a lot of thought.

I have learned, too, that how people feel about money emanates from deep psychological roots, involving basic emotions about themselves, their parents, their peers and even (according to Freudian analysts) how they were toilet-trained as youngsters. Money is a very personal and emotional subject, and it is no wonder that people have so much trouble discussing it honestly.

Criteria for Professionals:

AFL-CIO Opposes Wage-Rule Revision

The AFL-CIO registered strong opposition to proposed changes in the professional criteria of the Fair Labor Standards Act that would exempt some highly paid workers from overtime and equal pay provisions of the wage-hour law.

Federation Economist Rudolph Oswald's testimony at a public hearing of the Labor-Dept.'s Wage Hour Division covered the status of paramedical and data processing employes, outside salesmen and highly paid technicians.

Oswald said that some workers in historically low-paying jobs could be excluded from federal wage-hour protections if arbitrary wage levels were used as the criteria for professionalism.

As an example, he compared the wages of janitors in the city of Chicago ($76 to $172 a week) to those of computer systems analysts in the same city ($140 to $280 a week).

"In other words, some janitors are paid more than some computer systems analysts" because, Oswald said, "wages are a continuum within any occupation as reported for a specific community, with considerable overlap between various types of occupations.

"If the criteria were established solely on the basis of earnings, some janitors would be excluded from coverage of the act."

He noted that maintenance electricians in Chicago are paid $112 to $280 a week.

"This hardly seems to offer any basis for exclusion of so-called high paid occupations as professionals."

The AFL-CIO has supported the present criteria contained in the regulations for defining a professional job: one that requires knowledge of an advanced type, knowledge in a field of science and learning, and knowledge acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study.

The regulations also stipulate that the work must require the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance and that the work be predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual or physical work.

"These regulations were basically developed over 30 years ago," Oswald observed. "They have been tested in the courts and not found wanting. They have been reviewed by Congress, and in 1966, as Congress substantially amended the act, they left this section intact except for adding references to academic administrative personnel and teachers in elementary and secondary schools."

In the health field, the AFL-CIO supports the definition of learned professions as those requiring a master's degree plus licensing by an appropriate professional association.

Oswald noted as an example that master's degrees are required of social workers for membership in the National Association of Social Workers. For a beginning job as a speech pathologist or audiologist, most states require a master's degree.

Other jobs, such as radiological technologist and other technologists cannot be considered bona fide professional occupations, Oswald said, if one applies the test contained in the regulations. He added:

"An analysis of wages actually paid in hospitals in 1969 indicates that technicians are not professionals, but rather highly paid craftsmen. Hospitals in Denver, Los Angeles and Atlanta—three cities chosen at random—paid their maintenance electricians and stationary engineers in the same salary range as they paid dietitians, medical librarians, medical record librarians, medical technologists, medical therapists and X-ray technicians."

On the application of the professional exemption to the data processing field, Oswald testified that there can be no single use of job titles as a criterion.

He said that the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its Area Wage Survey analyzes wages paid three classes of computer operators, three of computer programmers, and three of computer systems analysts, and that the highest class of analyst does not meet the wage-hour law's definition of professional.

In regard to outside salesmen, the AFL-CIO proposed a weekly earnings test similar to one already included in the wage-hour law.

This would mean that before an outside salesman's job could qualify for an exemption from the act, it would have to pay at least 1.5 times the minimum hourly rate under the act.

"With the current emphasis on elimination of poverty, the income of an outside salesman—in order to be exempted from the minimum wage and overtime requirements—should amount to at least $96 a week," Oswald said.

LEGAL PROTECTIONS are favored by women in lower-paying jobs such as these women factory workers. Women in higher-paying occupations—who usually are exempt from the laws—tend to view them as restrictive and favor an equal-rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Protective Laws for Women Held More Effective Than Rights Clause

The "women's liberation" movement would be better advised to direct its efforts toward protective legislation for women instead of an equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

This is the view of Doris Gibson Hardesty, a former staff member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, writing in the January edition of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Mrs. Hardesty charts the history of the proposed equal rights amendment first born in 1923, and concentrates on the stormy fight for enactment in the 91st Congress. For the first time in its long history, it was passed by the House—350-15. But it never got to the Senate floor.

The author suggests that such an amendment to the Constitution could very well open the door to exploitation and misuse of the majority of working women—who at least enjoy some protective legislation.

"The argument that it is easier to extend or amend existing laws, rather than to repeal them and create all-inclusive new ones, carries little weight with the women's movement," she writes.

"What the dispute over state protective laws comes down to is that the women in lower-paying and marginal jobs and those with family responsibilities want the protective laws continued, whereas women in higher paying blue-collar and professional jobs—most of whom are exempt from these laws anyway—consider them restrictive."

Mrs. Hardesty quotes Ruth Miller of the Clothing Workers who told a Senate committee that the real "forgotten majority" among women are the millions of women workers in the factories, fields and service industries of the nation.

Miss Miller told the senators that the leadership in support of the equal rights amendment is composed mainly of middle-class professional and semi-professional women, an infinitesimal percentage of the more than 30 million women in the work force.

Mrs. Hardesty has the figures to support that statement:

"The majority of women workers do fall into the category of lower-paying jobs. Of the 71.4 million women over the age of 16 in the United States today, 30.5 million are in the work force. Women comprise 38 percent of all workers.

"According to the Dept. of Labor statistics in 1969, women employed year-round and full-time earned 58 percent of the median pay earned by men."

The author points out that 20 percent of the women who work full time make less than $3,000 a year while only 8 percent of men working full time make that little. And only 3 percent of the women workers earn more than $10,000 annually, compared to 28 percent of the men.

"There is little doubt that economic inequities exist," notes Mrs. Hardesty. "But elimination of protective laws for women won't cure the problem, nor will a constitutional amendment."

Among those opposing the amendment in the 91st Congress were the AFL-CIO and a number of its unions with large female memberships: the Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Communications Workers, Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and the Meat Cutters.

"The traditional supporters of the amendment from among business and professional women's organizations had new allies," Mrs. Hardesty writes.

"The largest of the new groups and one of the most outspoken is the National Organization of Women (NOW), founded in 1966 by Betty Friedan. Miss Friedan, author of 'The Feminine Mystique,' seeks to liberate women from what she maintains is the slave mentality found in following women's traditional role of wife and mother."

ILO Urged to Study Social Impact Of Big Multi-National Metal Firms

Geneva—A full-scale study by the International Labor Organization of the impact of multi-national corporations on the lives of workers was urged by the ILO Metal Trades Committee at a 27-nation conference here.

A resolution urged the ILO Governing Body to have a survey made to determine the influence of the corporate giants of the metal trades on "conditions of work and life and industrial relations."

In making the request, the conference noted the "responsibility of the management of multi-nation corporations to recognize and respect the overall economic and social interests and social policies of the countries in which they operate."

The two-week conference, the ninth such meeting of the ILO's Metal Trades Committee, brought together 220 worker, employer and government delegates. It also adopted a proposal for creation of a special tri-partite group of experts to review the progress of the ILO in the metal trades field.

In another series of resolutions, the delegates called for ILO action to protect the health of the metal trades worker by combatting on-the-job pollution—caused by gas, radiation, noise, dust and other hazards.

The Governing Body was urged to take additional steps to insure that the international standards laid down by the ILO on working conditions, trade union rights and free collective bargaining are effectively applied in the metal trades throughout the world.

There was no repetition during the conference of Communist-bloc anti-American propaganda tactics.

"There appeared to be a general awareness that the U.S. delegation was not prepared to stand for any nonsense," said Ben Sharman, special representative of the Machinists.

"Delegates and ILO officials alike showed . . . that everyone was conscious of the U.S. stand against misuse of the organization," he said.

Sharman and Herman Rabhan of the Auto Workers' International Affairs Dept., were the worker members of the U.S. delegation. Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the 121-nation ILO, attended the sessions as representative of the worker members of the Governing Body.

Sharman also served as the worker delegates' spokesman on the conference committee dealing with vocational training.

He expressed satisfaction with the recognition of the need for "broad-based" programs that enable workers to adapt to changing conditions.

"Vocational training is not an end in itself," the conference stressed, "but a means of developing a person's occupational capacities and of integrating him into society."

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Chicago Trades President Dies

Chicago—Thomas J. Murray, president of the Chicago & Cook County Building & Construction Trades Dept., died here Feb. 11 at the age of 79.

Murray was also president of Local 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and had ben a delegate to every IBEW convention since 1919.

He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Education since 1958 and its vice president for 10 years. His own high school diploma was earned by attending night classes for eight years while working during the day.

Among his many civic activities were leadership roles in American Red Cross and Community Fund campaigns.

BRAC's Ligon, 64, Dies in Houston

Houston—David A. Ligon, vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks since 1963 and a member of the union's national negotiating committee in recent wage talks, died here after a heart attack at 64. He became ill while negotiating in Washington and was under intensive care in a Houston hospital until his death.

A native of San Marcos, Tex., Ligon began a 45-year career as a clerk on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Later he moved to Kingsville, Tex., where he joined the union. Elected to local posts, he later served as division chairman, first assistant general chairman for the MP's Gulf district, and in 1955 became general chairman for the union on that railroad.

Ligon is survived by his wife Irene and three children. He was buried after services in the South Main Baptist Church here.

BIG-CITY MAYORS meet with House Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Hale Boggs to press the campaign for early passage of a public service jobs program. From left: Mayors Kevin White of Boston, James Tate of Philadelphia and John Lindsay of New York, Albert and Boggs. Along with other mayors of large cities, they also testified at Senate hearings on the job-creating legislation.

Revenue-Sharing Plan Submitted to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

down to city, county and town governments to spend as they wish.

Still to be submitted to Congress is the second half of the Administration program.

This would abolish a number of federal grant programs to states and cities, now earmarked for specific purposes, and turn over the money "without strings." Nixon has argued that local government is "closer" to the people and abandonment of federal programs is touted as the Administration version of the "power to the people" slogan.

From Vice Pres. Agnew on down, Administration officials have been dispatched to "sell" the President's program to governors, mayors, newspaper editors and other "opinion-moulders" who might be able to overcome congressional hostility.

At the Ohio state capitol for example, Agnew told a gathering of 250 local and state government representatives that the choice is between the Nixon program or nothing.

"Let's not get hung up on why it isn't bigger," he chided them. Unless they get behind the program, "the result for Ohio is going to be a big fat goose egg."

But opinions were different in the halls of Congress. Federal assumption of the full costs of public welfare programs was reportedly drawing strong support as one alternative. Quick enactment of a public service employment program—which Nixon vetoed last year—was being pushed by mayors of nearly all large cities as well as by Democratic leaders in Congress.

Both supporters and opponents of the President's plan are generally agreed that states and particularly cities aren't able to meet the growing cost of public services.

The sharp difference is whether the federal government should do more to meet national needs or whether it should in effect bow out of the picture and eventually serve largely as a tax-collection agency for state and local governments.

Anti-Filibuster Forces Press for Rule Change

Supporters of a change in the Senate rule that requires a two-thirds majority to break a filibuster will make their first effort to get a vote on the rules reform issue on Feb. 18.

Under the "Catch 22" provision of the Senate's Rule 22, it takes a two-thirds vote to end the filibuster that has kept the Senate from voting on a bipartisan motion to reduce the margin needed to close debate to three-fifths.

A majority of the Senate has cosponsored the proposed rules change, but the sponsors don't expect to get the two-thirds majority they need to force a vote on the first try.

They do hope, however, to come close enough to keep the fight going with a realistic hope of overcoming the filibuster, either by wearing down opponents or winning new converts. In the past, the Senate leadership has let the debate continue through two or three cloture attempts and then insisted that the effort be abandoned so the Senate can proceed to other business.

Apart from confirmation of several nominations and formal appointment of committees, there has been no significant legislation on the floor of either the House or the Senate.

Congress prepared to take the first of a series of scheduled holiday breaks—covering the traditional Lincoln's Birthday to Washington's Birthday recess.

The schedule set for both houses includes a five-day break for the Senate during Easter week and a 10-day respite for the House. The big new schedule change is the adoption by both the House and the Senate of a month-long summer vacation—from Aug. 7 to Sept. 7.

The adoption of the summer vacation schedule marked the formal acknowledgement that Congress is basically on a year-around schedule and that sessions lasting until late fall or early winter have become the rule rather than the exception.

Public Service Jobs Bills Get High Priority

(Continued from Page 1)

ply don't have the money to fill them.

Testifying to the urgency of the unemployment crisis, especially in the inner-city areas, were the mayors of four of the nation's five biggest cities—John V. Lindsay of New York, Richard J. Daley of Chicago, James Tate of Philadelphia and Roman Gribbs of Detroit. Also on the witness list were the mayors of Baltimore, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Boston, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Wilmington, Phoenix, Louisville, Cleveland and Newark. They appeared as the legislative committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Their opening statement declared:

"No problem is more damaging to our cities than unemployment. Unemployment destroys our tax base, increases welfare rolls and cripples retail sales. In each of our cities rising unemployment levels have begun a disastrous spiral of economic decline."

Ironically, in view of Nixon's claim that his revenue-sharing plan is a means of turning power back to local governments which are "closer" to the people, one of the largest delegations of mayors that Washington has seen came to urge Congress to enact a needed program that the President had vetoed.

A number of the mayors also met with Albert and Boggs. Albert said at his news conference that the public service jobs bill—aimed at meeting a specific problem with a specific program—could be considered one of the alternatives to the President's revenue-sharing plan.

Lockheed Cutback Costs 6,500 Jobs

Burbank, Calif. — A layoff of nearly one-fourth of all Lockheed Aircraft employes was termed a "disaster" by union officials here.

Lockheed's layoff of 6,500 workers employed on its Tristar airbus followed the financial collapse of Britain's Rolls-Royce company which had contracted to build the engine for the new plane.

The cutback at Lockheed facilities at Burbank and Palmdale included 4,000 workers represented by the Machinists. Unless the engine problem is soon resolved, the repercussions pose the threat of additional layoffs at major subcontractors of Lockheed.

Board Demands Cited:

School Strike Hits Impasse in Newark

Newark, N.J.—A breakdown in negotiations stymied efforts of the striking Newark Teachers Union to win a new contract from a Board of Education whose president refused to resume talks until all 4,000 public school teachers return to the classroom.

The union scheduled a rally Feb. 14 in the Robert Treat Hotel here to mobilize community support behind its effort for an improved contract.

The teachers, members of Local 481, voted Jan. 31 to walk out on their fourth strike in six years. The walkout was in protest of the board's emphatic refusal to discuss any contract issues except wages and fringe benefits, the local reported.

After off-and-on bargaining, union negotiators said no agreement was possible because of the board's insistence on a "rollback" of conditions won in last year's contract. That was the first agreement the union was able to negotiate after winning bargaining rights away from the Newark Teachers Association, affiliated with the National Education Association.

The major stumbling block to agreement, the local said, is a 48-page list of demands by board negotiators. The board offers a four-year agreement with no wage increases of any kind, evaluation of teachers by parents and pupils, and elimination of a contract provision for binding arbitration of grievances, the union said.

During talks that began several months ago, the board demanded that the union not only drop the arbitration clause but also any mention of class size or ways to achieve a basic union objective, more effective schools. They called such proposals an invasion of management rights, the union said.

After the walkout started, 15 teachers reporting for picket assignments were attacked by a group of youths in paramilitary uniforms outside union headquarters and suffered injuries that required hospital treatment.

AFT Pres. David Seldon offered a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the attackers. Also he called on Mayor Kenneth Gibson and State Education Commissioner Carl Marburger to close the schools to "protect teachers and students" and to insist that the Board of Education "bargain in good faith" with the union.

Local 481 won the right to represent all Newark teachers in 1969 when it ousted the NEA affiliate from its last big-city stronghold on the East Coast. It took a strike to win the union's first contract, but fines and jail sentences were ordered by the court for some 200 members.

The union's appeal from a permanent injunction handed down last year still is pending. When union members began to picket selected schools, sheriff's deputies served contempt-of-court notices on Mrs. Carole Graves, union president, and two other officers.

Mrs. Graves and two executive vice presidents, Frank Fiorito and Donald Nicholas, were released on $1,000 bond pending a hearing Feb. 11.

More than 70 teachers on a picket line at the South 8th Street School, scene of a confrontation last year between union members and some parents, were joined earlier in the week by Bayard Rustin, labor-civil rights leader. Rustin said the union's difficulties reminded him of clashes in the deep South between civil rights activists and Klan-type attackers.

Overtime Ruling Issued In N.Y. Phone Dispute

New York—An arbitrator ruled in a dispute between the Communications Workers and the New York Telephone Co. that the company has the right to transfer employes from other Bell companies on a temporary basis but must give equal opportunities for overtime work to local employes.

The dispute over the out-of-town repairmen and opportunities for overtime pay resulted in a 14-day strike which spread to 50,000 Bell workers in the state. The strikers agreed to return for binding arbitration by a panel headed by Mitchell M. Shipman, attorney-arbiter.

The Shipman panel issued an award spelling out the conditions under which management may transfer employes temporarily. Highlights are:

- All qualified crafts except installation workers in work locations with "borrowed" employes will have the opportunity to work 16 hours of overtime per week during the period of temporary imports.
- In the course of a week, no borrowed employe shall "receive more overtime opportunity than a New York Tel employe in the same classification at the same work location." If he does, the company shall "correct the equalization the following week."

The award provides that overtime be given also in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn locations where no borrowed employes work, and in some other locations.

The award improves the daily travel allowance, sets up a union-management committee to resolve daily problems prior to grievance procedure, and sets a ceiling of 650 on workers that can be imported from out-of-town locations. The company was ordered to phase out the import program by next June 19 for splicers and linemen, and by Apr. 17 for all other crafts.

Pres. John T. Renck of CWA Local 1106, Queens, was the union's panel member. He dissented from the finding that the contract gives management transfer rights but concurred in the other provisions. Charles C. Cushing, retired company vice president, concurred with Shipman in all respects.

Young Named to Legislative Post

Kenneth Young has been appointed to a newly established post of assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

Young has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative since 1965. He came to the AFL-CIO staff after having served as publicity director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Previously he was assistant publications and public relations director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and research and education director of the Insurance Workers.

New Lineups:

Key Committees In House, Senate

Many bills of special interest to union members will be considered by the House and Senate Labor Committees, the House Ways & Means Committee and its counterpart, the Senate Finance Committee. New members of the committees are indicated by an asterisk (*).

House Education & Labor

Democrats

Carl D. Perkins (Ky.), chairman
Edith Green (Ore.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)
William D. Ford (Mich.)
Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)
James H. Scheuer (N.Y.)
Lloyd Meeds (Wash.)
Phillip Burton (Calif.)
Joseph M. Gaydos (Pa.)
William Clay (Mo.)
Shirley Chisholm (N.Y.)*
Mario Biaggi (N.Y.)*
Ella T. Grasso (Conn.)*
Louise Day Hicks (Mass.)*
Romano L. Mazzoli (Ky.)*
Herman Badillo (N.Y.)*

Republicans

Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
John M. Ashbrook (Ohio)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)
John N. Erlenborn (Ill.)
John R. Dellenback (Ore.)
Marvin L. Esch (Mich.)
Edwin D. Eshleman (Pa.)
William A. Steiger (Wis.)
Earl F. Landgrabe (Ind.)
Orval Hansen (Ida.)
Earl B. Ruth (N.C.)
Edwin B. Forsythe (N.J.)*
Victor V. Veysey (Calif.)*
Jack F. Kemp (N.Y.)*
Peter A. Peyser (N.Y.)*

House Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), chairman
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)
Richard Fulton (Tenn.)
Omar Burleson (Texas)
James C. Corman (Calif.)
William J. Green (Pa.)
San M. Gibbons (Fla.)
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)
Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (La.)*

Republicans

John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Barber B. Conable, Jr. (N.Y.)
Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.)
Jerry L. Pettis (Calif.)
John J. Duncan (Tenn.)*
Donald G. Brotzman (Colo.)*

Senate Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.), chairman
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)
Thomas F. Eagleton (Mo.)
Alan Cranston (Calif.)
Harold E. Hughes (Iowa)
Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)
Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.)
Robert W. Packwood (Ore.)*
Robert Taft, Jr. (Ohio)*
J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Md.)*

Senate Finance

Democrats

Russell B. Long (La.), chairman
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.)
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)
Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Va.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)*

Republicans

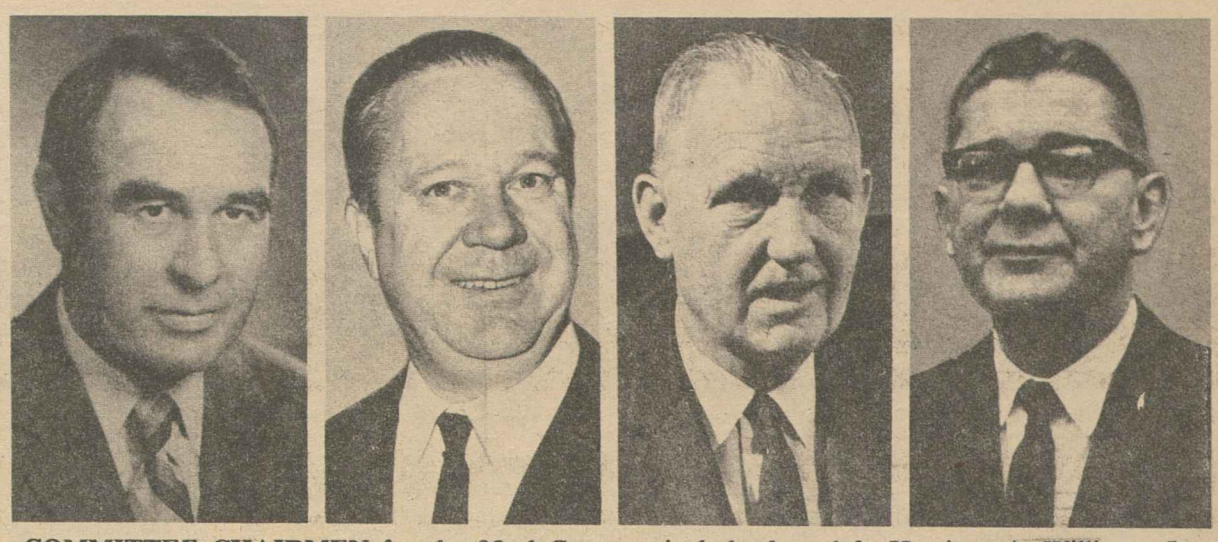
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Jack Miller (Iowa)
Len B. Jordan (Ida.)
Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)
Clifford P. Hansen (Wyo.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)*

Meany Asks Speed on Black Lung Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called for prompt action on proposals to amend the Coal Mine Health & Safety Act's criteria for determining whether state workmen's compensation laws provide adequate coverage for pneumoconiosis—black lung disease.

In a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Meany requested that the proposed regulations be published as early as possible.

"Prompt action concerning this matter is essential if the 49 state legislatures meeting this year are to be given an opportunity to enact the state legislation needed for implementation of the new federal law," Meany said.



COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN for the 92nd Congress include, from left: Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Senate Labor Committee; Russell B. Long (D-La.), Senate Finance Committee; Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), House Labor Committee, and Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), House Ways & Means Committee.

Congress Gets Eight New Chairmen, Political Lines Show Little Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Veterans Affairs—This newly-created committee will be headed by Vance Hartke (Ind.). The ranking Republican is Strom Thurmond (S.C.).

The following House committees have new chairmen this year:

Armed Services—F. Edward Hebert (La.) replaces the late L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.).

Government Operations—Chet Holifield (Calif.) replaces the late William L. Dawson (Ill.)

Public Works—John A. Blatnik (Minn.) succeeds George H. Fallon (Md.), a primary election casualty.

House Administration—Wayne L. Hays (Ohio) replaces Samuel N. Friedel (Md.), another primary election victim.

In the House, conservatives retained strong influence on two of the most powerful committees—Ways & Means, which has legislative jurisdiction over a broad range of tax-related bills, and Appropriations, which allocates the money to fund programs Congress has approved.

There was a conservative pick-up in the closely-divided Ways & Means Committee, with the election of Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., as the Democratic replacement for Hale Boggs, the new House majority leader. Both are from Louisiana but Waggonner's COPE record of 7 "right" and 46 "wrong" votes contrasts with the 82 "right" and 20 "wrong" votes of Boggs.

In the Appropriations Committee, however, there was a significant liberal gain which holds out the hope of an eventual change in the committee's traditional conservative domination.

The committee is the largest in Congress and last year had 30 Democrats and 21 Republicans. Its power is parcelled out in 13 subcommittees headed by senior members, each with seldom-challenged authority over allocations of money for government programs in its jurisdiction.

This year the Democratic leadership decided, reportedly over the strong protest of conservative Committee Chairman George H. Mahon of Texas, to enlarge the committee to 33 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

Combined with existing vacancies, this created six Democratic and three Republican spots to be filled. Republicans named conservatives with a combined COPE voting record of 10 "right" and 74 "wrong" votes. But two of the appointees were replacements for equally conservative congressmen defeated for re-election.

Democrats named five northern liberals and a moderate southerner, with a combined voting record of 113 "right" and 17 "wrong" votes. Their influence will be minimal at first but will be increasingly felt as they move up the seniority ladder in the years ahead.

A small group of liberal Democrats and Republicans attempted to challenge the tradition of party responsibility for committee assignments by seeking to block the formal election of John L. McMillan (S.C.) to another term as chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

A much larger group had fought the designation of McMillan in the Democratic caucus, where he won out by only a 126-96 vote.

Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) argued that the national interest justified a departure from the custom that each party choose its committee members and the majority party designates the chairman, without contest on the floor.

Most Democratic liberals who had opposed McMillan in caucus balked at this move and warned that once the principle of party responsibility was broken, a conservative coalition of Republicans and Democrats could use the same device to freeze out liberals.

The attempt to block the election of McMillan was overwhelmingly rejected on a procedural vote, 258-32. Only 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans supported the effort.

Struck Furniture Firm Ordered to Open Talks

Austin, Tex.—A court order directing the Economy Furniture Co. to negotiate a contract with the Upholsterers was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a "hard-earned victory" for 280 strikers who have been walking a picket line for 26 months.

"We congratulate you," Meany said in a message read to a union rally at the Montopolis Community Center here by Santo Ruiz, who helped organize the Economy plant in 1968 and is now a representative of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

"We are confident," Meany wrote, that the decision of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans "will shortly lead to successful negotiations and a sound contract."

In the meantime, he said, "we support the efforts of your local and international union and continue to urge all union publications to take note of your plight." He urged AFL-CIO members everywhere to support the "landmark struggle for human justice."

Two years ago the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted unanimously to support UIU Local 456 and to condemn the refusal of Pres. Milton Smith of Economy Furniture to bargain with the union after it won a representation election in 1968.

The vote in the National Labor Relations Board election was 252 for the UIU, 83 against. Smith filed objections, which were overruled, and the union was certified as legal bargaining agent on Oct. 14, 1968.

Smith filed exceptions and his employes walked out in protest against his delaying strategy. That was on Nov. 27, 1968, and the case has pursued the usual slow legal course ever since.

Three appeals court judges on Jan. 27 sustained the labor board's decision in 1970 that the strike was an unfair labor practice strike caused by company tactics, that Smith must reinstate the strikers, dismissing strikebreakers if necessary, and negotiate with the union. The court granted the NLRB request that the order be enforced.

The rally here brought together the labor, civic and Mexican-American communities which have made the strikers' cause their own. Pledges of continued support for a "Don't Buy Economy" campaign came from speakers including Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers, Treas. Leon Forman of the Upholsterers, Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans of the Texas AFL-CIO and a dozen others.

Travis County Commissioner Richard Moya introduced Chavez, who told the audience of 6,000 "you supported us in California" in the grape and lettuce strikes "and we will support you" until a contract is won.

After the rally Chavez led pickets at the Economy plant and a store of Montgomery Ward & Co., which the union identified as a major retailer of Economy furniture. Then Chavez and Evans and others met with Gov. Preston Smith. The governor listened to the visitors but was non-committal in his views, the union men said later.

Dispatchers Elect Paull Secretary-Treasurer

The Air Line Dispatchers announced the election of George A. Paull, United Air Lines dispatcher at Dulles International Airport, as secretary-treasurer for a term ending Dec. 31, 1972. He succeeds James B. Boyd, who was not a candidate for re-election.

Pres. Robert E. Commerce said Paull, 49, has been a member of the union for nearly 25 years.

Added Spending and Taxes Proposed:

Nixon Seeks Wider Controls To Improve Nation's Ecology

Pres. Nixon outlined the Administration's 1971 version of an environmental program that offers some new and and some old approaches to curb air, water and land pollution and enlarges on proposals he made last year.

Several key elements of the program listed in an 18-page message to Congress include:

- Strict enforcement of air pollution control standards with taxes imposed on sulphur oxide emissions and leaded gasolines.
- Increased public spending for sewage treatment plants.
- A crackdown on the misuse of pesticides.
- A national land use policy.
- Controls on ocean dumping.
- Regulation of noise pollution.

Nixon said he would ask Congress to allow the federal government to charge anyone who pollutes the air with sulphur oxide. The funds derived from the fees would be used to expand environmental programs.

Russel E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, said that sulphur oxide is "probably the single most serious pollutant in the atmosphere today." It causes an estimated $8 billion in damage every year to health, crops and industry, he added. Electric power and public utility plants are the most common producers of sulphur oxide.

The President also said he would again propose a tax on leaded gasolines to make unleaded or low-leaded gasolines less expensive to use. Nixon, however, did not specify how the revenue from the added gasoline taxes would be used.

To cut down on water pollution, the President said, appropriations of $2 billion for each of the next three years will be proposed for the construction of waste treatment facilities, with state and local governments contributing an equal amount.

A bill introduced a week earlier by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) calls for annual federal appropriations of $2.5 billion for the next five years under a similar 50-50 matching basis with the states and cities.

The combined expenditures under the Muskie plan would be $25 billion over five years versus $12 billion over three years in the Administration plan.

The President's message also seeks authority for the head of the Environmental Protection Agency to levy fines of $25,000 a day on violators of water quality standards and to seek court-imposed fines of up to $50,000 a day for repeated violations.

Nixon also urged stricter controls on the use of dangerous pesticides, to be regulated by the EPA, including authority to ban their sale and use.

Streamlining of the existing pesticide law, which mainly oversees the registration and labeling requirements, was urged by Nixon since "there is no authority to deal with the actual use of pesticides."

The national land use policy is linked to a $100 million federal appropriation over the next five years with the states matching that amount.

The objectve is to "encourage states, in cooperation with local governments, to plan for and regulate major developments affecting the growth and the use of critical land areas." Nixon said.

These areas include land around airports, highway interchanges, major recreational areas and new communities. States failing to take action on the program by 1974 would be ineligible for future land use grants.

The President also called for a federal-state program to control environmental damage from mining. States that currently have no such regulations would have to adopt laws on the reclamation of land used for strip mining and underground mining, including acid-mine drainage. If the states do not act, the federal government would step in.

A national policy would also be established to place "strict limits on ocean disposal of any materials harmful to the environment" and requiring EPA permits for dumping in the oceans, rivers or Great Lakes.

The President announced that legislation will be introduced to set noise standards on transportation, construction "and many other sources" that disturb people "and can produce deafness and other health affects."

Nixon also noted that he has requested a $200 million appropriation "to begin a new program for the acquisition and development of additional park lands in urban areas."

"Merely acquiring land for open space and recreation in not enough," he stressed. "We must bring parks to where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas."

Surplus federal properties would be turned over to state and local governments without cost for this purpose, he said.

He also said he would seek full funding of the Land & Water Conservation Fund at $380 million, with $280 million of it to be used by states and localities for parks and recreation areas near major cities.

While expressing concern about power shortages that affected wide parts of the country last year, Nixon said there must be a plan to balance the demands for an adequate power supply and environmental protection.

He called for a law that would regulate the location of power plants and require electric utilities to submit to state or regional agencies 10-year projections of power and facilities requirements.

The agencies would give preliminary clearance for power plant sites and transmission line routes five years before construction starts. Specific plans would be certified two years in advance of construction. Public hearing would have to be held at both the five-year and two-year periods.

'We're Off!'

Arkansas First to Meet Jobless Aid Standards

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas has updated its unemployment compensation law to increase benefits to two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage and extend coverage to thousands of additional workers.

The sweeping changes in the jobless aid program enacted by the legislature cap a long campaign by the Arkansas State AFL-CIO. Gov. Dale Bumpers signed the legislation Feb. 3.

The action makes Arkansas the first state to completely implement the provisions called for by the federal Employment Security Amendments of 1970. And only one other state—Hawaii—currently has a benefit ceiling meeting the standard of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

Jobless benefits will be boosted in Arkansas from the current 50 percent of the state's average weekly wage in two steps: to 60 percent effective July 1 and to 66⅔ percent July 1, 1973.

Weekly wages in the state averaged $99 in 1969, the last year that complete statistics are available. That level is somewhat higher now.

With the enactment of the law, many workers not previously covered for unemployment compensation will now be eligible for jobless benefits.

The extended coverage will take in agricultural processing workers, route salesmen and agent drivers, employes of state hospitals, colleges and universities, workers employed by nonprofit organizations, and workers employed overseas by American-owned firms.

Although much of the extended coverage is required by the new federal legislation, the Arkansas program goes beyond the federal requirements. For example, the federal law calls for states to protect workers in nonprofit establishments that have four or more employes. But the Arkansas law applies to nonprofit organizations that have one or more workers for at least 10 days of a calendar year.

The legislation also improves the financing of the state compensation program by increasing the taxable wage base.

With the law becoming effective July 1, Arkansas beats the federal deadline on extending jobless benefits by six months.

2-13-71

Unemployment Highest in Decade With 5.4 Million Seeking Work

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks dropped to 2.3 million from 2.4 million in December, but those out of work 27 weeks or longer jumped from 334,000 to 413,000 in January.

Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate declined for all major categories of workers—adult men, adult women and teenagers, the BLS said.

The rate for men 20 and older dipped from 4.6 percent in December to 4.3 percent. For adult women, the rate was 5.7 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent below December. Unemployment for teenagers was down two-tenths of 1 percent in January to 17.6 percent.

While the jobless rate for white-collar workers dropped three-tenths of 1 percent to 3.5 percent, the blue-collar rate was down only one-tenth of 1 percent to 7.6 percent.

Joblessness for white workers at 5.6 percent, and Negroes, 9.5 percent, showed no change from December.

Declines in the seasonally adjusted jobless rates were noted in most major industries, the BLS said, despite an actual reduction in employment in all sectors.

The jobless rate in manufacturing was at 7.2 percent in January, down from 7.6 percent the month earlier, with an eight-tenths of 1 percent decline in the durable goods sector and a one-tenth of 1 percent drop in nondurable goods.

Unemployment in contract construction was 11.2 percent, down eight-tenths of 1 percent from December. In wholesale and retail trade the rate was 6.1 percent, down six-tenths of 1 percent.

Joblessness rose five-tenths of 1 percent in transportation and utilities to 4.6 percent and one-tenth of 1 percent in finance and service industries to 5 percent.

Overall nonfarm payroll employment declined 1.7 million from December to 69.5 million. Because this was a smaller drop than usual for the month, seasonal adjustments resulted in an increase of 225,000 to 70.5 million.

Most of the gain came in retail trade, where employment returned to the October 1970 level after dropping sharply in November and December.

Manufacturing employment at 18.8 million, dipped slightly, and contract construction dropped 85,000 to 3.2 million in January.

Since January 1970, total nonfarm payroll employment has declined 475,000, the BLS said. A 1.2 million drop in manufacturing was partly offset by a 725,000 net increase in other industries. The largest portion of the decline in manufacturing occurred in the durable goods industries, where employment plunged 900,000, a drop of 8 percent.

The workweek for nonsupervisory employes on nonfarm payrolls declined to 36.7 hours in January from 37 hours the month earlier. But after seasonal adjustment, this represented an increase of two-tenths of 1 hour to 37.1 hours.

In manufacturing, the average workweek rose one-tenth of an hour to 39.7 hours seasonally adjusted—still six-tenths of an hour below January 1970.

Factory overtime in January also was up one-tenth of an hour at 2.7 hours, yet six-tenths of an hour below the year-ago month.

Average weekly earnings in the year since January 1970 rose $6.09 or 5.2 percent, the BLS reported. It noted, however, that the December-to-December increase of 3.8 percent had been more than wiped out by the 1970 rise in consumer prices of 5.5 percent, leaving a 1.6 percent decline in real wages.

CWA Members Vote Union Shop

Madison, Wis.—The way was cleared for the Communications Workers of America to negotiate a union shop with the Wisconsin Telephone Co. as the result of a vote conducted by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board.

Under Wisconsin law, no union security clause may be negotiated unless a majority of the unit's members vote for it and two-thirds of those eligible cast ballots.

The CWA members easily exceeded both requirements. Of 7,714 eligible employes, 6,463 cast ballots and 5,204 voted for the union shop. Edward V. Peil, CWA's Wisconsin director, said 85 percent of those eligible cast ballots, with 80 percent of them voting "yes."

IUE Whirlpool Strikers Okay New Contract

Evansville, Ind.—Striking members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers stayed out for 16 weeks to win what the IUE called a "catchup" raise and other contract improvements from the Whirlpool Corp.

Union negotiators refused to approve a company offer made after more than 50 meetings called by federal mediators, but agreed to report it to the strikers. They voted, 2,970 to 2,019, to accept improvements valued at about $1.05 an hour and returned to work.

The new 40-month agreement provides a wage increase of 40 cents an hour now, with another 5 cents in June. An additional 10 percent raise goes to 600 skilled craftsmen. All workers get 20 cents more an hour in the second contract year, 20 cents additional in the third year, and a final boost of 10 cents in the final four months.

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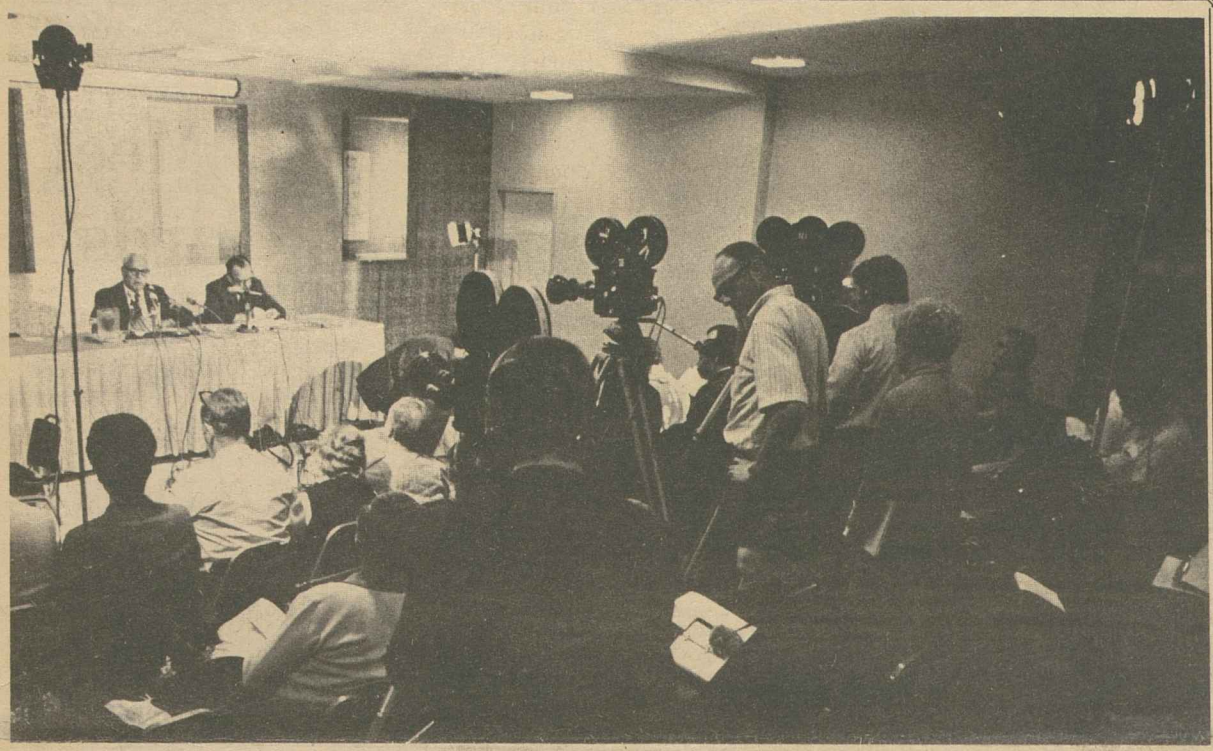
Council Presses Challenge To Major Nixon Programs



NEWSMEN QUESTION AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press conference following a session of the federation's Executive Council, and television cameras record the event. The council is holding its mid-winter meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Cites Alternatives To Answer Needs

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla—Major Nixon Administration proposals on revenue sharing, welfare reforms and government reorganization were sharply challenged by the AFL-CIO and a series of specific alternatives were spelled out to meet the nation's pressing needs.

In the opening sessions of the winter meeting of the federation's Executive Council here at the Americana Hotel, the 35 members carefully reviewed the major White House programs and said they would not do.

On the Administration's high-priority revenue-sharing program the council urged "complete rejection," saying "we are firmly convinced that such no-strings money will not add one federal penny to the money available to the states and localities." The council spelled out in detail a nine-point program that would bring important and immediate results to the hard-pressed local governments. **(Story, this page.)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters at a press conference that the revenue-sharing was a "gimmick" of sorts proposed by an Administration that has failed to do the things that the country needs.

He applied the "gimmick" description also to the President's proposal for government reorganization, termed by the council as "at best a mistake." Meany said it serves no particular purpose and that the present structure properly financed and directed can do the necessary job. (Story, Page 3.)

On welfare reform the council called for "substantial improvement" in the Administration's program and made it clear that the AFL-CIO would not support a measure that did not protect welfare recipients from job and wage exploitation. **(Story, Page 4.)**

The council made clear also its opposition to the budget proposals of the Administration on aid to education, and especially the block grant approach, as a "blatant effort to repeal" a wide range of federal aid programs. **(Story, Page 5.)**

It sharply criticized the Nixon Administration's renewed call for anti-strike legislation in transportation-linked industries. Labor is opposed to compulsory arbitration "no matter how novel the disguise," the council said. **(Story, Page 3.)**

And in statements on nursing homes and veterans hospitals, the council exposed shameful conditions in both and called for immediate correction, including more funds for the VA hospitals than the Administration had proposed.

(Continued on Page 3)

Steelworkers' Pact Cracks Can Combine

The Steelworkers won their first contract in 1971 bargaining by breaking through a four-company container industry combine to achieve a settlement with the National Can Corp.

The terms include an unlimited cost-of-living escalator clause, guaranteed to give workers at least 12.5 cents an hour in 1972 and again in 1973.

Three other firms in the industry's once-solid Big Four were struck when they failed to improve a combined offer before their contracts expired at 12:01 a.m. Feb. 15. They are the American Can Co., Continental Can Co. and Crown, Cork & Seal Co., with 33,000 union-represented employees.

(Continued on Page 12)

Rejects Revenue-Sharing:

Labor Offers Plan To Aid Cities, States

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor called for a massive step-up in federal aid to cities and states, but warned against dismantling successful programs under the guise of revenue sharing.

To meet the "urgent and immediate need" of local and state governments, the AFL-CIO Executive Council proposed:

- Full federal funding of existing grant-in-aid programs—a step that would immediately channel an additional $6 billion into cities and states. That action alone would bring in more new money than they receive under the Administration's revenue-sharing plan.
- Quick enactment of a new program of federal grants to states and cities to create public-service jobs.

"This is realistic revenue sharing," the Executive Council said, "which would substantially reduce unemployment and allow the states and localities to meet community needs."

- Federal assumption of the full costs of public welfare. This would channel federal funds "where the need is greatest."
- A federal tax credit for state income tax payments, in place of deducting such taxes from taxable income.

This would encourage states to make more effective use of income taxes and would be a form of revenue-sharing since there would be no restrictions on how the states use their tax revenue.

The revenue proposals were part of a nine-point program advanced by the council as an alternative to the Administration proposal **(Text, Page 7.)**

Other recommendations included tax reform at all levels of government, new financing methods such as a federal Urban Bank to provide low-interest loans for housing, transit and other community facilities, and consolidation of local government units.

The council called for a "careful review" of the existing program of federal grants for specific purposes.

(Continued on Page 2)

President Seeks Power To Settle Rail Dispute

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pres. Nixon asked Congress to give him emergency powers to block a railroad strike in current contract negotiations which have already produced settlements for three unions and progress toward settlement by a fourth.

The President sought a joint resolution of Congress granting him the authority as he submitted a report on the government's mediation efforts in the dispute involving 500,000 railroad workers.

Legislation enacted by Congress Dec. 10 broke a brief walkout by union members and barred any strikes or lockouts before Mar. 1. Contract terms have since been accepted by the Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. The Railway & Airline Clerks have reached tentative agreement.

The fourth union, the United Transportation Union, resumed

(Continued on Page 11)

Nursing Home Abuses Spur Demand for Action

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Government action to enforce humane minimum standards and upgrade the performance of the nation's nursing homes was demanded by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

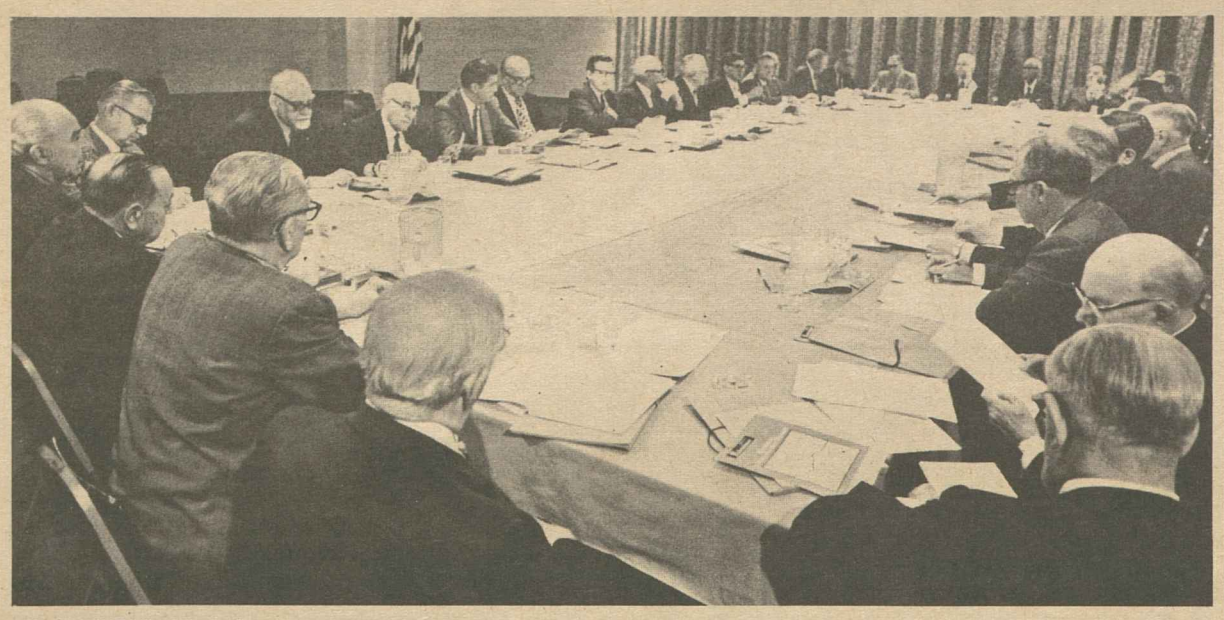
The council declared that it was "shocked and ashamed" at the abuses prevalent in nursing homes "where all too often helpless and desperate people seeking refuge have found only heartless indifference, cruelty, neglect and financial exploitation."

The federation spelled out an eight-point program to correct "these atrocious cruelties and abuses of public and private funds" including inspection, minimum standards, licensing of administrators, fire and safety standards, planned programs of rehabilitation, encouragement of non-profit institutions and gradual phasing out of the profit-motivated homes.

The quality of service in nursing homes can be upgraded, the council said, by providing decent wages and working conditions along with adequate training programs.

"Any program that spends nearly $2 billion of public funds must be controlled and decent standards must be enforced to insure that patients will receive adequate care," the council said. "The AFL-CIO strongly opposes the use of federal funds to finance unregulated nursing homes that fall short of meeting humane standards."

(Continued on Page 2)



LABOR'S PROGRAM for the 92nd Congress was discussed and adopted during the mid-winter session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The council is the federation's governing body between biennial conventions.

Rejects Revenue-Sharing:

Labor Offers Plan To Aid Cities, States

(Continued from Page 1)

The aim, it said, should be elimination of overlapping, increased efficiency, and simplified procedures for state and local officials. But, the council statement stressed, "the purposes, performance standards and requirements of the programs" should be preserved.

Cities and states would be in better financial shape today, the council noted, if the Nixon Administration hadn't opposed "full funding or even 'adequate funding" of federal grant-in-aid programs.

The President repeatedly vetoed appropriations bills providing additional money for these programs, and also vetoed last year's manpower bill which would have launched a public service jobs program.

Against this background, the council sharply challenged the Administration's current two-part proposal for revenue sharing.

Under the "general revenue-sharing" plan, the federal government would hand over about $5 billion a year to the states with no "strings" on how the money could be used.

"The AFL-CIO urges complete rejection of this proposal," the council declared. "We are firmly convinced that such no-strings money will not add one federal penny to the money available to the states and localities. It will merely be a substitute for the full funding of existing programs, which could quickly provide the state and local governments with at least $6 billion of additional federal funds rather than $5 billion."

The statement added that "there is no reason to believe that each of the 50 states and 81,000 cities, boroughs, townships and school districts is in a better position to weigh and balance national priority needs and use federal funds to meet them more effectively and efficiently."

As to the Administration's still vague "special revenue-sharing" proposal, the council noted that it apparently contemplates dismantling scores of existing programs and replacing them with six broad functional areas with little supervision over how the money is spent.

"We fail to see how this experiment will ease the financial burden of state and local governments," the council said. "Moreover, we see great potential damage in dismantling the categorical programs and in weakening or eliminating the purposes, performance standards and federal requirements of these programs."

In its criticism of no-strings federal grants, the Executive Council noted that the "strings" presently placed on federal grants include the obligation to comply with civil rights and labor standards.

Nursing Home Abuses Spur Call for Action

(Continued from Page 1)

The nursing home industry is big business, the statement noted, with operators taking in about $3 billion in 1970 and charges of $500 a month, or more, fairly common. More than 90 percent of the nursing homes are operated for profit and in the light of failure by government agencies to enforce standards, "venality, indifference and brutality are widespread," the council said.

A number of investigations have found that some operators sign lifetime contracts to care for patients in return for their estates: some doctors make "gang visits" at homes and charge for "personal consultations;" some patients are used by doctors and drug companies to test new drugs; nutritional standards are often abysmal and state and local inspection programs are "often hopelessly understaffed and underfinanced."

"The federal government," the council added, "has made scarcely any effort to establish and maintain humane standards or to police the expenditures of millions of dollars in federal funds paid to private nursing homes on behalf of patients covered by the Medicaid program."

Cursory federal inspections have disclosed, the statement said, instances of nursing homes collecting Medicare and Medicaid benefits for "people already dead."

IUD Pledges Support Of Bargaining Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. pledged "its full resources and total moral support" to its affiliates involved in collective bargaining in 1971 for improved living standards for their members.

The department's executive committee said that bargaining this year will aim to rectify the "alarming erosion" of the standard of living for millions of American workers by winning a fair share of the fruits of their labor—"a wage that enables them and their families to live in dignity."

The committee's statement singled out the "misguided, corporation-oriented national economic policies" that have produced "runaway inflation" and totally "unacceptable levels of unemployment."

The benefits of success in 1971 bargaining by the Steelworkers, Communications Workers and other unions "will be felt by every American," the IUD said. "The whole nation will share in the greater productivity and prosperity that results from a more equitable distribution of our economic resources."

In other resolutions the committee:

- Called on Congress to act speedily on legislation that would provide minimum standards for funding, vesting and portability of pensions, together with reinsurance "to guarantee workers that the benefits promised to them will be paid at the time of their retirement."
- Pledged full support to a national solid waste disposal program that will make full use of American technology, provide a program of federal research and enlist union and management energies, without causing disruption of workers' livelihoods.
- Urged speedy enactment of responsible and effective legislation to provide "a realistic international trade policy which will give adequate protection to American workers and the industries for which they work."
- Asked an adequate budget and administration of the new Occupational Health & Safety law and pledged to back the IUD's interest in the continuing problem by establishing a department Division of Occupational Health & Safety Affairs.

Unions Urged To Expand Aid In Counselling

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to extend union counselling programs, on company time when possible, to help solve personal and family health and welfare problems of their members.

The federation's Executive Council pointed out that the program developed by the AFL-CIO "has been of great help to thousands of trade unionists and their families" in meeting needs and problems not covered by the union contract.

The council said that the federation, through its community services activities, is prepared to assist affiliates in connection with training and agency relations involved in the program dealing with such areas as family relations, alcoholism, legal aid, drug abuse, child welfare, public welfare, strike assistance, unemployment relief and others.

The counselling program provides information, assistance, referral and follow-through services.

Shocking Deterioration Charged in VA Hospitals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO charged that "shocking deterioration" has taken place in Veterans Administration hospitals and produced "critical deficiences in medical care" for the nation's veterans.

The federation's Executive Council said it was "appalled" that in face of greater need for medical services for the veterans of Viet Nam, the VA hospital system is being contracted. It pointed to the Administration's budget request for a 5 percent increase at a time when hospital costs are rising at the rate of 15 percent a year.

"This is a curtailment budget which will result in further deterioration of medical care for veterans," the council said.

The statement called for a "thorough-going investigation of VA hospitals" by Congress to include staffing, overcrowding and the physical condition of the facilities, as well as action by Congress to substantially increase appropriations for the hospitals.

The council noted that in the Viet Nam war nearly 300,000 Americans have been wounded and declared that they are entitled to the best medical care available. "They are not getting that care today," the council asserted, pointing out understaffing and shortages of key personnel, overcrowding and deferral of equipment purchases.

"Defects in the VA medical care system have caused alarming waste of precious months and years of the lives of returning veterans who have been deprived of the care they need and abundantly deserve for recovery and rehabilitation," the statement said. It added:

"At one time the VA hospitals were the best in the world. Our returning veterans deserve no less today. The VA hospitals must be restored to their former standard of excellence."

Retail, Meat Unions Open Merger Talks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters have named committees to "pursue merger discussions on a formal basis" after exploratory discussions by the executive boards of the two unions at meetings here.

The boards adopted resolutions providing for committees "empowered to discuss all details and draft concrete proposals to effectuate such a merger" and directed them to "prepare a formal report" for submission to the executive boards.

The joint announcement said that the unions see "a substantial possibility of a mutually beneficial merger." The Retail Clerks have more than 650,000 members, the Meat Cutters more than 550,000.

Both unions have sent letters to their locals informing them of the development and pointing out that "many bridges will have to be crossed prior to an ultimate merger agreement. However, because of the enormous benefit which could flow from a mutually acceptable merger, your international executive board . . . believes that every effort should be made to cross these bridges and try to arrive at an early agreement if possible."

The Retail Clerks represent workers in retail store operations throughout the country. The union is headed by Pres. James T. Housewright and Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire. The Meat Cutters represent butchers in retail food stores, workers in the meat packing industry and fur and leather as well as those in poultry and fish processing plants. It is headed by Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman.

The joint announcement said that the merger committees will comprise top officials of the two unions and that it is expected they will meet shortly.

23 Consumer Bills Introduced in House

A package of 23 consumer-protection bills has been introduced in the House by 133 Democratic congressmen.

It includes legislation establishing an independent consumer agency and a bill allowing consumers to band together in "class action" suits in federal courts against manufacturers.

Steps Urged to Outlaw Commercial Blood Banks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for expanding the volunteer blood program and stopping the use of commercial blood banks as the only reliable means of reducing the transmission of serum hepatitis.

The Executive Council, taking note of the rise in transfusion hepatitis cases and the reports of scientists that there is at present no satisfactory method of detecting the presence of hepatitis in blood, urged the outlawing of all commercial blood banks by government action at the federal, state and local levels.

Blood banks, the statement pointed out, attract undesirable donors and the risk of hepatitis rises markedly in contrast to volunteer donors.

The council urged federal licensing of all blood banks as well as federal standards and inspection programs for an assured blood supply and mandatory labeling of all blood units as to the relative hepatitis risk.

Labor Challenges 3 Nixon Programs

Council Spells Out Alternatives To Meet Nation's Pressing Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany, at a series of press conferences, said the Nixon record on fighting inflation was "still a double goose-egg" and that the Administration's economic game plan had "flopped."

On Viet Nam, however, Meany gave the President a "good mark" on winding down the war without repudiating U.S. commitments and bringing home large numbers of American troops.

The AFL-CIO president said that any proposal to freeze wages in the construction industry was unfair and would not work.

Later, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson told newsmen that he had a meeting scheduled here on Feb. 20 with the executive council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. "to see if there is some way these leaders can participate in a program looking to stabilization of wages, prices and work in a great and growing industry—construction."

Queried on labor's political action role and the upcoming 1972 elections, Meany made a distinction between politics and partisanship.

Organized labor is "much more political today" than it was a few years ago, Meany told reporters, but it still is in the Gompers tradition of non-partisanship.

The Gompers policy, Meany carefully explained, was "non-partisan" but not "non-political."

"This is still our policy," he stressed, and "we are not tied to any political party."

It is a "fact of life," he added, "that we support more Democrats than we do Republicans, but that has to do with the record that people make and their attitude. It just happens there are more Democrats who feel friendly to the things we're interested in."

Asked about his statement last August that the Democratic Party was in a state of disintegration, Meany replied "that statement was certainly true last August; perhaps it's less true today. What happened in November had a sobering effect on them, I think, and they are reacting accordingly."

As to the Labor Day celebration at the White House last year, Meany pointed out that organized labor always tries to cooperate with the President of the United States as a matter of simple respect for the office and nothing political should be read into it one way or another.

But on the "exploitation" of the Labor Day meeting by the Republican National Committee, Meany declared:

"I think this was crude and certainly not the way you handle a house guest. You don't bring a house guest to your home and have dinner with him and then use it politically in some way. Actually, it was a very shallow sort of thing because what they (the Republican National Committee) sent out had no significance except that labor leaders were at the White House. And labor leaders were at the White House because the President invited them to the White House."

Meany told the reporters that a number of Democratic senators visited with the council during its current sessions, including Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Edmund Muskie of Maine and Henry Jackson of Washington.

The council gave a strong endorsement to two proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution. **(Story, Page 4.)**

It reiterated its support for replacement of the electoral college system by direct election of the President and Vice President.

And it urged adoption of an amendment lowering the voting age to 18 in all state and local elections, as well as elections to federal office.

At a meeting of the administrative committee of the Committee on Political Education, a number of reports were made on registration and other "nuts and bolts" matters in preparation for the '72 election.

The committee—composed of the Executive Council, the COPE Operating Committee and 25 union presidents—was told by Meany that a "tremendous" job had been done in 1970 and that he was encouraged by the outlook for 1972.

Special attention will be given this year and next on registering voters 18 through 20 years of age who will be eligible to vote in federal elections. Reapportionment of congressional districts on the basis of the 1970 census will also get major attention.

A new program of monthly one-half-hour COPE reports on tape recorder cassettes will be put together for 1971 and 1972 aimed at meetings, small groups and radio use.

Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute reported on the progress of Negro registration in the South and the institute's program in 45 cities in 20 states, noting that one million Negroes were registered in the South in the last year who had never before been registered or voted.

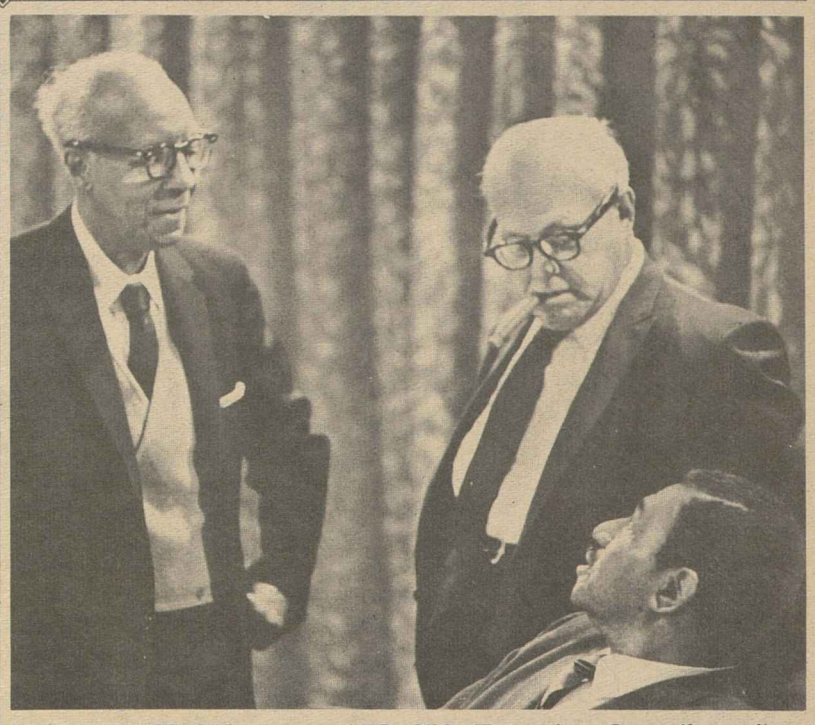
Matt DeMore, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, reported on the activities of Concerned Seniors for Good Government, a program designed to bring senior citizens into political activity.

In addition to its consideration of major Administration programs, the council also adopted statements on extension of union counselling programs and the control of blood banks in light of the spread of serum hepatitis. (Stories, Page 2.)

It went on record as supporting legislation to make January 15, the birthdate of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., a national holiday.

It heard a report on developments in Viet Nam from Tran Quoc Buu, president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor. **(Story, Page 5.)**

The council had before it a number of statements and reports on economic policy matters, collective bargaining and social security, health care and foreign policy to consider before winding up its sessions here.



INTERMISSION during AFL-CIO Executive Council session brings together Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, left, Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal.

Cabinet Reorganization Called Mistake 'At Best'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Nixon's government reorganization plan is "at best a mistake," the AFL-CIO declared, and "lack of commitment at the highest levels of government," not structure, hinders progress.

The federation's views were spelled out by its Executive Council which declared that the current system of departments, "responsible for and responsive to specific constituencies," can be further improved and made more efficient, but should not be scrapped for a plan "not yet even off the drawing board." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The council's statement came on the President's proposal to reduce the number of Cabinet-level departments from 12 to 8, continuing State, Treasury, Defense and Justice as presently constituted and placing the others into four catch-all departments covering human resources, community deevlopment, natural resources and economic development.

The council expressed its "serious reservations and deep skepticism" over the proposed consolidation, warning that instead of promoting efficiency the plan would "serve to divide and destroy programs long sought and laboriously achieved."

The statement singled out "any attempt to deprive workers . . . of a single, centralized, responsible, Cabinet-level department where workers and their unions can take problems and get understanding response."

Noting the role of AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers in the creation of the Labor Dept. 58 years ago, the council said the department should be retained so that the "voice of labor" can be "heard at the highest level of government." It asked continued similar voices for farmers, consumers and business.

As to consolidation, the council noted that placing diverse existing programs into four sprawling catch-all departments "is far more likely to produce administrative monstrosities than efficiency."

The council said it hoped that the reorganization plan was "not a politically inspired device to distract the nation from difficult decisions that must be made as it reorders priorities." It concluded that "in no wise do we view this proposal as returning 'power to the people.' In our view it would have a reverse effect and diminish the power of the people to have a continuing, effective voice in the operations of their government."

'Emergency' Disputes Plan Assailed As Compulsion in 'Novel Disguise'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration's renewed bid for anti-strike legislation dealing with so-called emergency disputes in transportation was strongly denounced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which declared its flat opposition to compulsory arbitration "no matter how novel the disguise."

The Administration proposal, labelled the "Emergency Public Interest Protection Act," would virtually repeal the Railway Labor Act and add new sections to the Taft-Hartley Act that would apply only to the five transportation-linked industries: rails, airlines, longshoring, maritime and trucking.

The Administration's proposed bill, which failed in the 91st Congress, would add three new legal devices to the 80-day, no-strike injunctions now provided by Taft-Hartley:

- An additional 30-day injunction.
- An authorization for partial operation.
- A new variation of compulsory arbitration called "Final Offer Selection," under which the union and the employer would each make a final offer, and an arbitration panel would choose one or the other without change or modification.

The 80-day no-strike injunction which already applies to longshore, maritime and trucking disputes, could also be invoked for railroads and airlines.

"We do not support any proposal for compulsory arbitration of contract terms in private industry," the Executive Council statement said. "It is a violation of the basic principles of democracy to compel employes in private industry to work on terms which are imposed on them by the government."

The council charged that the so-called nationwide rail crises in recent years are "solely attributable to the fact that the carriers have succeeded in blocking—through the courts—every attempt at a selective or partial strike, thus transforming every impasse into a nationwide strike or lockout."

"They have done this obviously and deliberately to provoke Congressional intervention," the statement said.

The soundest solution, the council said, "is to revise the Railway Labor Act to make it clear that unions have the legal right to strike a particular carrier or carriers; and that the railroads have no right to transform these limited disputes into nationwide strikes or lockouts."

The council added, however, that it favors allowing the government to require limited operation of struck lines to insure the continued movement of passenger trains and essential commodities. It expressed support for legislation along these lines introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.).

The council statement noted that "the labor relations of rail carriers and airlines have, since 1926, been regulated by special legislation applicable only to those industries, and never by the Labor-Management Act," the council noted.

The two industries, it said, still require legislation tailored to their specific needs and "while we agree that revisions are needed in the Railway Labor Act, we flatly oppose compulsory arbitration of contract terms, no matter how novel the disguise."

If railroad workers are denied the right to strike, then Congress should move immediately to nationalize the country's railroads, the council continued, declaring: "We believe that if the railroad workers are nationalized then the companies must be nationalized."

The council said it could see no justification for imposing special emergency procedures on the maritime, longshore and trucking industries.

"Certainly no maritime strike would warrant even the invocation of the present Taft-Hartley provisions. The inclusion of the longshoring industry for special treatment is likewise curious, inasmuch as a study sponsored by former (Labor) Sec. Shultz concluded that there has been 'minimal' economic damage from past longshore strikes."

The council said it was "at a complete loss" as to why the Administration proposes to subject trucking labor relations to special coercive procedure since "no Administration has ever found it necessary even to seek an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction in that industry."

1970 Unemployment Tops Billion Man-days

Man-days lost by unemployment in 1970 were 17 times greater than the loss from strikes, an analysis of Labor Dept. figures shows.

With joblessness averaging over 4 million for the year, the lost man-days of work exceeded a billion. This compared with an estimated 62 million man-days lost due to strikes during 1970.

Oil Workers Buy Building for Offices

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers bought a seven-story building in a $1.8 million transaction and will occupy it after extensive remodeling. The deal included the trade of present OCAW headquarters and other real estate for a building at 1636 Champa St. in downtown Denver.

REPORTERS COVERING AFL-CIO Executive Council session were among the participants in a seminar on Collective Bargaining and the News Media, sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland is shown addressing the seminar, which was set up by Theodore W. Kheel, director of the institute and a well-known mediator.

Newsmen, Unionists Exchange Ideas On Improving Coverage of Labor

By Alexander Uhl
Press Associates, Inc.

Bal Harbour, Fla.—One of the basic criticisms of newspaper coverage of the labor movement is that it is too restricted to "crisis" reporting on strikes and picket lines and not broad enough to give the American people a real view of organized labor and its role in the community.

Here at Bal Harbour, the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations has held a two day seminar on "Collective Bargaining and the News Media" which threshed out the problems of reporting contract negotiations and the labor movement in general. A lot of news reporters and representatives of labor and management got a lot of criticism off their chest.

In general, the news reporters wanted more information handed out to them instead of having to sit behind closed doors for half a day, only to be given a "no comment" when the doors finally opened. In the end, however, most of them conceded that contracts can't be negotiated in a gold fish bowl with the public peering over the shoulders of both sides in the negotiations.

But labor representatives went into the whole question of coverage of labor more deeply. They saw the negotiating table as merely one aspect of the problem of labor reporting and they were highly critical of the lack of interest that most newspapers have in telling their readers about the labor movement as a force in the community rather than a group of workers solely looking for higher wages.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, while conceding that organized labor hasn't always been completely cooperative with the press, contended that there are great areas of information made available to the press by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates that simply are not reported. These involve labor's role in pressing for progress in housing, communications, civil rights, the social services, social security, minimum wages, national health problems, pollution—the full gamut of social and economic legislation that concerns the welfare of the country in general.

Instead, Kirkland said, there is too much "crisis" reporting, overplaying of relatively unimportant matters at the expense of the "real story," attention to "flamboyant characters"—in general the police beat approach to labor news rather than attention in depth to the real role of unions and the perpetuation of outmoded "myths."

Al Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director, also cited numerous examples, where reporters for the commercial press have ignored constructive news while in search of stories that frequently were inaccurately reported or played out of proportion to their real significance.

Papers read by labor reporters at the conference were largely devoted to complaints of "too much secrecy" or of their inability to get their managing editors to give them the time and space to make in-depth reports on labor activities and the background of labor's needs and concerns, not only in terms of the leadership but of the rank and file.

As one reporter put it: "The next time we have one of these sessions, perhaps our managing editors should be invited to participate."

Theodore W. Kheel, noted mediator, who hosted the seminar, stressed the communications gap between the negotiating table and the general public including union membership. He noted that the press has become "part of the negotiation" so that its reporting must be timely and accurate to help make collective bargaining more effective. The press, he said should "not do anything to prejudice the position of either side at the bargaining table."

Participants in the seminars and discussions included Harry Bernstein, labor editor of the Los Angeles Times; William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News; James P. Gannon of the Wall Street Journal; Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press; Michael O'Neill of the New York Daily News; Victor Riesel, nationally syndicated columnist; Eugene Roberts, national news editor of the New York Times; Damon Stetson of the New York Times; Patrick Owens of Newsday, and Ed Townsend of Business Week.

Among labor participants were Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, who strongly championed the right of public employes to free collective bargaining; Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist; Leon Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' paper, Justice, who stressed the importance of going down into the shop for labor news; Ray Pasnick, public relations director of the Steelworkers; Irwin Klass, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

At the conclusion of the seminar, it was announced that the institute will make an annual award of $1,000 to the journalist "who has contributed most to an understanding of collective bargaining" in the current year. The award will be named after the late Louis Stark, noted labor reporter for the New York Times.

Council Backs 2 Amendments On Elections

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Two proposals to amend the U.S. Constitution won a strong endorsement at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here.

The council reiterated labor's support for direct election of the President—an amendment that passed the House 339-70 in the 91st Congress but was blocked by a Senate filibuster.

It also urged approval of an amendment enabling 18-year-olds to vote in state and local elections, as well as for federal offices.

"We believe that 18-year-olds should have the vote," the council said, "and also that it is impractical to have one age standard for voting for federal office and another for state office."

On the direct election amendment, the council resolution declared:

"The electoral college never functioned as intended and has long been a dangerous anachronism. It poses a constant threat that a candidate receiving fewer votes than his rival may become President."

Constitutional amendments require two-thirds approval of the House and Senate, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the states.

2 South Dakota Unions Chosen in Elections

St. Paul—AFL-CIO unions won two representation elections conducted by the South Dakota labor commissioner, federation Regional Dir. Carl Winn announced. The Steelworkers were chosen in a vote among 113 employes of the South Dakota State Cement Co. in Rapid City. The State, County & Municipal Employes won bargaining rights for 331 employes of Redfield, S.D., State School and hospital.

Protections Urged:

Welfare Plan Held Far Short of Need

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for "substantial improvement" in the Administration's welfare reform program including protection of welfare recipients against being forced into jobs with substandard wages.

"The AFL-CIO will not support any welfare reform legislation," the Executive Council declared, "unless it contains protections as to both suitability and wage standards of the jobs to which recipients may be assigned."

The federation's statement called also for reaching "as rapidly as possible a national minimum welfare payment of no less than the government-defined poverty level." The Administration's proposal calls for $1,600 a year. The poverty level is defined by the government as $3,700 annually.

The statement said also that the AFL-CIO favors "a single welfare program with a single standard of minimum payments and uniform nationwide administration" under federal control. It said "federalization of the welfare program should be achieved as quickly as possible" to help relieve states and localities of a "crushing financial burden they can no longer shoulder."

It urged that state and local government workers employed in the administration of welfare programs be fully protected on job rights, wages, hours and bargaining rights and other conditions in terms of any "adverse consequences" resulting from changes in administration.

The federation called also for exempting mothers of school-age children as well as of pre-schoolers from the work and training requirements of the Administration bill except for the hours when the children are in school.

The statement reaffirmed that the AFL-CIO will not support so-called welfare reform "which makes the present program worse by adding new punitive features and creates opportunities for harsh exploitation of whose who must depend on welfare."

The bill passed by the House last year removed minimum job and wage protections from the welfare reform bill, the statement noted, and this action must be reversed by the new Congress. Besides suitability of employment—a provision of long standing in unemployment compensation legislation—the statement said that reform measures "must provide that jobs to which welfare recipients are assigned must pay wages at a rate equal to the prevailing wage in the locality or the federal or state minimum wage, whichever is higher. Hours and working conditions on such jobs must measure up to those prevailing for comparable work in the locality."

The council statement pointed out that about 25 percent of the poor are persons who work full time all year and that the need here is a minimum wage of at least $2 an hour.

About one-fifth of the poor are the elderly and their need is for substantially improved social security payments.

Nearly 30 percent of the poor are in families headed by a woman and the Administration proposal, the council said, "falls far short of what is needed to provide the answer to their poverty."

Label Trades Elect Murphy To Key Post

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has elected Edward P. (Bud) Murphy secretary-treasurer of the department to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph E. Lewis.

Department Pres. Richard F. Walsh announced that Murphy had been elected unanimously to fill the post until the department's next convention in November 1971.

Murphy, 54, who joined the department in 1952 and was assistant to the secretary-treasurer from 1954 until the board's action, has been manager of the annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show for the past 20 years.

Born in Cleveland, he became a business agent at age 21 for the Retail Clerks in that city. In 1941 he became a consultant to Joseph D. Keenan at the War Production Board and then served three years in the South Pacific in the U.S. Air Force.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Edward P. Murphy on his election as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., succeeding the late Joseph E. Lewis. From left are Union Label board members John O'Hare, retired president of the Tobacco Workers; Department Pres. Richard F. Walsh, who heads the Theatrical Stage Employes; Murphy; Wesley A. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Bookbinders, and Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the United Garment Workers.

Council Assails Plan:

Block Grants Called Threat to School Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's proposal to consolidate federal education aid funds into block grants is a "blatant effort to repeal the wide range" of federal aid enacted in the Sixties, the AFL-CIO charged.

The Administration's approach "solves no existing problems . . . provides virtually no additional funds" but would destroy hard-won laws to aid elementary and vocational education, impact aid, programs for the handicapped and the school lunch program, the federation's Executive Council declared.

The block grant approach would consolidate federal funds and make them available to state authorites to spend as they see fit. This, the council said, would mean ignoring or neglecting the serious educational needs of various minority groups, economically disadvantaged children or those physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped.

Specific federal programs and grants in these areas came about as "part of a creative solution to specific problems" and Congress pinpointed these areas and provided specific grants to meet special needs and for no other purpose. "Under the Administration proposal these federal funds would become diffused in the total school budget," the council observed.

The block grant program "does open up the possibility of serious new problems," the federation pointed out, including aid to non-public schools, the needs of critically pressed urban school systems and curbing racial discrimination.

It is "undoubtedly true," the council continued, that there is some overlapping and duplication of effort among existing specifically targeted programs, and the AFL-CIO would welcome sincere efforts to bring about "useful consolidation." It added:

"But to eliminate the categorical programs altogether and to finance loosely restricted block grants to the states would be a step backward rather than forward. That we are not prepared to accept."

The council called on Congress to "firmly reject any educational block grant proposal of the Administration" and to fulfill existing federal commitments by fully funding present programs at the levels authorized by Congress.

In a background paper prepared for the council by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, the Administration's "strategy in education" is analyzed and the education aid programs adopted by the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations reviewed.

In the Nixon Administration, the paper points out, "the gap between legislative authorizations and funding has widened even more." It cites a drop of elementary school aid from 96 percent of the amount authorized in 1966 to 45 percent in 1969 and 1970. Other programs have suffered a similar fate.

The paper reviews also the development in higher education, the Administration role in school desegregation and the new relationship between education and private enterprise. The Dept. of Education report concludes that:

"The AFL-CIO approaches the Administration education proposals from the perspective of a deep historical commitment. In light of this perspective, the Administration appears intent upon the destruction of the constructive gains which have been won over the past years."

Boy Scouts Get Grant to Train 200 Workers

The Labor Dept. has awarded the Boy Scouts of America a $700,000 contract to help train 200 disadvantaged jobless and underemployed workers in economically depressed areas as scout officials.

The 21-month contract was granted under the New Careers component of the Public Service Careers program, Assistant Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., said in announcing the grant.

Forty-five Boy Scout councils across the country, yet to be designated, will handle the selection, training and placement of the 200 persons in the program.

This is the first time that the Labor Dept. has funded such a venture. It is also the first time that the Boy Scouts are receiving federal funds for this type of operation.

Half of the funds will be used for administration, development and operation of the program. The remainder will go for the cost of training and placement of the 200 trainees.

AMERICAN LABOR'S support of Viet Nam's trade union movement has strengthened democratic forces in the war-torn nation, Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor told the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. George Meany listen to Buu's report.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT agreements on uniform national work rules in the construction industry and penalties for violation of jurisdiction dispute procedures are announced at a joint press conference in Bal Harbour, Fla. Facing the newsmen are, from left: Benjamin B. Frost, incoming president of the National Constructors Association; John F. O'Connell, who chaired the NCA negotiating committee; Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Crafts, Contractors Reach Pacts On Rules, Jurisdictional Disputes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association have signed agreements that set up for the first time uniform national work rules and a system of financial penalties in the area of jurisdictional disputes.

The agreements were announced here in a joint press conference that Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said pointed up the ability of the unions and contractors to resolve their problems voluntarily and without outside interference. Pillard headed the Building Trades Committee that worked out the agreement.

The association is made up of 34 members who employ as many as 250,000 building trades workers and do 80 to 90 percent of the heavy industrial construction—power plants, oil refineries, factories, etc. John F. O'Connell was chairman of the NCA committee.

The objective of the "productivity compacts" signed after a year of intensive negotiations is to boost field labor productivity and eliminate costly and disruptive strikes and picketing over arguments between rival unions as to which craft performs various kinds of work, the joint release said. It noted:

"Jurisdictional disputes, long the bane of the construction industry, are the subject of a separate and unique contract. It requires adherence to procedures of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and creates, for the first time, a set of financial penalties to be levied on transgressing contractors or unions.

"A contractor who makes an unreasonable misassignment can be assessed up to $10,000 for the first such act and higher penalties for subsequent unreasonable assignments.

"Similar fines can be levied against an international union that fails to take 'prompt and appropriate' action against a local that strikes or pickets a job in 'furtherance of a jurisdictional dispute.' These penalties range from $2,500 for a small international that permits a jurisdictional strike to $10,000 for a large union that fails in halting a jurisdictional picket line."

The plan calls for an impartial umpire with power to decide if the rules are violated, to fix the amount of the penalty and to take action against the offender.

Separate trusts are to be set up by labor and management to receive money paid by each side in fines, with the employer trust to be used for research into manpower and recruitment and the building trades trust to be used in research into the origin and prevention of labor disputes.

The agreements between the BCTD and the NCA are open to other contractors in the industry who sign letters of assent with the department, the joint release said.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building Trades Dept., said the pacts had been sought for many years and praised their achievement.

NCA spokesmen noted that new types of heavy industrial construction and new concepts make it necessary for these agreements to be reached. It was estimated that up to 3 percent of the total manhours worked in heavy construction were lost because of disputes over rules and jurisdiction.

An impartial umpire will be appointed before Apr. 1, 1971 when the one-year agreement will become effective.

Viet Nam Union Leader Hails Aid of U.S. Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) extended thanks to American labor for helping the CVT fill a "political vacuum" in that war-torn country.

CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu told members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that the federation always has understood the problems and needs of the free labor movement in Viet Nam, and that through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute it has assisted the CVT in solving many problems.

"The free world has been concentrating its efforts on the defeat of the Viet Cong through military and police measures," said Buu.

"In the process of achieving this objective, a political vacuum has been created which the Communists are attempting to fill—this is why we are in a sort of vicious circle which starts as a political threat leading to a military struggle, but which returns in the end to the problem of finding a political solution to the problem of Viet Nam."

Buu said that while free trade unions have been relegated to a "subsidiary and peripheral position," the Communists have been giving full attention to the problems of the people "attempting to create a political apparatus parallel to their military activities in Viet Nam.

"Our major problem for the future will be one of finding ways and means to bring about not only a defeat of the political plans of the Communists, but to secure a democratic politicial solution for the country," Buu said.

"It is the CVT as a mass organization that can become a decisive factor in creating this political organization."

For many years, he told council members, the Communists have attempted to bring about a general strike to destroy the CVT and create chaos that could lead to the downfall of the present regime and prevent any democratic solution favorable to the free world.

"But we of the CVT have resisted and defeated all those attempts of the Communists to seize power through a general strike."

He said the CVT is the only mass organization capable of being the keystone in the development of a stable and democratic structure and that "in the last analysis, military achievements are futile without a political goal.

"We of the CVT need the understanding, encouragement and support of the free world, especially the world of free labor as symbolized by the great trade union of America, namely the AFL-CIO. We are both engaged in a common cause."

Screen Actors' Staffer Jack Stewart Dies

Los Angeles—Jack Stewart, veteran field representative of the Screen Actors Guild, died at his West Los Angeles home at 73. He had been hospitalized briefly for tests.

Well known in the motion picture industry, Stewart was a delegate to the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and chairman of its veterans committee. During his youth he was a champion swimmer who once swam 26 miles from Catalina Island to the mainland.

Government Reorganization

AT THIS TIME we must express our serious reservations and deep skepticism concerning the President's proposal to divide and re-shuffle existing government departments' responsibilities and functions. Instead of promoting efficiency through realignment and consolidation of governmental functions, the reorganization plan would serve to divide and destroy programs long sought and laboriously achieved by the American people through their elected representatives in the United States Congress.

Specifically, we oppose any attempt to deprive workers and representatives of a single, centralized, responsible Cabinet-level department where workers and their unions can take problems and get understanding response.

Fifty-eight years ago Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told Congress: "We want a department in the government of the United States that shall be distinctly a labor department, dealing with labor questions and all that comes under that term."

Congress responded by creating the U.S. Dept. of Labor on Mar. 4, 1913, "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

The position taken by Samuel Gompers 58 years ago—and for many years previously—remains the position of organized labor. All of the experience of the last 58 years justifies that position.

ON THE BASIS of what the nation now knows about the President's government reorganization plan, we can only conclude that plan is, at best, a mistake. We trust it is not a politically inspired device to distract the nation from difficult decisions that must be made as it reorders priorities to give more attention and more resources to specific problems of employment and economic growth, social welfare, health, education, housing, environment, and equal opportunity.

America has the resources—and a governmental structure that has stood the test of time—to meet these problems. It is a lack of commitment at the highest levels of government that hinders progress. We genuinely fear that this proposed massive reorganization of the structure of government is not a commitment to progress and will serve only to further hinder progress.

In no wise do we view this proposal as returning "power to the people." In our view, it would have a reverse effect and diminish the power of the people to have a continuing, effective voice in the operations of their government.

The power of the people in a democracy, of course, lies first in the ballot. But just as vital in the American system is their right to petition their government—in an effective manner—for the redress of grievances.

The current system of departments, responsible for and responsive to specific constituencies has been developed and improved through years of experience. We believe it can be further improved and made more efficient. But we do not believe in scrapping a viable method for one that is not yet even off the drawing board.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 15, 1971, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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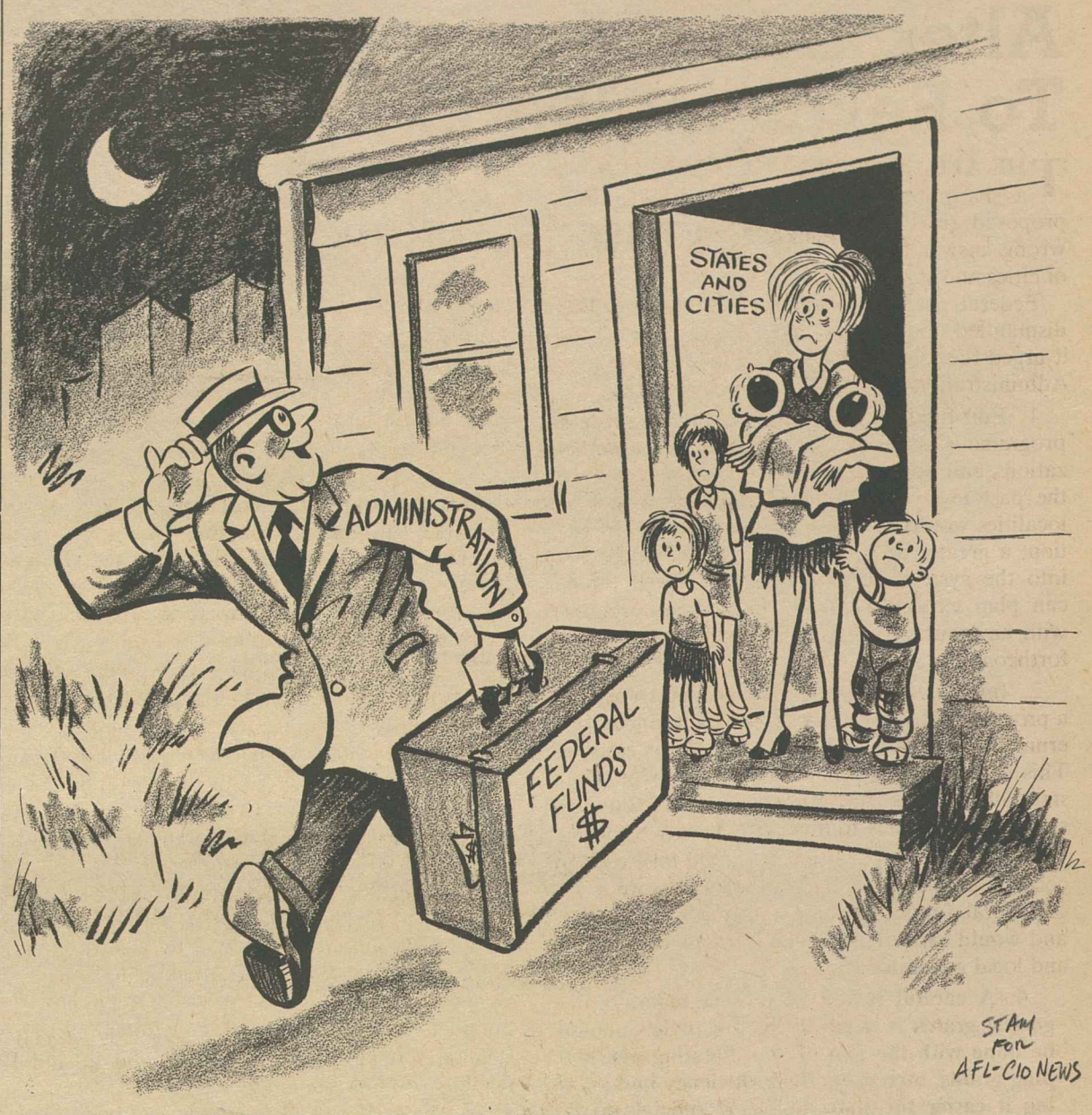


A Word Edgewise:

Sickness—Not Ideals—Drives Young Extremists to Violence

By John P. Roche

OFF AND ON over the last two years I have used this space to suggest that men and women of goodwill have been sadly, even tragically, mistaken when they assigned high ideals to young extremists.

Rather, I have contended, one has to consider the extremism of the Weathermen and similar groups as a variant of social pathology, as a witless commitment to violence similar to that described by Dostoevsky in "The Possessed." These were not "revolutionaries" in any significant political sense—they were twisted young people striking out blindly at any institutions that tried to restrain their ego trips.

For saying such things I have regularly been accused of "cynicism," of inability to "bridge the generation gap," and of numerous similar sins. And invariably when a lunatic act of violence occurred, high theory would be invoked to explain it. A clergyman would explain gently that, while he, of course, did not approve or justify violence, we had to understand the motives of those involved, who were engaged in a form of "prophetic witness" or "dramatic homily" against the repressive, war-making state.

This discourse could easily go on for hours, and by the time the Reverend had completed his non-justifying explanation of, say, a bombing, one might think that, if anything, the bomber should get a medal, or be added to the Calendar of the Saints. "We are all guilty—perhaps even guiltier than the bomber because we stand silent in the face of evil, racism, imperialism, and repression."

I have attended half a dozen sessions of this sort, and I never cease to be amazed that perfectly decent people seem to get pleasure from pleading guilty to sins they never committed.

Of course, if an ordinary, run-of-the-mill bank robber turned up in court to announce that, properly understood, he had not been robbing a bank—he had been engaged in a "prophetic witness" against the evils of capitalism—I doubt if he would be lionized by progressive priests, rabbis, and ministers. For some reason or other, the normal rules of common sense are abandoned when it comes to dealing with the destructive activities of young extremists.

Admittedly I have considerably more first-hand experience with these types than the average clergyman. When I returned to teaching from the White House, the militants set out to drive me off the turf and it took me about 30 seconds to realize that I was not dealing with idealistic candidates for beatification—I was facing a bunch of storm troopers.

Their "prophetic witness" consisted largely of chanting obscenities in unison, of turning radios on in class, and finally of trying to burn my office.

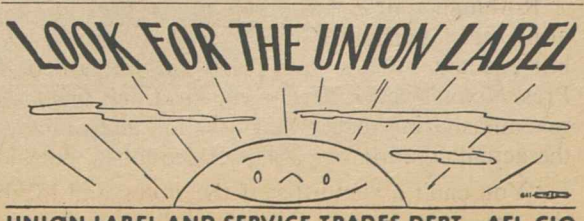
IN ANY CASE, I am still teaching and they have gone. And I confess a deep sense of pity and anger: pity because they were sick kids, mostly equipped with self-destruct buttons (drugs); anger because all the high-level theorizing about their "dedication and idealism" diverted attention from their sickness. They were permitted in essence to sentence themselves to death while their elders blathered about their uniqueness.

While I am not the Christian I should be, the thought of those youngsters lying comatose, stoned in doorways on Telegraph Hill or in Greenwich Village or Harvard Square, brings tears to my eyes.

I have wandered a bit from the central point: that extremists have a low ideological thrust, that they are fundamentally nihilists addicted to violence almost for its own sake.

Now Dr. Gallup has turned up with fascinating data. In a poll confirming the obvious fact that most students shun extremism, there were two footnotes: first, students who identified themselves as "far left" gave a very favorable rating to the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society; and, second, a large number of students who considered themselves "far right" thought very highly of the Panthers and the Weathermen.

As I said, storm troopers understand each other.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Council Cites 9 Points:

Alternative Measures Offered To Revenue-Sharing Proposal

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL took a sharp look at the Nixon Administration's proposed revenue-sharing plan and found it the wrong answer to the very real financial problems of cities and states.

Federal programs should be strengthened, not dismantled, the council said. To accomplish this, it urged the following nine-point alternative to the Administration version of revenue-sharing:

1. Full funding of existing federal grant-in-aid programs is essential. If the gap between authorizations and appropriations had not widened over the past few years, federal aid to the states and localities would now be $6 billion higher. In addition, a greater degree of certainty should be built into the system, so that state and local officials can plan expenditures and implement programs, with an assurance that the federal money will be forthcoming.

2. Immediate adoption and implementation of a program of federal grants to states and local governments to create public-service jobs is essential. This is realistic revenue sharing which would substantially reduce unemployment and allow the states and localities to meet community needs.

3. The federal government should take over the costs of public welfare. This would assure a flow of federal funds to where the needs are greatest and would ease the financial burdens of the states and local governments.

4. A careful review of present federal categorical grants is needed. Such a review should be done with the aim of consolidating overlapping grants, increasing their efficiency and making it easier for state and local officials to be aware of and obtain the federal aids available to them. However, the purposes, performance standards and requirements of the programs should not be destroyed in the process of consolidating and streamlining the grants.

In some programs, it may be appropriate to eliminate state and local financial matching.

5. The unfinished business of tax reform must be undertaken at all levels of government. The great reliance of the states and localities on unfair and unproductive tax structures has contributed substantially to their failure to meet their public needs.

Much more emphasis must be placed on income taxes, based on ability to pay. The tax-break, in many localities, given to industrial and commercial property at the expense of the home-owner and renter through inequitable assessments is scandalous and must be corrected.

Much also remains to be done to achieve justice in the federal tax structure, by eliminating the loopholes of special privileges for corporations and wealthy families and by rejecting any and all efforts that would move the tax structure further away from the principle of ability to pay.

6. A federal tax credit for state income tax payments should be established, in place of the present method of deducting such taxes from taxable income. This would add a big element of equity to the tax structure, realistically share revenues and encourage the states to make more effective use of income taxes.

7. A study of consolidation of inefficient local government units should be pursued. Many of the 81,000 local spending and taxing units of government present an obstacle to raising and using public funds efficiently. This proliferation of local governments has led to difficulties in enforcing and collecting local taxes and to high tax-administration costs.

Many localities are too small to raise the revenue needed for public facilities and services, and taxing jurisdictions determined by historic or geographic accidents—or overt attempts to "zone" out the poor—are usually unresponsive to modern economic and social needs. Many others represent boundary lines that are obsolete and do not reflect present economic realities.

8. New financing methods or institutions, such as a federal Urban Bank, should be explored to provide states and localities easier access to long-term, low-interest loans for the construction of public housing, urban transit systems, and other community facilities.

9. Finally, there is a long list of policies and proposals for the needed modernization of state and local governments. For some states, constitutional reform could be the most important step; for others, tax reform; still others might require a shift in responsibilities between the state and local governments. The consolidation of inefficient local government units, such as some local school districts, would be a forward step.

4 Centers Activated:

Labor Program Aids Veterans In Job Placement and Training

ORGANIZED LABOR'S program to help veterans find jobs or training that fit their skills or interests is now under way at four military separation centers in the San Francisco area, an AFL-CIO manpower official reported.

More than 1 million men and women will resume civilian life this year and face an already tight job market in which 6 percent of the work force is out of work, said Julius Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. The pilot Veterans Assistance Program, he said, is geared to help those not returning to school or job commitments find apprenticeship slots or jobs that match their military training and experience, particularly in the building trades.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Rothman said the federal government's program to equip servicemen and women with civilian job skills is "happenstance," at best. "If a returning veteran happens to be at a base where there happens to be a program, he may be eligible for training, but there is no provision to send him to a base where training facilities are available."

However, efforts by the Department of Defense and Labor to "increase the national awareness of the veteran as a job candidate" can help ease the problem, he added.

Rothman renewed the call for federal job-creating legislation along the lines of the Manpower bill enacted by Congress last year, but killed by Pres. Nixon's veto. The Administration's proposed revenue-sharing plan is not a valid "alternative to the actual creation of public service jobs," he said.

"You can't assume that if the states and localities are given funds to spend, with no strings attached, they are going to create any new jobs," he declared.

Rothman stressed that "unless the federal government particularizes and earmarks funds," the effort "will not zero-in on the unemployed, who are in need of jobs, and who would be the beneficiaries of a public service employment program."

Rothman noted that "there are very definite limitations on the Administration's interest in veterans and veterans' programs." He pointed out that the government's Jobs for Veterans program operates on a budget of only $200,000.

"Now if they really wanted to go on it," Rothman suggested, "they could staff a program that would be somewhat better-heeled, so that it could operate more efficiently."

ABOUT 25 PERCENT of the 1 million veterans returning to civilian life will resume their education while others will pick up on jobs they left off, Rothman said.

However, a very substantial number of young men are coming out of service with no skills related to civilian jobs, he stressed.

"Many times they have only limited education, and will come into a situation where we already have 5 million unemployed," Rothman said. "In a situation like that this new veteran needs help. This is what we hope to do with the AFL-CIO Veterans Assistance Program, perhaps for only a small part of the whole group, but we hope to make a contribution to the effort."

Reporters questioning Rothman, who is also associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, were Donald Finley of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE LAST MAJOR revolution against the rules and procedures of the House of Representatives took place in 1910 when the powers of Speaker Joseph (Uncle Joe) Cannon (R-Ill.) were pretty effectively muted.

Hopes of congressional liberals of both parties for a new shakeup in the 92nd Congress apparently are not going to be realized, but the rumblings that could lead to a future groundswell are there.

We've had rumblings that led to change before.

Immediately after the Civil War, for example, one-party Republican rule dominated Congress. By 1875 when the Democrats took control of the House—but not the Senate—there developed a total lack of leadership in Congress and in the Executive Branch.

This 15-year vacuum led to a dramatic assumption of power by Speaker Thomas B. Reed (R-Me.) in 1889. As speaker he was also chairman of the Rules Committee with power to name committees and chairmen of the committees and even to recognize or not recognize members on the floor.

"Reed Rules," which were also followed by Democratic speakers, were established for the purpose of giving direction in the House and a degree of party responsibility that had been lacking. It did make the House a more effective body.

At the same time, these rules also made it possible for a heavy-handed dictator to emerge. He did in Joe Cannon. Insurgent Republicans joined wtih Democrats to find ways to curb the power of the speaker, who had the power to frustrate the entire nation.

In 1909, in a series of close procedural votes, reformers did win some minor skirmishes. In 1910 Rep. George Norris (R-Neb.) succeeded in winning adoption of a resolution providing that members of the Rules Committee would be elected and the speaker would not be a member of it.

There were further liberalizations of the rules, too, but one by-product of the revolt was to make seniority a more dominant factor in the make-up of the House.

Today, seniority seems to be the biggest single issue in congressional reform. Efforts of Democrats in this Congress to restrict the age and tenure of committee chairmen did not win approval of the House Democratic Caucus.

The seriousness of age as the sole factor in determining committee chairmanships appears to have grown through the years. At the time of the Cannon revolt, the average age of committee chairmen was 50. It has since grown steadily to 65.9.

THE AVERAGE TENURE of committee chairmen in the House has risen, too, from 1.4 years in 1911-1920 to 7.5 years in the 1960s.

The House Democratic Caucus, while not fundamentally restricting the seniority rule this year, made these changes:

- The chairman of a full committee cannot be the chairman of more than one subcommittee of that committee.
- No member can be chairman of more than one legislative subcommittee.
- No member can be a member of more than two committees with legislative jurisdiction.

The House Republican Conference took more decisive steps in making their rules more democratic. Of course, the Republicans had less at stake in voting only for minority rankings on each committee.

Under the Republican procedure, the ranking Republican on each committee will be elected by vote, not merely seniority. If Republicans gained control of the House, the system would apply to selection of committee chairmen.

The procedure, while a vast improvement, isn't all that democratic. The Republican Committee on Committees will nominate a member to be the ranking GOP member on each committee, not necessarily on the basis of seniority.

While neither the Democratic nor the Republican action could be characterized as even mildly revolutionary, without question there are rumblings.

RETURNING VETERANS are now getting help in finding jobs or training that fit their skills or interests through a new union-sponsored program at four military separation centers in the San Francisco area, Pres. Julius Rothman, center, of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, reported on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced interview program is broadcast Tuesdays over Mutual radio.

How-to-Buy:

Important Tax Changes Affect Low-Paid, Part-Time Workers

By Sidney Margolius

THERE ARE IMPORTANT changes in the tax rules this year which you ought to know about before you send in your return on 1970 income due April 15. These changes especially affect low-income and part-time workers, including any of your children who may have worked part-time. They can have up to $1,725 in income without owing any taxes.

You should see that your child files a tax return if he worked part-time, in order to recover federal income taxes if they were deducted from his pay.

But in addition to part-time workers, many low and moderate-income families with several children will not owe any federal income tax this year, and may be eligible for refunds, because of a special "low-income allowance."

On your return for 1970 income, you have a choice of three ways to take deductions:

- You can itemize deductions.
- Or you can take a blanket deduction of 10 percent of your adjusted gross income up to $1,000 ($500 on the separate return of a married person).
- Or you can use the optional tax tables to take a minimum standard deduction which now includes an additional allowance for low-income taxpayers.

The new minimum standard deduction is the total of two amounts: a "basic allowance" and an "additional allowance." The basic allowance consists of $200 for each taxpayer plus $100 for each exemption on his return. The additional allowance, designed to help low-income taxpayers, is $900 minus $100 multiplied by the number of exemptions.

Note that these two allowances always add up to $1,100. For a single person who has only himself as an exemption, the basic allowance is $300 and the additional allowance, $800. For a couple, the basic allowance is $400 and the additional allowance $700, and so on.

Now if you add to these allowances the 1970 exemption of $625 per person (increased from the century-old $600), you see that a single person can have nontaxable income for 1970 of as much as $1,175 ($1,100 plus $625). A couple can have $2,350 of nontaxable income ($1,100 plus $1,250). Similarly, a taxpayer with three exemptions can have $2,975 of nontaxable income; one with four exemptions, $3,600; five, $4,225; six, $4,850; seven, $5,475; eight, $6,100.

But: if your income is over these amounts, the "additional allowance" is reduced on 1970 returns by $1 for each $2 of excess income until it melts away completely.

IF YOU ARE a moderate-income taxpayer who might benefit from the new allowance you don't need to figure it out yourself, although it helps to understand it. The optional tax tables that come with your tax forms have the minimum standard deduction, including the low-income allowance, already built-in for families of various sizes.

But what the average family with income under $10,000 does need to decide is whether itemizing deductions would save taxes compared to using the optional tax tables with their built-in standard allowance. (Families with incomes of $10,000 or over, or who have more than $100 of dividends or interest, can't use the optional tax tables in any case. They must either itemize or take the 10 percent standard allowance.)

Let's see how a typical family would decide which of the alternative deduction methods would be best. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children and adjusted gross income of $8,000. First they estimate that their potential deductions would total $900 if itemized. This obviously would be better than the $800 the 10 percent blanket deduction would give them.

But would the new additional allowance help them? First the Smiths estimate what their tax would be on their $8,000 income if they itemized. With their itemized deductions of $900 and their four exemptions of $625 each, they can subtract a total of $3,400 from their gross adjusted income. This leaves $4,600 of taxable income. The normal tax on this $734. Then they look at the optional tax table for returns claiming four exemptions and find that the tax shown there for an adjusted gross income of $8,000 would be $757.

Thus, they would get no help from the minimum standard allowance. So the Smiths itemize deductions.

But take a family with less income and more exemptions. Joe Jones, with a wife and four children, suffered a work cutback in 1970. His gross adjusted income was $5,000. The Joneses add up their potential deductions and find they come to $800 if itemized; obviously preferable to a 10 percent standard deduction of only $500.

But as they see by checking the optional tax tables for six dependents, they would get some help from the minimum standard allowance. The tax shown in the tables is only $37 instead of the $63 they would pay if they itemized deductions.

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS for pre-school youngsters were examined in a three-day symposium sponsored by the Clothing Workers at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Among the leading speakers were, from left, Pres. Lincoln Gordon of Johns Hopkins, Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii), ACWA Vice Pres. Sam Nocella and ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky. The symposia are funded by a $110,000 grant to the university from the union in memory of the ACWA's late Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg.

1,300 Die in '70:

Choking Accidents Show Need for Care

ACCIDENTAL DEATH from choking is an all too prevalent happening, reports Robert M. Oswald, national director of Red Cross safety programs. "But what is more important," he emphasizes, "is that many deaths of this sort could have been prevented if someone had administered proper first aid."

Last year, 1,300 persons in the United States died from ingesting or inhaling food or foreign objects that clogged their breathing passages. Half of these occurred among children under five years of age. Another third were persons over 45.

The Red Cross safety director explained that with young children, danger from choking stems from their tendency to put practically everything into their mouths and their inability to properly chew food.

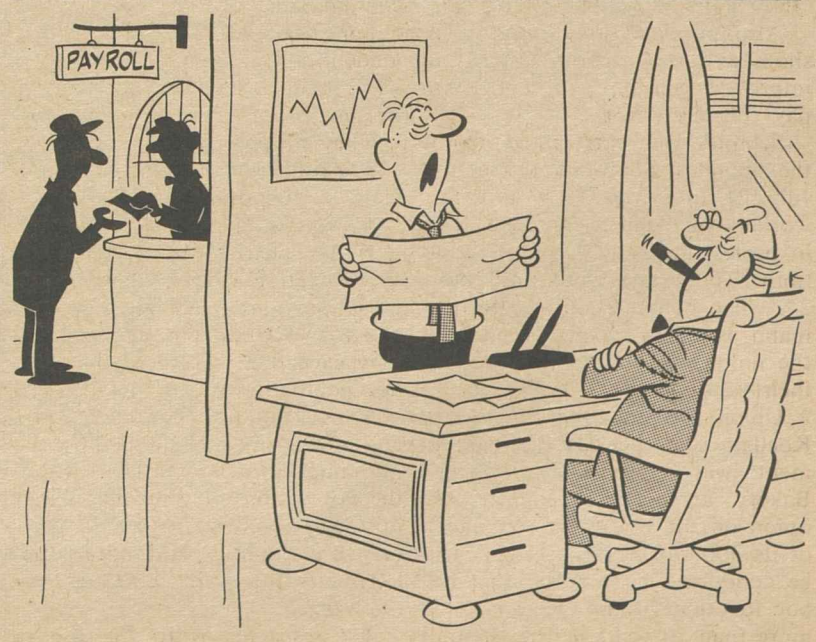
Infants are inclined to swallow automatically, he said. If a child pops a marble or button into his mouth, he may try to swallow it rather than spit it out as an adult would. If the tot has not yet begun to talk, the situation may go unrecognized until serious complications or death result.

TO PREVENT CHOKING accidents among children, Oswald advises parents to take exceptional care to keep small objects—coins, safety pins, toys and similar items—out of reach of infants. Toys should be sturdy so that small parts may not be detached and swallowed. Older children must be taught not to give a baby objects he can put in his mouth.

Food, improperly chewed, can also be a choking hazard to a youngster, says the Red Cross. "Children under five should not be given nuts, raw fruits or raw vegetables. Meat should be finely chopped for them," said Oswald. "These foods require the grinding action of molars and infants cannot adequately chew them." He also warns that a child should not run while eating or be stimulated to laugh or cry with food in his mouth.

Among adults, one of the most prevalent reasons for choking accidents is careless or lazy chewing habits, especially among denture wearers. Raw foods and meats should be masticated thoroughly before swallowing. Older persons tend to lose sensitivity in the mouth with age. For this reason, bones are sometimes swallowed while eating foods such as fish and fowl.

Denture wearers are warned to chew their food approximately twice as long as when they had normal teeth.



"This isn't exactly what I had in mind when I asked for a larger pay check, sir."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Little, Unexpected Pleasures Offer Life's Golden Moments

By Jane Goodsell

DISCOVERING that you can still do something (turn a double somersault, make a cat's cradle, sing all the verses to your old school song) that you'd thought you'd forgotten how to.

Bumping into an old beau when you are looking your very best.

Finding a $10 bill in an old purse you were about to give to a rummage sale.

Doing something (reading a classic, walking to work, taking French lessons) because it's good for you, and discovering that you enjoy it.

Yanking on a knotted shoelace and having it come unstuck.

Getting an unbirthday present from somebody who impulsively got the urge to do something nice for you.

Having your checkbook balance on the very first try.

Doing a good deed anonymously and having it found out.

Discovering that you've lost five pounds by accident without dieting.

Being mistaken for somebody younger or prettier or thinner than you are.

Making up after a fight with somebody you love.

Finding something you desperately need (a safety pin, an airmail stamp, an inner reserve of strength) that you thought you didn't have.

Guessing correctly who-dun-it in a detective story.

WAKING UP to realize that your scary dream was just a scary dream.

Being asked a hard question (what's the population of Philadelphia? who wrote "Thanatopsis? what's the name of that song?) and knowing the answer.

Remembering in the nick of time something important that you almost forgot to do.

Doing something rude or stupid or embarrassing, and realizing that nobody noticed.

Making just enough dressing to stuff a turkey without any left over.

Post-Census Redistricting:

New Gerrymanders Threaten Fair Vote

Thanks to a series of Supreme Court decisions in the 1960s, the principle of one-man, one-vote representation is now firmly established.

No longer can one congressional district have a population of 700,000 while another has only 250,000. No longer can a rural county of 35,000 and a city of 150,000 have the same representation in the state legislature.

But two knowledgeable trade union political analysts have a timely reminder in the February issue of the American Federationist that the problem of unfair representation has been only half-solved by population equality of districts.

The authors of "The New Gerrymander Threat" are Gus Tyler and David I. Wells. Tyler is director of the political department of the Ladies' Garment Workers and a recognized authority on practical politics as well as political theory. Wells, assistant director of the department, was the initiator of lawsuits challenging redistricting actions of the New York legislature. The suits have added importantly to the body of federal court decisions on apportionment.

Their article in the AFL-CIO's magazine could not be more timely, for this is the post-census year when every state will be required to redraw its political districts to account for population shifts and 14 states will either gain or lose congressional seats.

While court precedents will assure that the new districts will be equal in population, there is no assurance that the result will be fair representation.

As the authors point out, skillful gerrymandering of district lines to favor a particular party "can turn the popular vote topsy-turvey" even with equality of population.

The origin of the word "gerrymander" dates from an early 19th Century Massachusetts governor, Elbridge Gerry, who devised a district resembling a salamander in order to stack the political cards.

Modern-day politicians are no less imaginative. Tyler and Wells note that congressional districts carved out in New York City by a Republican legislature after the last census gave birth to such descriptions as The Jaws of the Wrench, The Upside Down Crocodile, and the prize of them all—The Camel Biting the Tail of the Buffalo Which Is Stepping on the Tail of the Dachsund.

Even without such extreme cartographic contortions, district lines often can be shaped for partisan advantage—and have been, of course, by Democrats and Republicans alike.

The authors demonstrate this vividly with a map showing four adjoining districts. Overall, there are an equal number of Party X and Party Y voters, but the bulk of Party X voters are concentrated in a heavily populated segment.

By careful drawing of boundary lines, one version would give Party X three of the seats but an alternate version would give three seats to Party Y. Or an equitable apportionment can easily be drawn up, giving each party two relatively safe districts.

Taylor and Wells view with some concern the Supreme Court's disregard of the gerrymandering issue and its acceptance of the carving up of political subdivisions so long as mathematical equality of population is achieved.

Fortunately for the political health of the nation, the 1970 elections largely rectified the one-party domination of legislatures and governorships that the Republican Party had established in most states outside the South.

The Federationist article makes the often overlooked point that divided control often leads to "bipartisan gerrymandering" which is designed to protect incumbents and political power bases.

"This type of gerrymandering," the article suggests, "can now be anticipated in many major states" and "curtails the voters' political effectiveness almost as severely as the partisan variety."

How then to achieve fairness?

Taylor and Wells suggest the combination of an independent commission with a set of firm guidelines "to reduce the extent of human discretion in the districting process."

They propose these rules:

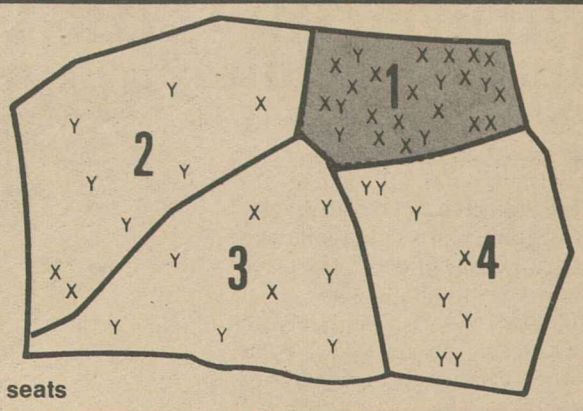
- All districts must be geographically contiguous.
- No city block may be divided.
- All districts must be equal in population except where minor deviations are required by the above two rules, but no deviation may exceed 2 percent of the average population of all the districts.
- Divisions of counties, cities and towns must be limited to the minimum necessary to keep within the population requirements. Cities or towns shall be divided in preference to counties, and more populous units in preference to less populous ones.
- Consistent with the above rules, the total length of boundary lines shall be as short as possible.

Gerrymandering Comes in Many Shapes...

With Unequal Districts...

District 1 —
Population: 1,000,000; Party "X" wins by 3-1 margin
District 2 —
Population: 333,334; Party "Y" wins by 5-3 margin
District 3 —
Population: 333,333; Party "Y" wins by 3-1 margin
District 4 —
Population: 333,333; Party "Y" wins by 7-1 margin

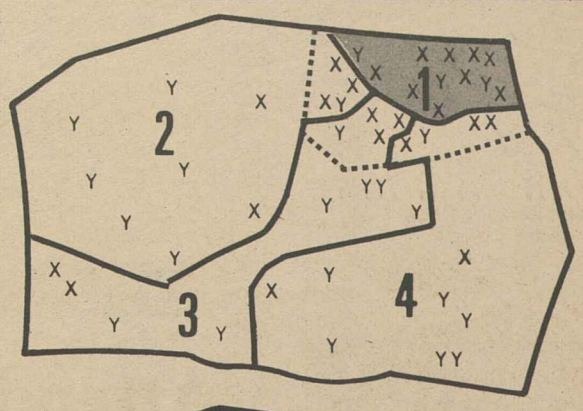
■ Party "X" wins 1 seat; □ Party "Y" wins 3 seats



With Equal Districts.

(Each District Has 500,000 Population)
District 1 — Party "X" wins by 3-1 margin
District 2 — Party "Y" wins by 3-1 margin
District 3 — Party "Y" wins by 7-5 margin
District 4 — Party "Y" wins by 7-5 margin

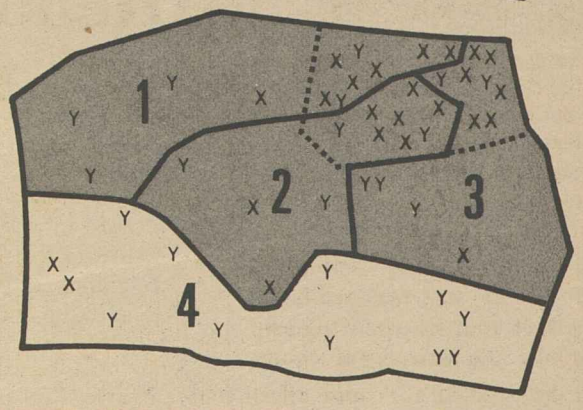
■ Party "X" wins 1 seat;
□ Party "Y" wins 3 seats



But Apportionment Can Be Equitable.

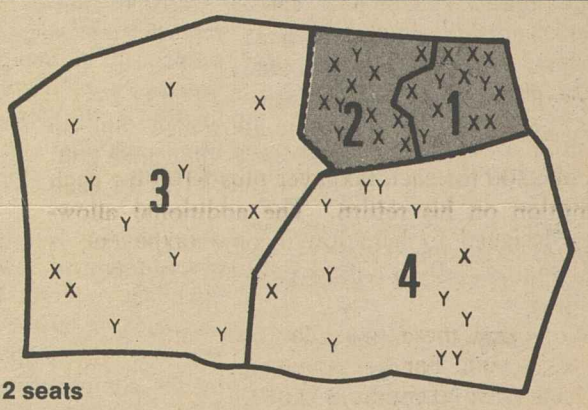
(Each District Has 500,000 Population)
District 1 — Party "X" wins by 7-5 margin
District 2 — Party "X" wins by 2-1 margin
District 3 — Party "X" wins by 7-5 margin
District 4 — Party "Y" wins by 5-1 margin

■ Party "X" wins 3 seats;
□ Party "Y" wins 1 seat



(Each District Has 500,000 Population)
District 1 — Party "X" wins by 3-1 margin
District 2 — Party "X" wins by 3-1 margin
District 3 — Party "Y" wins by 2-1 margin
District 4 — Party "Y" wins by 5-1 margin

■ Party "X" wins 2 seats; □ Party "Y" wins 2 seats



Schmidt Plant Signs Contract With Bakers

Baltimore—The Bakery & Confectionery Workers announced the signing of a first contract covering the Schmidt Baking Co. plant here as the aftermath of an 18-week strike and boycott, and also a recognition agreement with Koester's, the biggest independent bakery firm in the Baltimore area.

Members of B&C Local 68 voted unanimously to accept a 30-month contract which will give Schmidts 175 production and maintenance employes, mostly ghetto dwellers, a raise of 75 cents an hour over the contract term.

The agreement includes a 27-item fringe benefit package featuring full Blue Cross-Blue Shield medical coverage for the workers and their dependents, fully company-paid.

Also provided are a full union shop, a dues checkoff system, an improved pension plan and extra pay for night work.

Schmidt workers walked out of the previously non-union shop last July 21 in sympathy with fellow workers in Cumberland, Md., and in protest against their own conditions. They stayed out until Nov. 24, when Schmidt and the Stroehmann Brothers chain settled with the union after a labor boycott of their products.

Union Business Manager Henry Koellein said that after the settlement was announced, Koester's Bakery agreed to recognize the union on the basis of a cardcheck of its 300 workers. The check will be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Koester's for more than 20 years had resisted all attempts by its employes to organize, the union said.

Papermakers' 3-Year Pact Settles Strike

Alton, Ill.—The Papermakers & Paperworkers won wage increases totaling 98.5 cents an hour in a three-year contract that ended a 25-week strike against the Alton Box Board Co.

The wage package calls for boosts of 44.79 cents an hour the first year, 28.22 cents the second and 25.50 cents the third year for members of UPP Locals 975 and 976.

The agreement also provides an additional paid holiday each year, an improved vacation schedule and lower hospital insurance costs.

Local 975 Financial Sec. Robert E. Martin said that under the new pact, employes will get a one-week vacation for one year of service, two weeks for three years, three weeks after eight years, four weeks for 15, five weeks for 25 and six weeks for 30 years of company service.

After the second year of employment, the family insurance plan will cost employes $7.80 a month, with the company paying the difference. Insurance costs in the past have ranged up to $31.19 a month, Martin said.

During the strike a U.S. district judge struck down as unconstitutional Alton's anti-strikebreaking law, which was invoked in the dispute. The Alton-Wood River AFL-CIO and city officials are cooperating to draft a new law that they expect will be upheld in court.

Unionists Aid Rescuers In Los Angeles Quake

Los Angeles—Union members had no monopoly on sacrifice and service when a killer earthquake slugged the Los Angeles area Feb. 9, but 300 union cooks and waitresses and a union chef shared the spotlight in different ways.

The cooks and waiters heard a broadcast appeal for help from restaurant chain owner John Scoby and made their way to four of his restaurants.

They stayed on duty, feeding rescue workers and quake refugees, until the food ran out or regular employes were able to make it back through disrupted traffic and damaged streets.

The chef was Frank Carbonaro, of the San Fernando Veterans Administration Hospital in which many of the more than 60 temblor victims lost their lives.

Carbonaro, 68, is recovering in another hospital after being trapped in the rubble of the three-story VA kitchen building for 58 hours. He has a broken hand and suffered extreme fatigue but feels lucky to be alive, he told officers of his union, Hotel & Restaurant Local 694 in Sherman Oaks, Calif.

With rescue operations still in full swing, Pres. Ed Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Union sent Anthony Anselmo, his administrative assistant, to the West Coast. Anselmo called together representatives of all culinary locals and they established an Earthquake Crisis Fund to channel relief to members who need it most.

At least a dozen restaurants were demolished by the quake and many employes were unable to work, the union representatives told Anselmo.

The restaurant union has learned to meet such emergencies since the San Francisco earthquake of Apr. 18, 1906. Shortly after that date the international union sent Vice Pres. W. Edward Horn to the Bay area with $5,000 in gold in a leather satchel to help wherever he thought it best. Members in other locals sent almost $12,000 in relief contributions also.

In the middle '60s, Miller said, his union contributed $25,000 for the relief of Alaskan members hit by a damaging shake.

On the day of the quake here Carbonaro reported for work on the 6 a.m. shift at the VA hospital. He was starting to prepare breakfast for patients and staff when the lights went out and the building began to sway.

The elderly chef was found a day after rescue workers were sure there were no more survivors.

Sec. Herman Leavitt of Culinary Local 284 estimated that at least 400 members of his local suffered damage to their homes, as did many others throughout the area. Local 694 Business Agent Ed Ivy found his house was destroyed.

Outreach Plans To Train 910 Minority Youth

Eleven Outreach projects in six states have been renewed under Labor Dept. contracts totaling $1.1 million to prepare 910 minority group youths for apprenticeship entrance examinations in the building and construction trades.

The new one-year contracts are for Outreach programs in Albuquerque, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland and Santa Ana, Calif.

Under previous contracts sponsored by local and area AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Councils, 1,574 trainees were placed as apprentices in 18 building trades.

The Outreach program gives the youths 10 weeks of training to help them pass written and oral examinations administered by joint apprenticeship committees representing contractors and trades unions.

The program sponsors also counsel and assist the youths until they complete their apprenticeship.

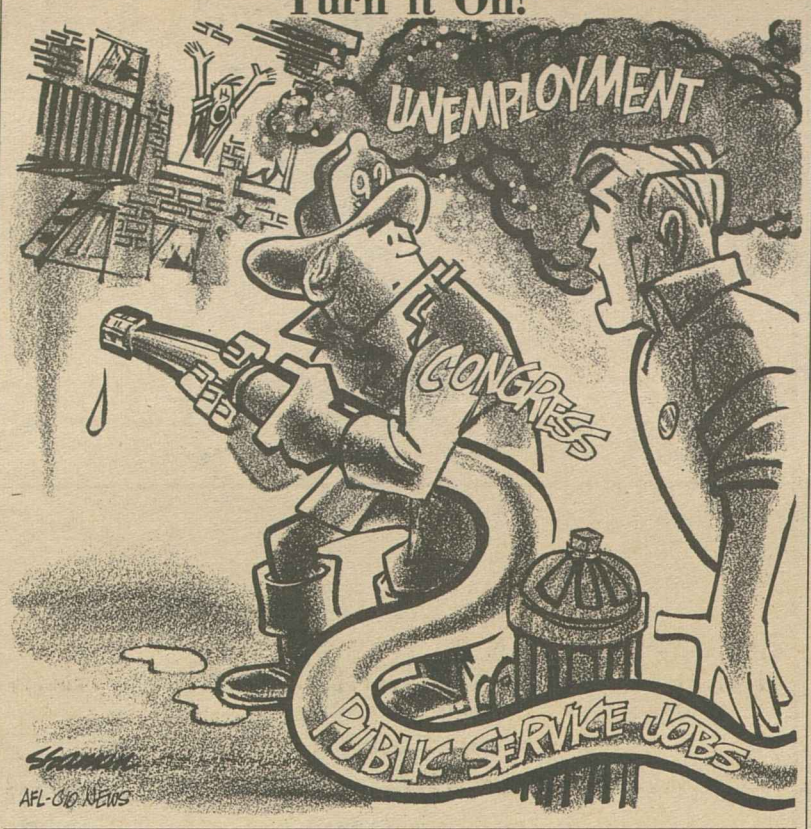
The AFL-CIO building trades councils are directly involved with the contracting of the programs in 10 of the 11 areas.

The largest Labor Dept. grant will go to the Oakland-based Bay Area Construction Opportunity Program where 230 youths will be readied for apprenticeships under a $285,622 contract. The Bay Area program had placed 546 apprentices—498 from the minorities—under earlier contracts.

Other major contracts are for Santa Ana, 130 apprentice candidates under a $169,200 grant; Sacramento, 100 youths, $136,573, and San Francisco, 125 candidates, $135,669.

The additional contracts are for Cincinnati, 50 youths, $83,989; Salt Lake City, 30 youths, $52,062; Chattanooga, 30 youths, $51,927; Houston, 60 youths, $50,225; Fort Worth, 50 youths, $48,979; Dallas, 60 youths, $48,703; and Albuquerque, 45 youths, $48,048.

'Turn it On!'



Attendance Policy Held Biased Against Union

A Kansas firm's "perfect attendance award" system has been found by a National Labor Relations Board examiner to be far from perfect.

The firm, Electronic Research of Overland Park, not only discriminated against employes who testified as witnesses for a union at an NLRB election hearing in 1969 but repeated the offense in 1970 in spite of a board order to treat all employes alike.

Trial Examiner Alvin Lieberman reported that some employes were subpenaed to appear at the 1969 hearing on an election petition filed by the Auto Workers. Other employes appeared on behalf of the company.

A worker who obeyed the NLRB subpena was charged with being absent from work, which broke his attendance record. He did not get an award under the company's system, but other employes subpenaed by the company were given credit for work time and one received an award. The examiner in the case found such discrimination unfair and issued a cease-and-desist order. He was upheld by the board.

Now it turns out that the company applied the same discriminatory treatment to workers who testified at the hearing on the first complaint. And this time management added a new twist—it docked the pay of some employes for being absent but didn't dock others who appeared as company witnesses.

Of the three who were docked for their absence, one lost a cash attendance award for the month, the examiner found. Three other employes who testified at the company's request got their full pay and one qualified for perfect attendance.

This was the same sort of illegal discrimination the company had been found guilty of earlier, Lieberman ruled. He followed the NLRB's decision in the first case in recommending steps the company should take to remedy its unfair conduct.

The examiner ordered Electronic Research to post notices agreeing to give employe Betty Colton the perfect attendance award, or the cash equivalent if she prefers, to which she would have been entitled if she had not complied with an NLRB subpena to testify. Also he directed that she and two fellow workers be paid the wages lost when the company docked them for obeying official subpenas.

Under the firm's perfect attendance award program, management gave merchandise prizes of increasing value for monthly, bi-monthly, half-yearly and yearly perfect attendance. To be eligible for any of the awards, an employe was required to work a full 40-hour week and a normal eight-hour day.

New AFL-CIO Pamphlet Analyzes 91st Congress

The 91st Congress compiled a "good" record and would have had an even longer list of accomplishments if it hadn't been for Administration policies and presidential vetoes.

That's the evaluation of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation and its director, Andrew J. Biemiller.

It appears in the foreword to a new 116-page pamphlet, Labor Looks at the 91st Congress.

The new booklet, latest in a continuing series of legislative reports, deals with 99 bills and issues that concerned the trade union movement during the past two years.

It reflects the broad scope of labor's legislative concerns.

There are concise reports on job-related bills such as occupational health and safety, unemployment insurance, collective bargaining rights and regulation of pension plans.

But there are reports, too, on tax reform and farm subsidies, on housing and education, on food stamps and school lunches, civil rights and consumer protection.

The foreword cites some of the "outstanding achievements" of the 91st Congress: the occupational health-safety law, tax reform, extension of the Voting Rights Act, collective bargaining for postal workers, and more money for education.

It hails the rejection of the nomination of "two anti-labor anti-civil rights judges" for the Supreme Court "as a result of the vigorous fight waged by a liberal-labor-civil rights coalition."

And it analyzes the setbacks—those resulting from White House action, such as the veto of the manpower public service jobs bill, and those resulting from the bottlenecks within Congress.

End of the session filibusters and logjams blocked action on social security increases, welfare reform, trade legislation, consumer protection and led to "butchering of the food stamp program."

These and other issues remain for the 92nd Congress, the report notes, along with such high-priority measures as national health security, and improved minimum wage and electoral reform.

The pamphlet closes with a listing of labor's "agenda for the 92nd Congress."

Single copies of Labor Looks at the 91st Congress, Publication 77L, are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Multiple copies are 15 cents each or $13.50 for 100.

Community Action Unit Elects Martin, Rothman

Roger F. Martin, general manager of the Air Line Pilots, has been elected president of Joint Action in Community Services, a national organization that helps disadvantaged workers find jobs, housing and meet other needs.

Directors of JACS also elected Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, as vice president of the volunteer organization.

Labeled Misleading, Inadequate:

Revenue Sharing Scored by Mayors

The nation's mayors branded Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing plan both misleading and inadequate, and charged that the Administration's proposed budget would shortchange the cities.

A joint report by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities warned that enactment of the Administration proposals could result in less federal money for municipalities and states.

The President's budget, the report said, "falls at least $5.7 billion short of meeting the state and municipal revenue gap."

Furthermore, it is "misleading about the actual amount of new money the President is asking for, raises more questions than it answers about how the special revenue-sharing process will be reconciled with the present management of programs it will embrace, and reveals the Administration's intention to persist in holding back spending already appropriated funds in the current fiscal year for critical urban programs."

The money Congress has appropriated but the President is refusing to spend, the report revealed, includes $200 million each for urban renewal and water-sewer grants, $192 million in public housing contract authority "and a staggering $732 million" that should be available for model cities programs.

The two municipal organizations represent more than 15,000 cities and their attack on the budget and criticism of the revenue-sharing proposal apparently demolished White House hopes that pressures from "back home" would overcome congressional opposition to the Administration plan.

In fact, the mayors' report charged, the budget includes glaring examples of "reverse revenue sharing."

Thus, the budget proposal for summer youth programs calls for local governments to double their contribution from 10 percent to 20 percent.

At the same time, it proposes to "sharply cut" federal funds for the program by $32.2 million.

"In effect," the mayors said, "through this form of reverse revenue sharing, the Administration is looking to the scarce resources of local governments to help salvage the program and thereby lessen the federal government's commitment to this priority national program."

As for the Administration's multi-billion dollar "special revenue-sharing" plan, the mayors stress that "all but a small portion of the money promised . . . is merely a re-labeling of funds already being transferred to state and local governments for categorical programs."

Without the revenue-sharing gimmick, the report suggests, federal grants-in-aid to states and cities could be expected to continue their steady rise. But under the Administration's budget-revenue package, the increase next year would be less than half what it was over the past year.

Davis Heads Labor Unit Of Partnership for Arts

Musicians Pres. Hal C. Davis has been named chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Partnership for the Arts—an ad hoc group seeking increased federal support of the nation's financially troubled art institutions.

"I need not emphasize the value of this effort to us, both as American citizens concerned with our national cultural climate and as professional musicians devoted to our art," said Davis, who succeeded Herman D. Kenin as president of the union.

The Musicians said approximately 6,000 of its members play with symphonic orchestras.

Davis noted that the country is in the midst of a cultural explosion with a 66-percent increase in the number of concerts given by major orchestras within the past 10 years.

"But since these and related activities are not self-supporting, the greater activity leads only to greater deficits.

"Certainly we as a nation can afford to put our support for the arts at least on a par with some other nations in the world who do not enjoy our wealth," he said.

The immediate goal of the Partnership for the Arts is a $30-million appropriation from Congress to the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal 1972. Although Congress already has authorized the amount, the actual money available depends on the sum appropriated by the House Appropriations Committee.

Davis urged members of the Musicians and other unions and state and local central labor bodies to write members of Congress urging full funding of the endowment.

The long-range goal of the Partnership for the Arts is an annual federal funding level of $200 million for the endowment. While this sum sounds large, Davis observed, it fails by a sizable margin to meet federal support levels for the arts in such nations as Austria, Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Australia.

The formation of the Partnership for the Arts is an outgrowth of a successful campaign to secure an $18-million appropriation from the New York State Legislature for the support of the arts.

New ILPA Leaflet Expands on Ethics

"The Ten Commandments of the Labor Press" refers to the code of ethics subscribed to by all trade union publications affiliated with the International Labor Press Association.

It also is the title of a new ILPA pamphlet which interprets the code, so that there can be no misunderstanding of the rigid standards for solicitation and acceptance of advertising. The code and its strict enforcement is viewed as a protection for gullible businessmen—and for the reputation of the trade union movement.

The pamphlet sells for 25 cents from the International Labor Press Association, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. For orders of 200 or more, the price is 15 cents a copy.

3 of 4 Unions Settle:

Nixon Asks Options In Railroad Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations Feb. 15 after the Clerks came to terms with management. Sources close to the talks said some disputed issues have been cleared tentatively and prospects of agreement are encouraging. Bargaining was scheduled to resume Feb. 22 after a four-day recess.

Nixon asked for legislation that would let him choose either of two methods to prevent another walkout. One would allow him to put into effect the recommendations made last November by a Presidential Emergency Board. The other would allow a limited strike or lockout, with the affected workers denied unemployment compensation.

The Emergency Board recommendations were for wage increases totaling 32.5 percent in seven steps over a three-year period, and modification of some of the work rules the railroads call "restrictive."

The wage increases provided in the three settlements reached so far parallel the board's recommendations.

Nixon told Congress that the board's proposals "offer a balanced approach" toward settlement. He asked authority to use that approach or to take the alternate choice allowing a limited strike or lockout after Mar. 1 "so long as such action does not endanger the health or safety" of the nation or any section of it.

Under the alternative, a disputes panel would be set up to determine whether a limited strike or lockout would endanger the national health or safety. Nixon proposed that the panel be empowered to allow a total shutdown of some, but not all railroads, provided alternate services exist.

The President proposed suspension of unemployment benefits for employes affected by a limited strike. He said this would be a move "toward an equalization of the economic pressures of such a strike."

His message ruled out a third alternative, a partial shutdown of all railroads.

The Maintenance of Way union gave Pres. H. C. Crotty full authority to sign the new contract. It gives the union's 100,000 members wage increases averaging 46.5 percent over the period Jan. 1, 1970, through June 30, 1973. Among other benefits are Veterans Day as a ninth paid holiday starting in 1973 and a fifth week of vacation after 25 years of service.

Vice. Pres. Richard W. Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes reported acceptance of a similar agreement giving 3,000 dining car crew members wage boosts averaging 46 percent, plus the cash equivalent of an extra holiday.

The Railway Clerks sent the terms of its proposed settlement to the union's general chairmen for a vote. The proposal incorporates most of the terms of the other two agreements and provides an additional 25-cent wage increase. This would come in two parts—15 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1973, and 10 cents more on Apr. 1, 1973.

The Clerks' pact is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970.

Still pending are negotiations between other railroad unions and management. These include six shopcraft unions, the Railroad Signalmen, Firemen & Enginemen, now part of the UTU, and the Locomotive Engineers.

The Signalmen set Mar. 5 as their deadline for settlement but the lengthy mediation procedures of the Railway Labor Act could extend that date by several months.

Alaska Trades Council Wins Outreach Pact

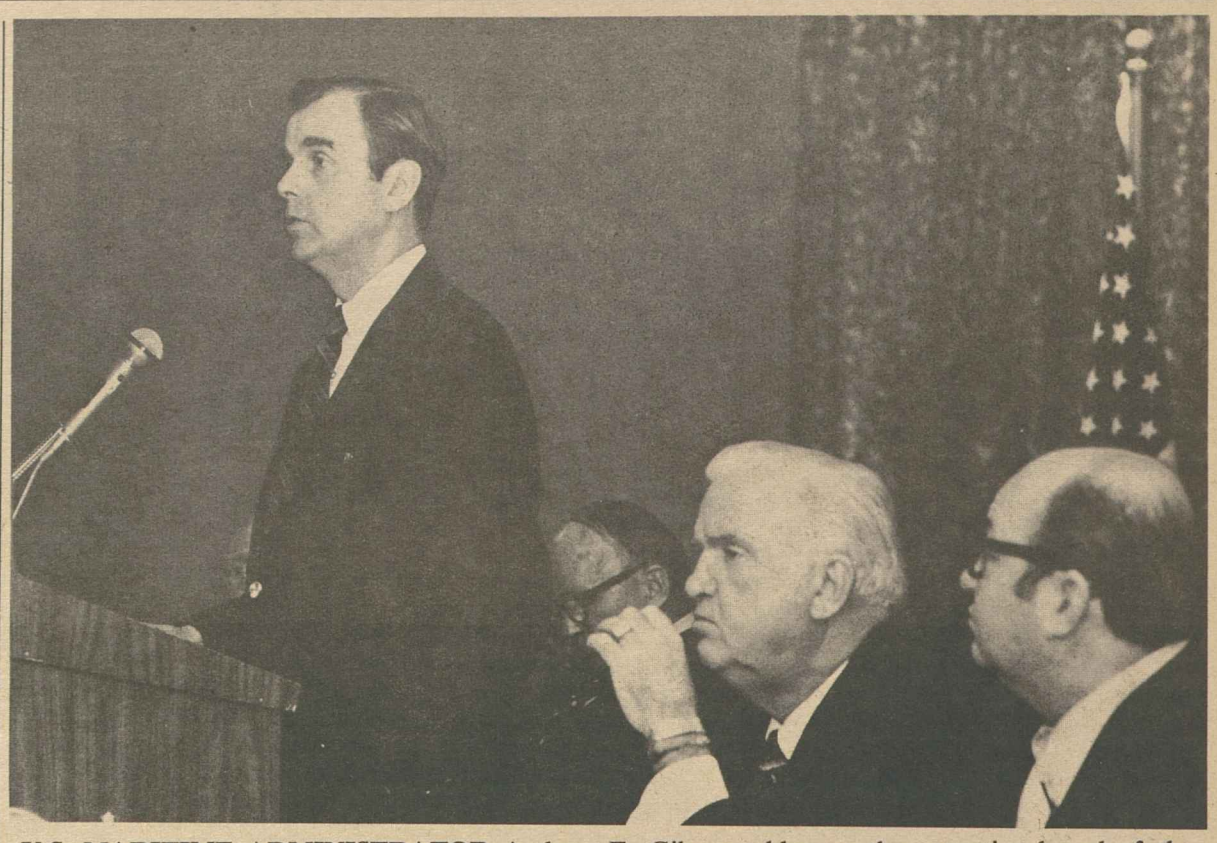
The Anchorage Building & Construction Trades Council has been awarded a new Labor Dept. contract for $85,359 to prepare 50 minority group youths for apprenticeships.

The new one-year Outreach project will operate in Anchorage and Fairbanks with recruits coming from the two metropolitan areas and rural sections of Alaska.

Under a previous Outreach contract, the Anchorage BCTC exceeded its goal by 13 in placing 30 minority apprentices. Of 159 applicants the council accepted for training, 43 became apprentices, including 16 carpenters, 8 bricklayers, 4 plumber-pipe fitters, 3 painters, 2 asbestos workers and the remainder in other crafts.

Forty percent of the minority-group apprentices are Negroes and 60 percent are Alaskan natives—Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos.

UNITED TRANSPORTATION UNION resumes negotiations with railroad management at the Labor Dept. in an effort to reach contract agreement before a Mar. 1 strike deadline. The Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and dining car employes came to terms earlier. Left to right, foreground, UTU Assistant Presidents C. F. Lane and W. R. Meyers and Vice President J. W. Jennings and Q. C. Gabriel; across the table, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., National Mediation Board Chairman George Ives, and J. P. Hiltz, Jr., industry negotiator.



U.S. MARITIME ADMINISTRATOR Andrew E. Gibson addresses the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at its Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting. Shown seated are department Pres. Paul Hall and MTD Administrator William Moody.

Maritime Trades Urge Protection Against Job-Destroying Imports

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Adequate protection against a glut of foreign imports that is costing millions of American jobs has been urged by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The growing impact of foreign products on workers in U. S. industries is documented in a 135-page study released by the MTD's executive board as it wound up its midwinter sessions here.

The report, "Foreign Imports: Their Impact on the Jobs of American Workers," presents the findings of a year-long study by a special committee of the MTD. It was presented by the committee's co-chairmen, Pres. George Baldanzi, of the United Textile Workers and Pres. Charles Feinstein of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers.

It is keyed to the theme that "the economics of imports is the economics of people. Specifically it is the economics of millions of U. S. workers who are forced out of their jobs because of the overwhelming crush of imported goods that are flowing, nearly unrestrained, into the country daily."

The massive impact of imports on jobs is shown in the estimate by George Shultz, director of the federal Office of Management & Budget, that in 1969 some 2.5 million workers would have been needed to produce domestically the goods that were imported from foreign manufacturers.

"It remains significant that 1969's unemployment stood at roughly the same figure—2.5 million," the report notes. "And that army of jobless Americans had risen to some 4.6 million by the end of 1970."

The report challenges the argument of "free traders" that the American consumer is entitled to the chance to buy foreign-made goods because they cost less.

"The argument is fallacious," the report asserts. "The American jobs unfilled because of imports mean American consumers economically unable to consume—and that goes for consumption of foreign imports as well as the output of their employed fellow Americans."

The report also points out that the American consumer usually does not benefit from lower production costs in foreign plants operated by U.S.-based multinational companies.

It cites as an example the pricing policy of the Singer Co. which manufactures sewing machines in the United States and overseas, noting that the company's basic zig-zag model machine sells for $88 "whether it is made in the United States or abroad."

"The consumer doesn't share a penny of the profits that Singer is realizing from the machine made with low foreign wages and production costs," the report observes.

The report presents a documented portfolio of the jobs lost and industries shattered by the steady rise in imports, which more than doubled in value—from $15.1 billion to $36.1 billion—in the last decade.

The direct effect imports are having on workers in a variety of industries is examined in the study—including leather, textile, stone, glass and clay, toys, electronics, rubber, beverage, shipbuilding, paper and wood, stone cutting, bookbinding, photo-engraving, watch and jewelry. In nearly all cases, some of the members of the 42 unions affiliated with the MTD have been directly affected.

"No one can consider the nation's current trade crisis, and the historic setting which led to it, without feeling outraged," the MTD committee declares. "The single most effective action that could improve the trade scene immediately is enactment of legislation that would impose quota limits on products brought into the United States.

"The major industrialized nations have retreated into 17th Century mercantilism in which each country promotes its own exports and discriminates against the other fellow's as a matter of economic policy," the MTD study finds. "The United States can't endure commercially as an island of 'free traders.'"

In proposing import quotas as the most effective method of coping with the problem, the report notes that:

"Japan and other nations already have long-standing policies of rigorous restrictions that make it difficult for the United States to export items. Quotas are a means of self-defense, not an offensive measure that will trigger a 'trade war.'"

Serving on the committee with Baldanzi and Feinstein were Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers; Pres. Mort Brandenburg, Distillery Workers; Sec.-Treas. Milton Gordon, Dolls, Toys & Novelties Union; Sec. Richard Livingston, Carpenters; Pres. Lester H. Null, Sr., Pottery & Allied Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Reuben Roe, Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

CWA Executive Board Sets 25% Pay-Hike Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Communications Workers is recommending a wage increase proposal of 25 percent in coming negotiations with the Bell System affecting nearly 500,000 employes.

The board's recommendations will be turned over to the CWA Bell System Bargaining Council which will formulate the national proposals Mar. 15-16 in Washington.

The first cluster of CWA contracts signed in 1968 will expire next Apr. 30 and May 1. Twenty of the 35 Bell System units will be involved in the initial negotiations.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the recommendations are based "on a complete review of all economic criteria in the industry."

"The review of our economic document demonstrates a 25 percent increase in wages right now would be justified," he stressed.

Noting that "gross inequities in wages and serious economic hardships are now being borne by communications workers," Beirne said that the thrust of the board's recommendations to the bargaining council concentrates on wages.

Results of a major research study, conducted months in advance of the scheduled opening of negotiations, will figure prominently in the deliberations of the bargaining council next month, the CWA said.

Among the first CWA-Bell contracts due to expire are those with Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Indiana Bell, New Jersey Bell, Northwestern Bell, Pacific Northwest Bell, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, Western Electric, Wisconsin Telephone, Cincinnati & Suburban, Illinois Bell, Michigan Bell, New England Tel & Tel and Ohio Bell.

3 Firms Struck:

Steelworkers Crack Container Combine

(Continued from Page 1)

The new three-year agreement with National Can covers nearly 4,000 USWA members in 20 local unions across the country. It provides wage increases that range from 75 cents to $1.02 an hour by the third contract year plus an additional 25 cents an hour or more if prices continue to rise at their present rate. Improvements in pension benefits raise them to a new high of $8.50 a month times years of service. The terms also include an additional paid holiday to be determined by local agreements and improvements in the health care plan.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel called the agreement "an excellent settlement . . . responsive to the needs of the membership."

At a news conference in Bal Harbour, Fla., Abel cautioned that the National Can settlement cannot be applied to other industries in terms of money. But the cost-of-living clause is a mandatory goal of the union in all other 1971 contracts, he said.

"We will not take a contract without an escalator," he emphasized. The clause is a top-priority item in the unfinished can negotiations at three other major firms, Abel stressed.

Chairman William Moran of the union's Container Industry Conference said the major features of the National Can settlement will be sought when negotiations resume with the other can companies. They were broken off a day before the contract expiration deadline.

Wages under the new National Can agreement will be increased a minimum of 50 cents this year, another 12.5 cents next year and a final 12.5 cents an hour in the last contract year.

The union said salary hikes will range from 50 cents an hour for job classifications 1 and 2 to 60.5 cents for job class 23 in the first contract year; from 12.5 cents an hour to 20.9 cents in the second year, and from 12.5 cents to 20.9 cents in the final year.

The new cost-of-living provisions contain several innovations. One is an agreement that if 1972 living cost increases do not total 12.5 cents, the company will give its employes a special cost-of-living supplementary adjustment to make up the difference.

The supplement will be effective Mar. 1, 1972, and again on Nov. 15, 1973.

Pensions will be increased by $15 a month for past retirees, effective this year. Next year the monthly benefit factor will be raised to $8.50 times years of service, and a special pension supplement of $130 will become applicable to employes who retire during the first year of the new contract.

The pension plan also is changed by what the parties call the "magic number eligibility formula." It provides that an employe at age 50 or above whose age and years of service total 70—or any employe whose age and service total 75—will be eligible for retirement benefits. Also, employes who would have been eligible under this formula during the first contract year will be deemed eligible on Mar. 1, 1972.

Other contract improvements call for company payment of up to $7 in Part B Medicare costs, payment of "reasonable and customary fee coverage" in the medical program for retirees up to age 65, major medical plan improvements to be added in 1973, and pension benefit entitlement after 15 years of service as of Mar. 1, 1973.

The settlement was the first for the union since it moved into 1971 negotiations on behalf of 650,000 members in the steel, aluminum, copper and container industries.

National Can had been allied with the other three major can firms until the final stage of bargaining. The struck companies issued a joint statement saying National's "unilateral action" in signing with the union came as a "complete surprise" to them.

The union set up picket lines at nearly 200 locations of the struck companies. The bulk of its members are concentrated in California, the Chicago area, New Orleans, Florida and Pennsylvania.

The last strike against the can industry, in 1965, produced a settlement after a 2.5-week shutdown.

PICKET LINES went up at nearly 200 locations of three big can companies when Steelworker contracts expired and 33,000 union members refused to work without agreements. Above are some of the 2,800 strikers at a Crown, Cork & Seal Co. plant in Baltimore. Also struck were American Can and Continental Can. National Can signed an agreement and its plants remained in operation.

Meat Cutters Renew Drive For Food Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Meat Cutters union is renewing the fight for passage of effective anti-hunger, food stamp legislation and has denounced the Nixon Administration's action on the issue as "absolutely disgraceful" and "a shame to the nation."

A statement approved by the union's international executive board pledged the Meat Cutters' support to those senators and congressmen who led the unsuccessful fight against hunger in the last Congress and "who have promised to continue the war in the newly convened 92nd Congress."

The executive board said the watered-down food stamp bill eventually passed in the 91st Congress "will assure the continuation of hunger and malnutrition in the United States."

"Even worse, the congressmen forced the enactment of a work requirement which denies food to little children because a hippie brother will not work or because an unemployed aerospace engineer will not take a dishwasher's job at $1.30 an hour," the statement said.

Nixon Sends Congress His Health Plan Version

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to patch up the present health care system as a bargain-basement alternative to the national health security program endorsed by labor and sponsored by a bipartisan group of senators and congressmen.

The Administration's plan would provide federal subsidies only for low-income families—as a replacement for the present Medicaid program.

Those with the very lowest incomes—under $3,000 a year for a family of four—would receive free care. A partial subsidy would be provided for families with incomes up to $5,000—with the amount the family itself must pay rising as its income nears the $5,000 ceiling.

All private employers would be required to provide a minimum package of health insurance for full-time workers and their dependents, and to pay most of the premium cost.

Unions, of course, could seek to negotiate improved benefits and full employer payment. Otherwise, workers would pay a portion of the premium cost—35 percent when the program got under way in mid-1973, dropping to 25 percent in 1976.

The minimum standards of coverage would be set by law and would provide a wide range of basic health services plus protection against "catastrophic" costs. But the benefits would be subject to substantial deductibles—of $100 a person plus two days of hospital charges and 25 percent of medical bills up to $5,000 per person.

The President's message gave a strong endorsement to the group practice form of prepaid medical services, emphasizing points the trade union movement has repeatedly cited about improved efficiency, lower cost and better health through emphasis on preventive medicine.

The legislation would provide modest funding for planning new group practice programs—which it terms "health maintenance organizations"—and loan guarantees for construction costs and working capital. It would also provide incentives to locate health care facilities in scarcity areas, including inner cities as well as rural areas.

In addition, employers would be required to offer workers their choice between conventional health insurance and enrollment in health maintenance organizations where such service is available.

The Administration also proposed incorporating the voluntary insurance Part B of Medicare into the basic Medicare coverage now provided without extra cost to persons over 65. Instead of paying for the now voluntary insurance after retirement, workers would pay for it during their earning years as part of the social security-medicare tax. To meet the extra cost, the annual wage ceiling on which workers and employers pay social security taxes would be raised to $9,800.

The White House message also proposed a change in the method of federal aid to medical and dental schools, along with an increase in the federal subsidy.

It called for a payment to the school of $6,000 for every student who graduates to "encourage schools to educate more students and to educate them more efficiently."

The Administration's plan was widely regarded as a last-ditch effort to head off a universal system of national health security in which the government would pay half the cost and would act to hold down the soaring prices of medical care.

Nixon stopped short of the "socialized medicine" scare cry the American Medical Association has used over the years to attack national health insurance proposals.

Instead he came up with a new term, "nationalized health insurance," and warned that it "could easily lead to complete federal domination of all of American medicine."

By contrast, he labeled his plan a "national health partnership" in which "our government and our people, business and labor, the insurance industry and the health profession can work together."

2-20-71

Abel Pledges Improved Steel Pacts, Bids Government Keep Hands Off

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel renewed his pledge to members that the union will win "substantial improvements" in steel industry bargaining this year and urged the government not to interfere with the course of negotiations.

Abel issued a statement of his views on the importance of upcoming steel negotiations and expanded on them in answer to questions at a press conference here.

The Nixon Administration, he said should allow the Steelworkers to engage in free collective bargaining.

He declared that the union, will resist as "unjust" any attempt by the government to limit bargaining or to single out Steelworkers for special pressures designed to "hold the line" on contract benefits.

Abel said he would oppose controls of any kind that would impede an agreement freely arrived at by labor and management.

In his statement he said the cost of living for steelworkers and all workers "has been going steadily upward, and as a result many of the economic gains we have made in recent years" have been jeopardized.

"Our need is to protect the gains achieved, and to participate in a growing economy. Furthermore, we need a cost-of-living clause in our new contracts so that we may not fall behind."

Abel noted that the President's Council of Economic Advisers "has at last recognized the validity of cost-of-living escalator clauses, such as we intend to have written into our future agreements."

When the union negotiated its 1968 contracts, he said, "we had no crystal ball to guide us on the future of the national economy. . . . We certainly had no inkling that the economic policies of the Nixon Administration would promote higher prices for consumers and increase unemployment at an alarming rate. In other words, we could not have predicted the Nixon recession."

As a result of these "ill-considered economic policies," Abel declared, "America's working people have had to carry a heavy burden. It is the responsibility of our trade unions to lighten that burden . . . as best we can. The USWA will seek to do that in its 1971 collective bargaining."

Abel concluded: "We do believe that the policy-making officials of government and industry should pay attention to the needs of industrial workers and follow a course that may produce not only a fair settlement but a needed uplift for our sagging economy."

Union agreements with nine big basic steel companies employing 350,000 USWA members expire Aug. 1. The union has called an industry conference of its basic steel locals for Mar. 29 and 30 in Washington to draft contract goals.

CONVENTIONS

The Washington State AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention Aug. 23-26 at the Ridpath Hotel in Spokane.

The New Hampshire AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention Oct. 1-3 at the Thunderbird 88 Hotel in Nashua.

Council Spells Out Agenda To Halt Slump, Meet Goals

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FIELDING QUESTIONS from AFL-CIO Executive Council members at the council's winter meeting is Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, seated between Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. George Meany. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel is at right. In the rear are, from left, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman, and J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Program Seeks Decade of Growth

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor has spelled out a broad, wide-ranging program to bring the nation out of recession and into a decade of prosperity and impovement in the quality of American life.

The program was detailed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its winter meeting here in the Americana Hotel in a series of statements, reports and analyses of the many problems facing the country, the nature and quality of the Nixon Administration's solutions and the federation's own answers.

The key to the immediate concern of reducing unemployment and increasing the buying power of American workers lies in a realistic program of public investment by the federal government in cooperation with the states and cities that will meet today's needs and provide a solid base for future growth, the council said.

Tied in are programs to improve health care, fight poverty, provide for the security of older citizens and children, insure protection for the consumer, do battle with air polluters and help solve the problems of waste disposal.

The overall approach includes also the problems caused by the export of American jobs by multi-national corporations and the increasing flow of job-displacing imports.

There is always, the council pointed out, the overriding concern of world peace and freedom and the continuing challenge by the Soviet Union in the Middle East, Western Europe and Southeast Asia.

The council's approach was underscored by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a series of press conferences that touched on many of these problems and programs as well as other matters of major interest to the AFL-CIO and American workers.

In reply to numerous questions on wage-price controls, Meany strongly reaffirmed the federation's stand on equality of sacrifice and made clear his opposition to imposition of a freeze or controls in the construction industry alone. He noted the general failure of Administration economic policies and strongly urged the White House to take note of AFL-CIO economic programs and recommendations.

On relationships with unions not in the AFL-CIO, Meany noted cooperation with the Auto Workers on a number of issues, talks with the Teamsters on Farm Workers' problems, and indications from the Chemical Workers of an interest to reaffiliate. He stressed that the AFL-CIO is a voluntary organization and those unions that left can always reapply to the federation.

On the question of membership in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Meany said the AFL-CIO will not go along with policies of working with Communist unions and believes in an international trade union movement that is based on free trade unions—an impossibility in Communist nations.

On the problem of the nation's economic health, now and in the years to come, the council took these positions:

- Charged the Administration's new economic "game plan" will bring a "mini-expansion" that will fall short of creating the necessary jobs or increase in buying power and called for action on a nine-point program that will bring a "sustained upturn." **(Story, this page.)**
- Called for a long-range, planned national effort of public in-

(Continued on Page 3)

'Invitation to Exploit Workers':

Meany Assails Suspension Of Davis-Bacon Wage Law

By David L. Perlman

Suspension of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law is "an open invitation to unscrupulous employers to exploit workers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

Pres. Nixon invoked "national emergency" powers to suspend indefinitely the 40-year-old law that safeguards fair labor standards on federally-financed construction projects.

Nixon claimed that the Davis-Bacon Act has contributed to "severe inflationary pressures" by spreading "excessive" wage increases.

Until the President decides to reinstate the law, contractors bidding for an estimated $25 billion a year in federal construction work will no longer have to agree to pay their workers prevailing area scales of wages and benefits.

The contractor paying the lowest wages and providing the fewest fringe benefits will have an advantage over his competitors. That's the situation Congress sought to overcome when it passed the Davis-Bacon Act in 1931 and strengthened it in 1964 to include the value of fringe benefits.

Meany warned that the principle that taxpayers' money shouldn't be used to exploit workers is endangered by Nixon's action.

"We consider it unfair," the AFL-CIO president said. "We resent it. We think construction workers do not deserve to be treated in an arbitrary, one-sided fashion."

Meany accused Nixon of attempting to overcome a national problem brought about by the Administration's own "unwise" economic policies "by penalizing a single segment of the working population."

Presidents of four building trades unions said at a joint press conference that Nixon's action would have a "negligible effect" on inflation but would be a windfall for non-union contractors.

Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers told newsmen that union members will continue to have

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon Economic Policy Hit as Empty 'Rhetoric'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration's new economic policies are "based on rhetoric and wishful thinking arithmetic rather than on specific programs to create jobs and increase consumer buying power," the AFL-CIO charged.

In a detailed analysis of Administration policies, the federation's Executive Council concluded that the new "game plan" is an "experiment to 'psych' the economy toward prosperity by mid-1972 through mini-expansion measures presented in an upbeat barrage of optimistic rhetoric."

The Administration abandoned its previous policies, the council pointed out, "in the midst of its tragic consequences" of a prolonged recession with increasing unemployment and an accelerated rise of living costs. Reviewing the level and nature of unemployment, its spread through all sectors of the economy, the rise in the consumer price index and the shrinkage of the buying power of workers' paychecks, the council said:

"The government has not taken decisive actions to turn the eco-

(Continued on Page 9)

Administration Scored On Weak Health Plan

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration's proposals for health care reform were branded as "piecemeal and inadequate" by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it pledged firm support for passage of the National Health Security bill before Congress.

Pres. Nixon's approach to health care relies mainly "on discredited private insurance which has been largely responsible for the high-cost, low-quality medical care we have today," the council observed in a statement.

It noted that the President had recognized nearly a year ago that the nation was suffering a massive breakdown of the health care system. But, the council pointed out, "he has met that crisis by vetoing a hospital construction bill and a measure to provide for training more family doctors, and he threatened to close down vitally needed Public Health Service hospitals."

Nixon's proposals fall far short of meeting the "massive crisis" that the President himself has recognized, the council statement declared.

Expressing concern for the nation's current health care problems, the council cited the ever-rising costs confronting the patient and the difficulties posed for the medi-

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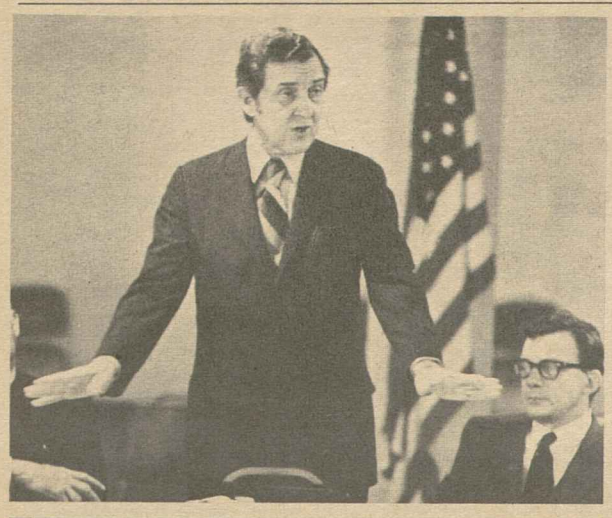
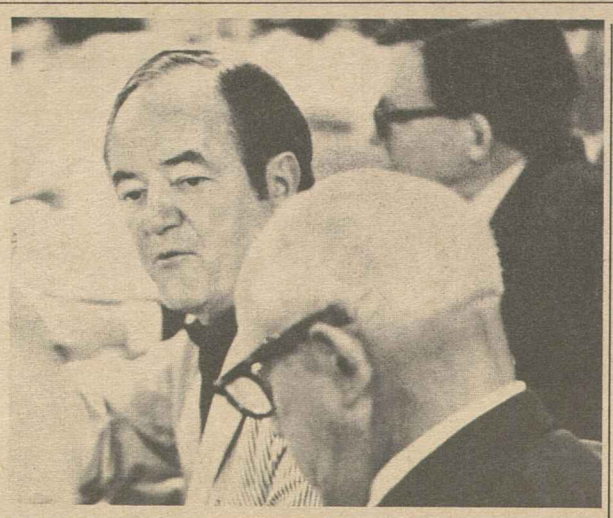
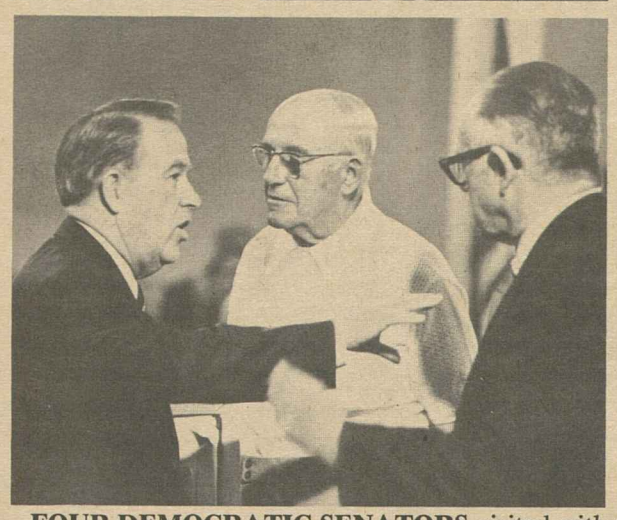
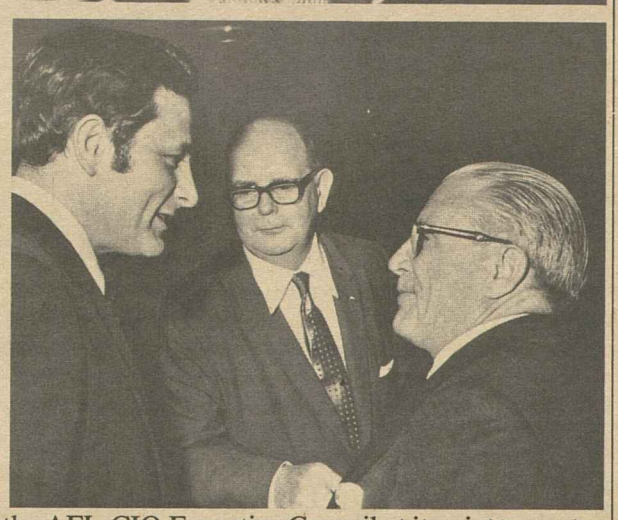

FOUR DEMOCRATIC SENATORS visited with the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its winter meeting. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (Me.), top left, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), top right, are shown as they addressed the council. At lower left, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) discussed a problem with Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann and Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, and at lower right, Sen. Birch Bayh (Ind.) is greeted by Vice Presidents David Sullivan and Thomas W. Gleason.

Election Law Reform Seen Vital To Spur Voting, Reduce Costs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Immediate reforms are needed in the American political process to bring more of the eligible voters to the polls and to enable candidates to reach the people, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"Artificial barriers to voting must be eliminated to permit the greatest possible participation in all elections," the council said in urging Congress to take prompt action to revise current election laws.

The council also renewed its call for provisions to meet election costs—including a federal subsidy—so that majority party candidates have "equitable opportunities to reach voters" while "minimizing dependence on wealthy individual contributors." It expressed particular concern over the rising costs of television as a major factor in boosting political campaign expenses.

Since the purpose of elections is to determine the will of the majority, "then all feasible steps should be taken to facilitate the right of every eligible voter to cast his ballot," the council stressed.

The council statement urged Congress to:

- Maximize the number of eligible voters who go to the polls.
- Insure that major party candidates have a fair opportunity to reach those voters with their message.
- Prevent any group from utilizing its economic resources to secure political dominance.

To broaden the election franchise, the council statement urged Congress to require employers to provide workers time off with pay to vote.

It also called for a uniform absentee voting system and establishment of a federal agency that would work with states to stimulate registration and voting.

In citing the need for federal legislation to regulate campaign spending, the council said that "abuses of financing by wealthy individuals—who often are candidates themselves—must be curbed."

Ceilings on campaign expenditures by candidates, individuals, their families and political committees should be imposed along with stricter reporting requirements on spending, the statement stressed.

"A substitute must be found for the present dependence on contributions by wealthy individuals," the council said. "The AFL-CIO has long favored some form of federal subsidy for elections."

This subsidy would take many forms, the council suggested, including:

- Direct treasury grants to political parties, with a formula allocating specific sums to presidential and congressional nominees.
- Free television and radio time allocated to presidential and senatorial nominees.
- Free mailing privileges for nominees for the House and Senate.

"We are confident that these steps will greatly improve the election process," the council said, "and we urge the Congress to make a prompt start on these essential revisions of the election laws."

AFL-CIO Renews Call For Public Service Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor renewed its call for a large-scale public service jobs program and told Congress the benefits to the nation would offset the cost.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said the goal should be creation of at least 500,000 federally-financed jobs this year with local and state governments and non-profit agencies.

It would help break the back of the recession, the council said. And it would also provide "badly needed services" in such areas as parks, schools, health and recreation centers, libraries, public safety agencies and pollution control.

A smaller-scale bill passed by Congress late last year was vetoed by Pres. Nixon in what the council termed "a shocking disregard for the plight of the unemployed as well as a denial of the pressing problems of state and local governments."

Unemployed workers hired for new public service jobs "would not displace those presently employed," the council stressed. "They would be filling job vacancies which would not otherwise be filled."

The program should offer public service employes "a ladder for upgrading and job improvement," the AFL-CIO said.

Terming creation of public service employment an "investment" that would bring dividends to the nation, the Executive Council added:

"The dollar cost of such a program will be offset by savings in welfare costs, the tax payments of employed workers and the social benefits generated by the productive employment of otherwise idle workers in expanding needed services to the public."

Surveys have showed that millions of potential job openings exist in the public sector of the economy.

"The job potential exists," the AFL-CIO declared. "The unemployed are ready to go to work. All that is lacking is a federal program, with adequate funds."

Screen Actors Boost Initiation Fee by $50

Los Angeles — The membership of the Screen Actors Guild has voted an increase in the union's initiation fee from $200 to $250. The ballot count showed 10,644 in favor of the increase and 1,364 opposed, in a nationwide mail referendum.

In a letter to the membership recommending the increase, the Guild's board of directors cited a 1970 operating deficit of $61,000 and the fact that the union has avoided a dues increase since 1958.

Frontier of the '70s:

Public Investment Held Key to Growth

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America needs a breakthrough on public investment as the new frontier of the 1970s "to strengthen the foundation of American society" and provide for a "new period of national economic expansion."

A long-range, planned national effort of public investment must be the hallmark of the decade, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee reported to the Executive Council.

The comprehensive report declared that "planned public programs during the remainder of the 20th Century are required to revitalize the nation's urban areas as centers of American civilization and to improve the quality of life of the American people." **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

The report traced the national developments and trends in population, urbanization, the revolution in technology, the neglect of the public investment areas since a brief period in the 1930s, and the lagging federal efforts through most of the postwar years except for the short burst of activity in 1964-66.

The federal government "holds the key to workable solutions to most of the public investment needs of American society," the report stressed, "since they usually involve nationwide social issues that cut across the boundary lines of the states, cities, counties and school districts."

State and local governments cannot solve the nation's vast public investment needs in isolation and "neither can private enterprise, even with the promise of tax subsidies," the federation committee stressed, although cooperation at all local government levels and from business firms and private groups is needed.

Each era of economic expansion in the nation's history has been "accompanied by growing investments and employments in new industries," the report pointed out, citing the railroads, agricultural implements, steel and oil industries in the last third of the 19th Century and all sorts of public utilities in the first two decades of the 20th Century.

During the 1920s growth was accompanied by the development of the auto and radio industries and after World War II there was television, aircraft, electronics and advanced technology.

In the 1970s the new emphasis is on public investment that includes a number of approaches, the report to the council said. These would include:

- Full funding of present federal public investment programs and additional funds for short-term projects as the key to reconversion to offset the declining military defense proportion of total national production.
- A national inventory of public investment needs based on estimated future population growth and present backlogs in each major category including housing, schools, health care facilities, day-care centers, parks, pollution controls, community facilities and public services—all keyed to the concept of a federal urban bank to provide long-term, low-interest loans.
- An Office of Public Investment Coordination to aid public investment planning and execution by government agencies at all levels.
- Available bank credit allocated by the Federal Reserve to help housing and community facilities construction.
- A land-use policy for rational development of urban areas, new towns, parks, etc., and to curb land speculation.
- Development by the Administration of a capital budget to assist the government in planning, financing and carrying out public investment programs.
- Administrative simplification of the large number of federal grant programs to consolidate overlapping efforts without undermining their purposes, goals and standards.
- **Eliminating loopholes in the federal tax structure that favor corporations and wealthy families and thus creating some additional revenues for public investment programs.**
- Federal assumption of the costs of welfare programs to ease the burden on state and local governments and help them develop more productive and equitable tax structures.
- Establishment of a national health security system as well as expansion of health care facilities and services.

'Drastic Cuts' Deplored In Housing Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned against dismantling the nation's housing and community development programs, and termed the Administration's budget proposals "grossly inadequate."

The federation's Executive Council criticized both the budget allocations for housing and related programs and the Administration proposal to consolidate funds for separate programs into a single "block grant" community renewal program.

One effect of such a consolidation, the council noted, would be to terminate some $4 billion in congressional authorizations — money that Congress has not yet appropriated for programs it has approved.

Such "drastic cuts," the AFL-CIO charged, "are bound to hurt the future of housing and community development in America. This is economy applied at the wrong time and in the wrong place."

The statement stressed that housing and community programs can help overcome unemployment and at the same time help cities catch up on a backlog of unmet needs.

It urged that appropriations for these purposes be "substantially increased." And it especially criticized as inadequate budget requests dealing with contract authority for interest subsidies and low-rent public housing, as well as funds for urban renewal grants and water and sewer facilities.

As for the proposed abolition of separate housing programs, the council statement warned against diverting funds to "vague and untested programs."

"The pattern of national action for a decent home for every American family . . . needs to be fulfilled, not frittered away," the AFL-CIO declared.

Council Outlines Agenda to Halt Slump

Wide-Ranging Program Seeks Decade of Growth, Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

vestment — America's new frontier in the 1970s—that will be the hallmark of the decade. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Urged a battery of realistic policies and measures to deal with U.S.-based multi-national corporations and the export of American production and jobs. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Demanded prompt action by Congress to raise the minimum wage to "at least $2 an hour immediately" as a major step in the elimination of poverty. **(Story, this page.)**

● Renewed labor's call for a public service jobs program and told Congress the benefits of creating 500,000 new jobs would offset the cost. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● **Prescribed a $2 billion public works program in areas hardest hit by unemployment to help lick the recession. (Story, Page 10.)**

● Asked more federal funds for housing and community development and warned against dismantling existing programs. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Urged Congress to advance the effective date of the extended unemployment compensation program and provide full federal financing. **(Story, Page 5.)**

In terms of improving workers' buying power and 1971 wage negotiations, the council:

● Said workers need substantial wage increases this year to offset rising prices and achieve at least some improvement in buying power. **(Story, Page 9.)**

● Called for full collective bargaining rights for all federal workers and lifting of unnecessary Hatch Act restrictions on their political freedom. **(Story, Page 10.)**

● **Summoned all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies to set up special committees to help returning servicemen find jobs. (Story, this page.)**

On the problems of the gaps in social policies and the quality of American life, the council:

● Termed the Administration's health care proposals "inadequate" and reiterated labor's support for the National Health Security bill that has been introduced in Congress. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● Called for a two-step, 35 percent increase in social security benefits to provide economic security for retired workers and their families. **(Story, Page 11.)**

● Backed legislation to expand child care centers, with priority to the children of working mothers and the poor. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Opposed moves to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity as the command post for the anti-poverty effort. **(Story, Page 9.)**

● **Pledged a trade union effort, from the plants to the legislative halls, for full enforcement of the new Occupational Health & Safety Act. (Story, Page 8.)**

● Voted strong support for a concerted national program to the problem of solid waste disposal and all forms of pollution. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Endorsed auto insurance reform legislation and called on Congress to pass a package of other consumer protection bills. **(Story, Page 11.)**

● Received a report from the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights stressing labor's commitment to programs to increase the number of skilled minority group workers, but warning against "irresponsible" promises that can't be met because of lack of job opportunities and training. **(Story, Page 4.)**

● Called for better methods of financing political campaigns and revision of election laws to eliminate unnecessary barriers to voting. **(Story, Page 2.)**

● Sharply denounced a threat by the Union Carbide Corp. to lay off 625 workers in retaliation against a federal order to comply with air pollution regulations. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Urged Congress to block the Administration's proposal to close the nation's eight remaining Public Health Service hospitals. **(Story, Page 5.)**

On foreign affairs, the council:

● **Warned that the Soviet Union has intensified tension and conflict in Southeast Asia and the Middle East and is maneuvering to undermine NATO. (Story, Page 8.)**

● Expressed support for the struggle of Polish workers to overcome food shortages, high prices and Communist government control of their trade unions. **(Story, Page 8.)**

● Urged the U.S. government to bring economic and political pressure against the Soviet Union on behalf of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel. **(Story, Page 8.)**

● Called on North Viet Nam to adhere to the Geneva Convention by providing humane treatment of American prisoners of war. **(Story, Page 8.)**

On problems affecting the functioning of the federation and its affiliates and the general welfare of the trade union movement the council took these actions:

● Issued an organizing committee charter for school supervisors with the proviso that if after two years the committee was successful in building a wider organization it would be chartered as a national union. The supervisors asked the AFL-CIO for a charter last year. They are organized in New York City, San Francisco and Chicago school systems on the teaching or pedagogical side.

● Approved a council subcommittee report not to issue a charter at this time to the International Brotherhood of Police Officers. Meany told reporters that a substantial proportion of the membership of the police group came from locals of State, County & Municipal Workers and that SCME was "naturally concerned."

● **Set up for the spring of this year a conference on jobs with particular emphasis on the export of jobs by multi-national organizations. Meany stressed that the federation is very much concerned by the situation and that the conference is planned to focus national attention on the problem.**

● Endorsed and supported a boycott of the Metlox Manufacturing Co. of Manhattan Beach, Calif., for waging a concerted anti-union campaign for the past seven years against the Potters. The company makes Metlox dinnerware. **(Story, Page 5.)**

● Received a report on the operation of the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes plan showing continuing success of the plan in settling complaints between unions. **(Story, Page 10.)**

● Heard a progress report on the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and announcement of a new 11-week certificate program to be offered twice a year. **(Story, Page 10.)**

● Ruled in a case involving the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and the Leather Goods & Plastics Workers that the latter was in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution in chartering a local expelled by the RWSDU. A council subcommittee was set up to work out a satisfactory agreement between the unions.

● Heard reports on federation organizing activities and community service programs from Vice Presidents Paul Hall and James A. Suffridge.

● Voted donations and funds to a number of organizations including the Committee for National Health Insurance, the National Housing Conference, National Council of Senior Citizens, Committee for Economic Progress, Institute for Collective Bargaining, Southern Regional Council, AIFLD impact programs, CARE, Citizens Committee for Peace and Freedom in Viet Nam, National Solid Waste Corp.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Atlanta, Ga., May 11-13.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members Richard F. Walsh, James A. Suffridge and Joseph D. Keenan, left to right, confer between sessions at the council's winter meeting.

Furniture Union Wins in Carolina

Florence, S.C.—An anti-union wall came tumbling down when workers at the La-Z-Boy Chair Co. voted 260-173 for the Furniture Workers to climax a seven-month organizing campaign.

An in-plant committee was aided by UFWA staff members, the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. Two workers on leave spread word of benefits received at the organized main plant of the firm at Monroe, Mich. They were Willie Rudd, Memphis, and Lela Henderson, of the Monroe plant.

The company "used every trick in the book," said UFWA Pres. Fred Fulford. "They offered raises, they ran fish fries, held captive meetings, and constantly laid off some workers and hired new ones." Most of the new hires were signed up promptly by the workers' committee he said.

Central Bodies Urged To Aid Returning GIs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The establishment of Veterans' Assistance Committees by all state and local central bodies to help returning servicemen find jobs was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The state and local labor bodies were asked to cooperate fully with the Human Resources Development Institute—the manpower arm of the AFL-CIO—"to help returning servicemen and servicewomen find worthwhile places as full participants in the nation's economic life."

The HRDI has developed the Veterans' Assistance Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Departments of Labor and Defense, in an attempt to smooth the way for young veterans returning to civilian life at a rate that will soon reach one million a year.

Most of the returning veterans are in the 20-24 age group. About one in three already is married.

"While a few will be able to resume careers that were merely interrupted by military duties, and a few more will be able to utilize service-taught skills in civilian occupations, the overwhelming majority are poorly equipped to compete for jobs in today's specialized workforce," the council said.

"Through no fault of their own, they have few, if any, marketable skills. About one in five has less than a high-school education. More than one in 10 is a member of a minority group. Many will be returning to urban centers where unemployment rates already are extremely high."

The HRDI program is being launched initially at four separation centers in the San Francisco Bay area. Returning servicemen seeking help will receive guidance from HRDI representatives at each center. They will then be referred to the Veterans Assistance Committee of the city central labor council nearest their home or to the nearest of the 50 HRDI offices across the nation.

The AFL-CIO already is deeply involved in another program for returning service personnel, "Jobs for Veterans," a cooperative effort on the part of labor, management, private organizations and government.

To implement this program a National Advisory Committee of 100 citizens, including 14 labor representatives, has been appointed. State and local committees are being established to further the aims of the program.

"There is no conflict between 'Jobs for Veterans,' which attempts to focus attention on the national problem of unemployment among veterans, and the AFL-CIO Veterans' Assistance Program, which uses labor's unique channels to find specific opportunities for individual veterans," the Executive Council said.

"Both programs are needed, and both are fully endorsed and supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council."

'At Least' $2 an Hour Sought as Wage Floor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged prompt action by Congress to raise the minimum wage to "at least $2 an hour immediately" as a major step in the effort to eliminate poverty.

The $1.60 an hour adopted in 1966 "was barely tolerable at that time," the Executive Council declared, and "it is utterly inadequate in 1971."

An increase in the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour—extended to the 17 million workers still not covered by the federal law—would bring a full-time, year-round worker to $4,000 a year, the council pointed out—"not much above the government-defined poverty line of approximately $3,700 for a nonfarm family of four."

But, the council said, it would represent "quite an improvement over the $3,200 such a worker earns" at the present minimum rate. Nearly two-thirds of the 24 million poor persons are in families headed by a worker in the labor force, the council noted, a worker who earns low wages, works part time or is unemployed. About one-quarter of the poor—and over 30 percent of all the children growing up in poverty—are in families headed by a full-time, year-round worker "whose wages are so low that his family is impoverished."

Updating and improving the wage-hour law has been going on continuously since it was passed 33 years ago, the federation observed. It noted that the minimum wage has been updated four times from 25 cents an hour to $1.60 and the coverage of the act extended twice.

Now, besides action to hike the floor to at least $2 an hour, the act should be extended to all workers, the council stressed, including employes of smaller retail establishments, many state and local government employes, many hired farm workers, household domestics and others. The act now protects 46 million workers but 17 million nonsupervisory wage and salary employes lack coverage.

There are 6 million workers, also, who are denied the full hours protection of the law because of specific exemptions, and the council declared that "this hodgepodge of exemptions should be eliminated."

Minnesota College Unit Votes for State-County

Bemidji, Minn.—Employes of Bemidji State College voted to be represented by the State, County & Municipal Employes in an election conducted by the Minnesota State Mediation Dept. The tally was 77 for SCME, 3 for no union.

PROGRESS IN REGISTRATION of new Negro voters is reported to the AFL-CIO Executive Council and other members of the COPE administrative committee by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute. From left are Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. George Meany, Rustin, and COPE Director Al Barkan. One million Negroes who had never registered nor voted before were enrolled through the institute's program in the South and in 45 cities in 20 states last year.

'Battery of Realistic Policies':

AFL-CIO Urges Regulation Of Multi-National Firms

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for a "battery of realistic policies and measures" to deal with U.S.-based multi-national corporations and the export of American production and jobs.

These policies should be based, the council stressed, on the premise that "trade is a complex network of international relationships" and that new government policies are needed to meet new and changed conditions. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

The changes in international economic relationships since the late 1940s, the council said, "are the major factors in the deteriorating American position in world trade."

The council proposed a seven point program:

- To stop helping and subsidizing U.S. companies in setting up and operating foreign subsidiaries such as repeal of the provision that permits deferral of U.S. taxes on the income of U.S. companies from their foreign subsidiaries.
- To supervise and curb substantial outflow of American capital for the investments of U.S. companies in foreign operations.
- To press in appropriate international agencies for fair labor standards in world trade.
- To regulate and slow down—as a stop-gap measure—the flow of imports into the U.S. of a variety of goods and product lines, in which sharply rising imports are displacing significant percentages of U.S. production and employment.
- To prevent the further deterioration of America's trade position by rejecting any new preferential tariff agreements or other special arrangements that actually benefit multinational firms.
- To reject further tax bonanzas to business in the name of encouraging exports.
- To encourage the use of U.S.-flag ships and remove freight discrimination against U.S. exports.

As to the situation which has developed, the council said that "modern nations with managed national economies subsidize exports, add barriers to imports, adjust currency values and change their tax structure to benefit their national interests." This holds for the European Common Market "with a common trade barrier to the rest of the world," as well as Japan with an administered economy geared to expanding exports.

"Multi-national firms and banks, often U.S. based, now juggle global operations to benefit from the laws of each nation," the council declared, "but their global management, decision-making and transactions are intra-corporate, frequently reaching beyond the law of any single nation."

In 1970, the council noted, U.S. firms invested $12.5 billion in foreign subsidiary facilities, coming on top of previous billions every year for two decades.

These developments have retarded U.S. exports and spurred imports, the statement said, displacing production and exporting jobs and employment opportunities.

The old theories of free trade and protectionism are gone, the council concluded. "It is neither possible for the American economy to hide behind tariff walls nor to pretend that free, competitive trade relations are possible. U.S. policies that were designed for the world of the 1930s and 1940s have become outmoded. They now contribute to undermining the U.S. economy at home and abroad."

Skills Training Stressed As Key to Minority Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—It is irresponsible to promise a large number of jobs to minority workers while providing neither the jobs nor the means of acquiring the skills to enter the construction industry, the AFL-CIO Executive Council was told.

It received a report from the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights headed by Donald Slaiman stressing that a program keyed to apprenticeship, recruiting of qualified minority journeymen and upgrading programs is the answer to increased minority participation in the building trades.

This program, aided "by the end of the recession in construction," can produce significantly increased participation of minority youth and workers in skilled trades without reducing standards and skills or harming the conditions of the workers already in the industry, the report said.

Slaiman briefly traced the evolution of the civil rights struggle from the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation and pointed out that reduction of racial discrimination is not enough and cannot alone "solve the problems of millions of minority citizens, nor the crisis in our cities."

A healthy economy and full employment, adequate housing, education aid and a more effective manpower policy, plus the continuing job of reducing discrimination are the keys for minorities, and in terms of economic programs "we have not had these in the past two years," the report said.

On the question of segregated locals of AFL-CIO affiliates, Slaiman reported continuing progress with only a dozen affiliates still having some separate locals, in most cases one or two, and in the process of merging these.

Progress in the Outreach apprenticeship programs continues along with plans to issue union cards to minority journeymen, the report noted, despite "misguided efforts" to ignore and undercut many of these programs.

It cited the failure of the Administration's Philadelphia Plan as compared to success of these other programs.

The department's report was accompanied by a statement to the AFL-CIO council from the Executive Council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. on the Administration's new apprenticeship regulations. The statement called attention to the rise in minorities in building trades apprentice programs and the "large number of onerous and impractical requirements" in the newly proposed government regulations.

"While the final draft of the proposed regulations eliminated some irrelevant and impractical provisions, the core requirement pertaining to quotas, statistical validation and lottery selection remained, but in more complicated and somewhat more obscure form," the BCTD statement said.

Citing the support of the construction trades unions for the AFL-CIO civil rights programs and policies, the statement said the unions have tried to meet their specific responsibilities "in this difficult area." It added that experience has proved that quotas will not work.

Needs of Poor For Child Care Given Prioity

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to provide a nationwide program of comprehensive child development was given strong endorsement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council stressed, however, that "first priority" should be given day-care centers for children of working mothers and the poor.

"The extent of federal financing of any child-care center can be determined by the level of family income," the council statement said. "Federal aid should be directed toward promoting a partnership between parents, community groups such as local unions, employers providing day-care services and local government."

The council noted that there are 13 million women with children under 18 in the labor force, and that more than 4 million of these have children under 6. The number of working mothers has increased by more than seven times since 1940.

"Too often, mothers seeking employment face the choice of remaining home or leaving their children with neighbors," the council said.

Council Backs Repeal Of Detention Powers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for repeal of a section of the McCarran Internal Security Act that gives the President emergency detention powers without a hearing or due process.

The council acted on a report of a subcommittee on resolutions referred to the council from the last convention, including the proposal for repeal of detention provisions.

The subcommittee, chaired by Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, reported that no action was required on four other resolutions because the particular legislative issue was no longer in existence and referred others to the federation's officers and departments for continuing follow-up. The latter category included legislation for Panama Canal Zone employes and certain uses of civil defense personnel.

The move to repeal the Emergency Detention Act—Title II of the Internal Security Act—was pushed in the 91st Congress, and a measure introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and 23 others passed the Senate but failed to move in the House. Inouye has introduced a similar bill in the current Congress.

The section singled out for repeal provides that the President, or his agent, can detain persons "if there is reasonable ground to believe that such person will engage in or probably will with others engage in acts of espionage or sabotage."

More than 110,000 citizens and non-citizens of Japanese ancestry were placed in 10 concentration camps in 1942 without due process of law of hearing because of the war hysteria. The memory of this experience and violation of civil liberties in combination with the McCarran Act passed in 1950 during the hysteria fostered by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), led Inouye and others to seek repeal.

The McCarran Act was passed over the veto of former Pres. Harry S Truman who declared that it "would strike blows at our liberties."

Among the issues on which the council subcommittee recommended that no further action was needed were bills dealing with compulsory railroad industry retirement, postal workers salaries and apprenticeship programs in the Government Printing Office.

Outreach Plan Sought To Recruit Journeymen

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A journeymen's outreach program—much like the effective Apprenticeship Outreach projects that have brought thousands of minority group youths into the building trades—was recommended in a report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The report also called for upgrading of partially qualified minority mechanics through training "in ways consistent with the practices and requirements of each craft."

A grant from the council last March to the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund financed the study that formed the basis for the report.

The study was conducted by a 29-member committee representing AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades unions, civil rights organizations, government, industry and university officials. Co-chairmen were Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director.

Three key elements in the report note that:

- There are non-apprenticeable routes of entry into the trades which could be made available to minority workers.
- Programs for minority workers should not result in diluting journeyman skills and union standards.
- Graduates of minority training and upgrading programs should be fully-qualified mechanics with marketable skills—not second-class mechanics.

The committee suggested that the successful Apprenticeship Outreach program provide the mechanism for the development of the journeyman program for minority workers.

It noted that Apprenticeship Outreach, operating in more than 80 cities across the country, has helped place 7,813 minority youths in building trades apprenticeships through last October.

The report stressed the importance of compliance by local affiliates with BCTD policy to recruit qualified minority craftsmen "who are able to work as journeymen and become full union members."

"Special outreach efforts to recruit minority journeymen should be initiated where they have not yet been started," it added.

Cooperation from communities and contractors also is vital to success of the journeyman Outreach effort, the report stressed.

Labor Board Names 2 Regional Directors

The National Labor Relations Board named new regional directors—Wilford W. Johansen for the Los Angeles-southeast California area and Thomas W. Seeler in Buffalo. Both are attorneys with a dozen years of NLRB service.

Johansen, 42, succeeds Ralph E. Kennedy, now an NLRB board member, in Region 21. Seeler, 44, takes the post of Merle D. Vincent, Jr., who retired in January. Johansen has been deputy assistant general counsel in Washington, D.C. and Seeler was assistant St. Louis regional director.

Layoffs Called Retaliation for Pollution Curb

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO joined with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in condemnation of a Union Carbide Corp. threat to lay off 625 workers at its Marietta, O., plant in retaliation for a federal order to comply with air pollution regulations.

"It is a clear effort to use the workers and other Marietta citizens as pawns in its efforts to avoid compliance with the law," the federation's Executive Council said in a statement.

The council urged Pres. Nixon to stand behind the order issued by William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and urged the Senate Public Works subcommittee on air and water pollution to hold immediate hearings and make public all the facts with a view toward strengthening legislation.

"Corporations like Union Carbide must not be allowed to evade the law by resorting to campaigns of fear such as are now going on in Marietta," the council said.

Union Carbide officials have maintained that the layoffs are necessary for the company to comply with the government's order to meet clean-up deadlines first promulgated in March and April 1970 and ignored to date.

But as the Executive Council noted, Union Carbide is the second largest chemical company in the country with assets of nearly $3.5 billion. In 1969 its sales totalled $2.9 billion and its profits after taxes $186.2 million.

"The company does substantial business with the U.S. government, including operation of several nuclear plants owned by the Atomic Energy Commission for fixed fees running into millions of dollars annually without risk of corporate capital."

For the past 10 years, the Executive Council noted, the company has bombarded the Ohio Valley with 256,550 pounds of sulfur dioxide and 44,568 pounds of particulate matter each day from a power plant at Marietta.

The plant burns high sulfur content coal from a nearby strip mine to supply power for a ferroalloys plant and a plastics plant.

Ruckelshaus issued the order last Jan. 8 after federal officials had attempted for four and a half years to persuade Union Carbide to diminish its daily air pollution.

Gary Guildsman Cited for Service

The Newspaper Guild named Pres. James A. McGill of its Gary, Ind., local union as the winner of this year's Guild Service Award for transforming a weak local into an active and strong union.

McGill is a photographer for the Gary Post-Tribune who has won local, national and international awards for his pictures. Elected president in 1968, McGill led the Gary local to the two highest wage settlements in its history, to action on behalf of minority hiring and equality for women workers, and to active participation in ANG and area affairs.

McGill also won a scholarship of up to $1,000. He plans to attend a three-week staff training course starting Feb. 28 at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was taken during its winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left, first row: Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh, Peter T. Schoemann, M. A. Hutcheson, Peter Bommarito, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Pres. George Meany, Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph Curran, A. Philip Randolph, Matthew Guinan. Second row: Vice Presidents John F. Griner, David Sullivan, John H. Lyons, Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph D. Keenan, Hunter P. Wharton, Alexander J. Rohan, William Pollock, Lee W. Minton, Paul Jennings, Max Greenberg, Louis Stulberg, C. L. Dennis. Third row: Vice Presidents Paul Hall, S. Frank Raftery, Charles Luna, James A. Suffridge, Peter Fosco, A. F. Grospiron, Thomas W. Gleason, Joseph A. Beirne, Floyd E. Smith, Jerry Wurf, Frederick O'Neal, Karl F. Feller.

Metlox Dinnerware Boycott Endorsed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A boycott of Metlox Manufacturing Co. products by the Potters was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council with a call for every affiliated union to put Metlox dinnerware on its unfair list.

The company in Manhattan Beach, Calif., has "stubbornly and illegally refused to bargain in good faith" since the Potters were certified by the National Labor Relations Board to represent employes seven years ago, the council noted.

Metlox has been found guilty of unfair labor practices and "now stands before the U.S. Court of Appeals accused of contempt," the statement charged. It asked all unions to publicize the boycott of Metlox products, including dinnerware sold under the name of Poppy Trail and Vernonware.

Major Campaign Pressed to Solve Pollution, Solid Waste Disposal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for a concentrated attack on the problem of solid waste disposal and proposed a five-pronged program to deal with all forms of pollution.

The nation "stands now at the beginning of a national attack on solid waste," the council noted. "A long, difficult road lies ahead before America no longer need fear the danger of being engulfed by this debris."

Pointing out that the United States produces more than 4 billion tons of solid wastes a year and spends $4.5 billion to handle them in an inadequate fashion, the council approved a statement calling for a "broad and systematic program rather than a fragmented approach like the so-called ban-the-can or ban-the-bottle campaigns, which are self-defeating."

The nation is "beginning at last to take some affirmative steps" toward abatement of water and air pollution, the statement observed, but it "lags far behind in dealing with solid wastes—the vast and uncontrolled debris of industrial expansion and population growth."

Solid wastes are not merely local dilemmas, but "constitute a most serious national environmental problem. They contribute substantially to air and water pollution, complicate land use, endanger public health, spread esthetic blight, and squander the diminishing stockpiles of natural resources," the council stressed.

To meet the challenge, the council:

- Endorsed the program set down in the Resources Recovery Act of 1970 "as the promising beginning of a concerted effort to deal with solid wastes," and pledged active support for its full funding.
- Called for strengthening amendments to the act to require agencies using federal grants for disposal facilities to report the kinds, quantities and disposal methods used. Reports would also be required on all solid wastes containing toxic materials, and federal grants would be "conditioned on regional design and operation" in an effort to lower costs, improve efficiency and reduce site-acquisition problems.
- Urged the President to appoint a representative of organized labor to the National Commission on Materials Policy "since this commission's conclusions and recommendations could exert pervasive influence on the course of raw material technology and future employment patterns."
- Identified the key to achievement of the overall goal as the "rapid development of technologies" resulting in "efficient, economical methods of collection, separation, re-cycling and re-use of solid wastes." Needed also is "full protection of the human values involved," including the jobs and livelihood of workers in private economy, including the disposal field.

The council urged all union members to "effectively step up their efforts to help stop pollution, and to place high on their list the increasingly dangerous threat from solid wastes."

It noted that "containers do not litter; people litter. We support practical programs for eliminating litter of all kinds."

A good start, the council said, is to take part in campaigns to clean up litter. While labor participates in campaigns like the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.'s drive to promote the use of litter bags in autos, "we will not lose sight of the fact that the long-term, absolutely essential solutions to the grave problem of solid waste lie in technological development of re-cycling and re-use."

The statement said the labor movement "supports oragnizationally and financially the constructive efforts of the National Center for Solid Waste Disposal for the re-cycling and reuse of solid wastes."

Most solid wastes, it noted, come from mining operations, construction projects and agriculture. But 350 million tons come annually from municipal and industrial sources, with 70 percent of the waste handled by localities or private contractors, the remainder at industrial sites.

Move Backed To Save Eight PHS Hospitals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged Congress to reject a Nixon Administration proposal to close the eight remaining Public Health Service Hospitals which provide comprehensive health care for U.S. merchant seamen, government and military personnel and their dependents and citizens who live near the hospitals.

The council said the Administration's plan to transfer PHS patients to Veterans Administration Hospitals can "hardly be considered seriously."

"The VA hospitals are understaffed, undermaintained and underfunded," the council said. "As any veteran knows, the VA hospital system does not have the capacity to meet the medical care needs of veterans, let alone the needs of more patients."

The council noted that the costs per patient day in the PHS hospitals —located in eight major port cities —averages $55-$60 per day, only a little more than half of what private voluntary hospitals are charging in the same cities.

"Moreover, the per diem cost of PHS hospitals includes medical staff salaries for medical services which are not included under private voluntary community hospitals," the statement observed.

Quicker Action Asked To Extend Jobless Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the 92nd Congress to advance the effective date of extended unemployment compensation and to provide for 100-percent federal funding of the benefits to relieve the states of additional financial burden.

The council also urged that the "trigger point" for the extended benefits be reduced from 4.5 percent to 4 percent of insured unemployment because insured unemployment is far less than the actual national unemployment rate.

Under present law, as enacted by the 91st Congress, the unemployment compensation program could be extended up to 13 weeks for jobless workers who exhaust their regular state benefits during periods of high unemployment—or when the insured unemployment rate is at least 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

"This figure is too high," the council declared. "In December, when the national unemployment rate soared to 6.2 percent, the insured unemployment rate was 4.4 percent."

Although states were permitted to make the program operative any time after Oct. 11, 1970, only nine have done so, and the federal program would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1972.

"Unemployment levels had soared to a nine-year high as the nation started the new year," the council noted. "State legislatures, in the past month and a half, have demonstrated only a modest interest in establishing immediately effective state extended-benefit programs. In fact, many proposals are being submitted to state legislatures which would delay the implementation of state extended benefit programs until January 1972 . . . the latest effective date permitted by the federal legislation."

The Executive Council said postponing the effective date of state programs until the last possible minute will impose unnecessary and severe economic hardships on jobless workers and their families.

"We call on all state legislatures to take immediate steps to implement the state phase of unemployment compensation extended benefits."

The Trade Problem

INTERNATIONAL economic relationships have been changing substantially since the late 1940s and at a stepped-up pace in the past decade. These changes are the major factors in the deteriorating American position in world trade.

Modern nations, with managed national economies, subsidize exports, add barriers to imports, adjust currency values and change their tax structures to benefit their national interests. The European Common Market has become a strong group of industrial nations with a common trade barrier to the rest of the world and special preferential arrangements with some countries. Japan is now an industrial giant, with an administered economy at home, geared to expanding exports abroad.

Multinational firms and banks, often U.S.-based, now juggle global operations to benefit from the laws of each nation. But their global management, decision-making and transactions are intra-corporate, frequently reaching beyond the law of any single nation.

U.S. firms have invested billions of dollars in foreign subsidiaries every year for two decades; in 1970, the outlay for foreign subsidiary facilities was $12.5 billion. Such foreign investments, license and patent agreements, joint ventures and other foreign affiliations of American companies have been changing the patterns of the U.S. economy in world trade.

As a result of these developments: U.S. exports have been retarded. Imports have been spurred. Production has been displaced. Jobs and employment opportunities have been exported.

THE OFFICIALLY REPORTED U.S. trade balance was only $2.7 billion in 1970—including as much as $2 billion in government-financed exports. The composition, as well as the balance of American trade has changed so that the U.S. is importing a sharply increasing volume of manufactured goods.

As much as half or more of what is reported as U.S. trade is now composed of intra-corporate transactions between U.S.-based multinational companies, their foreign subsidiaries and other foreign affiliates in both industrial and developing countries.

The increasing domination of the U.S. position in world trade by the impact of managed national economies, the internationalization of technology and the operations of multinational companies have made old theories of free trade and protectionism obsolete. It is neither possible for the American economy to hide behind high tariff walls nor to pretend that free, competitive trade relations are possible.

U.S. policies that were designed for the world of the 1930s and 1940s, have become outmoded. They now contribute to undermining the U.S. economy at home and abroad.

A battery of realistic policies and measures is needed. The United States government must now make economic conditions at home a starting point for U.S. policy and posture in international economic relations. Policies should be based on the premise that trade is a complex network of international relationships and measures are needed to deal with the foreign investments of U.S. companies and banks. At the same time, action is required to slow down the flood of imports that displace U.S. production and employment.

—Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 19, 1971, Bal Harbour, Fla.

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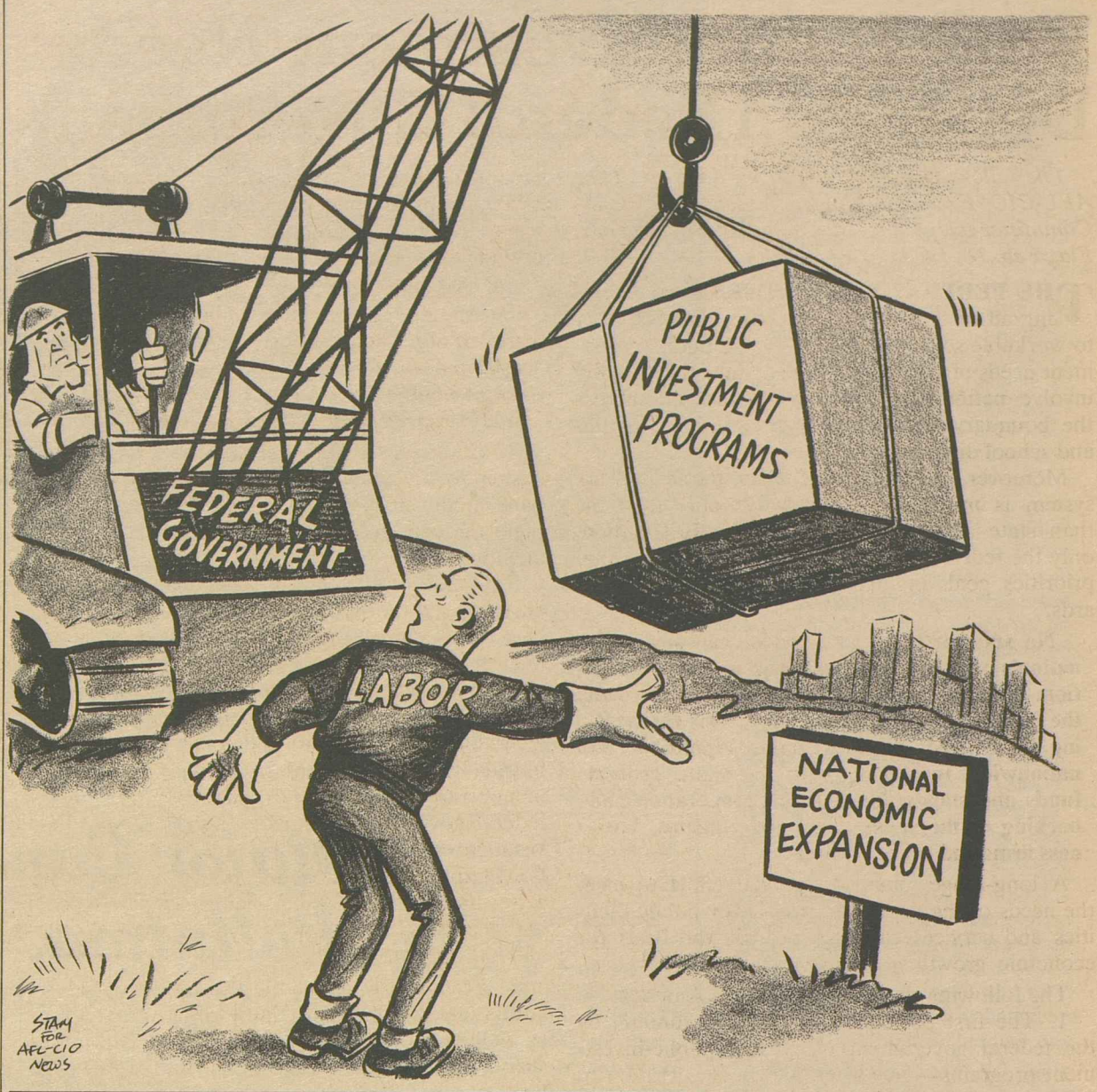


A Word Edgewise:

Historical Analysis of Japan Unlocks Puzzle of Pearl Harbor

By John P. Roche

EXCUSE THE DELAY, which has put me a month or so behind the professional book reviewers, but I have finally finished John Toland's superb history of the decline and fall of the Japanese Empire—The Rising Sun (Random House)—and it is 870 pages of tight, fascinating reading.

One reason it took so long was that I kept going to the book shelves to check alternative sources, to see what Samuel Eliot Morison or Joseph Grew or Barbara Wohlstetter had written about the same issues. I am addicted—to use the title of a recent article I wrote—to the Jigsaw Puzzle of History; I love to put the pieces together.

It would be futile in this space to attempt a full review of Toland's book, which is based on an exhaustive reading of Japanese, American, and other sources. Helped by his Japanese wife, Toland also conducted a number of intriguing interviews with surviving Japanese statesmen, generals, admirals, and other observers. To mix metaphors, this is the literary equivalent of a stereo performance—nowhere has the Japanese situation been better portrayed.

Observing the operations of the U.S. Air Force in World War II, I once inquired sardonically where one could buy Japanese war bonds. A redneck captain from Alabama, who was obviously not amused by Irish humor, threatened me with a summary court-martial. I was extricated by my colonel (an Irishman from San Francisco), who needed me in the office, not in the stockade.

But the doubt lingered on: if our army was efficient, what did an inefficient army look like? Now I know—my God, what those poor Japanese soldiers, sailors and airmen had to put up with. And if one of them had come up with a wisecrack like mine, he would simply have been shot.

But the most interesting dimension of The Rising Sun is not the war history itself, but the careful analysis of the background of the war. Ever since December 1941, I have been puzzled by two fundamental questions.

First, why did Adolf Hitler declare war on the United States on Dec. 11?

Had the Nazis simply laid low, the United States would have gone roaring off into the Pacific to avenge Pearl Harbor and left the Wehrmacht undisturbed. This would have thrown off the whole Roosevelt-Churchill strategy of concentrating on Europe first, Asia second. Two possible explanations are that 1) Hitler was working for British Intelligence; or, 2) he was crazy. One must, I think, settle for the latter.

The second question, which Toland has finally answered to my satisfaction, was: Why did the Japanese hit Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, when they could have bypassed them and gone into Southeast Asia and the Dutch East Indies?

Any American historian who has studied the period 1939 through 1941 recognizes the tremendous force of isolationism. The notion that F.D.R. could get Congress to declare war on Japan because the latter had invaded French Indochina, Malaya or Java, is simply untenable. F.D.R. was, indeed, busy trying to force the Nazis to force us to defend ourselves in the Atlantic, but the sinking of American warships on the high seas (convoying British ships) touched off little more than rhetoric in Congress. And a good deal of it was directed to the question: "What was that destroyer doing in dangerous waters?"

TOLAND SHOWS that there was an almost total ignorance of American political realities in the highest echelons of the Japanese government. Pres. Roosevelt had been busy promising ambiguous assistance to the British, French and Dutch in the event the Japanese moved.

The key men in Tokyo believed F.D.R. and assumed that all he had to do was push a button and bombers would leave Clark Field to sortie against Japanese lines of communication; that the minute Japanese troops hit the beach in Malaya, our battle fleet would leave Pearl Harbor to attack the Japanese home islands.

Not realizing that Roosevelt's hands were tied, that he was in truth a "paper tiger," the Japanese high command determined that American power in the Pacific had to be neutralized to guarantee the success of their major objective, the attack on the British, French and Dutch. This failure of perception is—given the intelligence of the Japanese—a precedent all presidents, and state departments, should worry about when they prepare rhetorical "signals."

For Challenge of '70s:

Vast Public Investment Needs Depend on Federal Government

The following is excerpted from a report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's Economic Policy Committee adopted by the council at Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 18, 1971.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, representing all of the American people, holds the key to workable solutions to most of the public investment needs of American society, since they usually involve nationwide social issues that cut across the boundary lines of the states, cities, counties and school districts.

Moreover, with all of its defects, the federal tax system is much more productive and equitable than state and local tax structures. In addition, only the federal government can establish national priorities, goals and nationwide performance standards.

No state or local government can solve the nation's vast public investment needs in isolation. Neither can private enterprise, even with the promise of tax subsidies. The basis for meeting these needs requires national policies and nationwide measures, with adequate federal funds and standards—and the cooperation and backing of the states, local governments, business firms and private groups.

A long-range, planned national effort to meet the needs of the American people for public facilities and services can also provide the basis for economic growth in the period ahead.

The following steps are essential to America:

1. The first prerequisite is the full funding by the federal government of present public-investment programs—plus a temporary acceleration of funds for short-term projects, to lift sales, production and employment in this period of economic stagnation.

Such immediate step-up in the appropriation of federal grants to state and local governments and federal agencies for the expansion and improvement of public facilities and services could be the key to reconversion—to offset the declining military defense proportion of total national production. It would provide opportunities to employ the talents and skills of unemployed scientists, engineers and technicians, as well as job opportunities for returning GIs, production, maintenance, construction and other categories of unemployed workers.

2. To sustain the planned expansion of public investment, the federal government should develop, coordinate and maintain a national inventory of public investment needs, based on estimated future population growth and present backlogs—in each major category, such as low- and moderate-cost housing, schools, health-care facilities, day-care centers, parks, pollution controls, other community facilities and public services. Each state and metropolitan area should be encouraged, with the assistance of federal planning grants and technical aid, to develop a similar inventory of needs.

The inventory would also be a shelf of public works, with an accelerated pace in times of general economic recession.

To facilitate such programs, a federal urban bank or similar mechanism may be required to provide long-term, low-interest loans.

3. An Office of Public Investment Coordination should be established in the Executive Branch of the federal government to encourage, assist and coordinate public investment planning and execution by state and local governments and federal agencies.

4. Congress should direct the Federal Reserve System to allocate a significant portion of available bank credit, at reasonable interest rates, to effectuate the construction of housing and community facilities.

5. A land-use policy is needed to provide the basis for the rational development of urban areas, new towns, parks and recreational facilities—and to curb land speculation.

6. We urge the Administration to develop a capital budget, as an integral part of the annual federal budget, to assist the federal government in plannng, financing and executing public investment programs. Such a business-like budget for the federal government would establish a federal investment account, including outlays for the creation, improvement or acquisition of assets or the acquisition of recoverable claims—separate from the account for general housekeeping expenses and national security.

7. Proposals to dismantle the system of federal grants-in-aid to the states and local governments—as well as proposals to supplant the expansion of such programs with no-strings federal funds that lack program purposes, national priorities and standards—should be rejected. However, administrative simplification of the large number of federal grants requires the consolidation of many overlapping grants, without undermining their purposes, goals and standards.

8. Justice in the federal tax structure—and additional revenue—should be achieved by eliminating the loopholes of special tax privileges for corporations and wealthy families. Congress should also prohibit the implementation of the Treasury Dept's. tax bonanza to business, in the form of accelerated depreciation, which will amount to annual revenue losses of $2.7 to $4.1 billion in the next several years. Efforts to move the federal tax structure further away from the principle of ability to pay—such as the proposal for a national sales tax under the name of a value-added tax—should be rejected.

9. Federal efforts are needed to assume the costs of welfare payments and lift this burden from the backs of state and local governments. The federal government should also encourage and assist states and local governments in developing more productive and equitable tax structures.

10. The provision of health care for the American people should be greatly improved by the establishment of a national health security system, as well as the expansion of health care facilities.

Administration Goes Slow:

Unions Gear Up to Make Use Of Job-Safety Law Provisions

UNIONS ARE GEARING UP to use the federal job-safety law enacted last year "intelligently and vigorously" to safeguard the lives, limbs and health of workers, AFL-CIO safety expert George Taylor declared in a network radio interview.

Taylor, executive secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, urged the Nixon Administration to show "more tangible evidence of firm intent . . . to take this program forward in high gear" than it has since it was signed into law last December. Taylor stressed that the effective date of the new law is only two months off, but key officials and panels responsible for shaping health and safety standards and enforcing them still haven't been named.

"The Administration is weighing this program . . . against the internal budgetary decisions" already made for other programs, he said. He added that "on the basis of our examination of the budget and our knowledge of what's needed . . . the authorization received by the Dept. of Labor is not enough" to establish and sustain the kind of program that is needed.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, a network radio interview produced by the AFL-CIO and broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System, Taylor turned aside the suggestion that the Labor Dept. "will be flooded with complaints" from workers of in-plant violations of the law "that will swamp the whole operation." Such worry, he said, is based on the invalid assumption that "our people are going to act irresponsibly."

He said the labor movement recognizes and accepts its responsibility to help workers and in-plant safety committees understand the law so that they "can use it on a day-to-day basis in the plant."

Reporters questioning Taylor on Labor News Conference were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON FEBRUARY 6, 1961—less than one month after he had assumed office—Pres. John F. Kennedy transmitted to the Congress the draft of a bill to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and to increase the minimum wage.

"Our nation," wrote the President in his letter of transmittal, "can ill afford to tolerate the growth of an underprivileged and underpaid class. Substandard wages lead necessarily to substandard living conditions, hardships and distress."

The Kennedy proposal called for raising the minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.25. In making his recommendations, the President declared:

"Since the last increase in the minimum wage, both living costs and productivity have increased to such an extent that the proposed bill merely reflects an adjustment to keep pace with these factors."

This reflects the philosophy of the original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 which, in its Declaration of Policy, declared that this nation, as rapidly as possible, must eliminate labor conditions "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers."

When he called for the passage of such legislation in 1937, Pres. Roosevelt stressed this concept even more simply—that a man who works should receive sufficient compensation to adequately feed, clothe and house his family.

The first minimum wage of 25 cents an hour fell far short of this goal but the basic philosophy was recognized.

The current minimum wage—$1.60 an hour—still can provide only a poverty-level standard of living of $3,200 a year, even if a worker puts in a 40-hour week, 52 weeks a year.

Early this year the Dept. of Labor announced that a non-farm family of four persons living in the continental United States is in poverty if it has an annual income of $3,800 or less—a rise of $200 over the level of a year before.

The poverty levels are based on the living costs and are used as a guide in determining eligibility for manpower programs aimed at improving the employability of the poor.

Other new poverty levels set by the department went up to $5,600 for a non-farm family of seven.

With living costs rising rapidly, the pressures for raising minimum wages are intensified.

MINIMUM WAGES cannot be disentangled from the welfare issue since so many on welfare are among the working poor. It has been estimated that if the minimum wage floor were raised to $2 an hour the number of Americans living at the poverty level could be cut in half.

Ever since the original minimum wage law was passed in 1938 the greatest stumbling block to making the legislation meet the goals of its sponsors has been conservative business interests.

Yet, what actually happened over the years as the minimum was raised and coverage extended was that the lowest-wage workers in our economy received a critically needed lift and the increased buying power was absorbed easily and beneficially into the economy.

Consistently, studies by the Dept. of Labor have shown few ill effects traceable to the higher minimum on the part of industry.

Almost typical was a study made in 1960 on the impact of raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour. Specifically, six communities were selected for intensive surveys because a large proportion of their workers were affected by the new minimum. Four of these were in the South, one in the Southwest and one in the North. Increases were required for 17 to 49 percent of their covered employes.

The surveys showed that every one of these low-wage communities prospered and benefitted after the increase in the minimum. Following the increase the communities had upturns in total employment and in the number of firms in business in both covered and uncovered industries.

When the 92nd Congress debates proposals to raise the minimum wage and extend coverage to the 11 million workers now outside the current legislation, it will have to consider these facts.

PROTECTION OF WORKERS at the plant level through the new Occupational Health & Safety Act was pledged on Labor News Conference by George Taylor, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. He was questioned by Sam Sharkey, left, of Newhouse Newspapers, and Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications. The public affairs programs is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Drive Pressed For Exit Rights Of Soviet Jews

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government was urged to take the initiative in bringing economic and political pressure against the Soviet Union on behalf of Soviet Jews wishing to migrate to Israel and other countries.

A statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council also appealed to free trade unions everywhere to rally public opinion and governmental support for demands that the USSR comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Radical Discrimination.

The international convention provides for "the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his own country," the council noted. This right to freedom of exit also is embodied in the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.

"Only an aroused world opinion—stimulated by appropriate UN action and political and economic pressure by our own and other liberty-loving countries—could impress upon the Soviet Union the urgency of taking the shackles off the right of their Jewish minority to leave the country for a homeland open to their own free choice," the Executive Council's statement said.

Fair Treatment Of Prisoners Asked of Hanoi

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Basic human dignity demands that North Viet Nam fulfill commitments to the Geneva Convention by insuring fair treatment of American prisoners of war, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council also called for Hanoi to identify the prisoners, permit them to correspond regularly with their families and allow a neutral agent to inspect the prisons.

"North Vietnamese recognition of its commitment to these principles will brighten the prospect for peace," the council declared. "It would also lay the groundwork for North Vietnamese acceptance of the American proposal to free all prisoners of war."

The council reaffirmed support of the Red Cross campaign urging Americans to write to the President of North Viet Nam expressing concern for the prisoners and pleading for their humane treatment.

The POWs and their families are tragic victims of the war, the council stressed. "The agony of not knowing the fate of American men missing in action or presumed captured is indeed heavy for their families, their friends and their fellow countrymen."

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has five institutes scheduled for March and April. They are:

Human Resources Development Institute Training Seminar, Mar. 1-3.

Arbitration Institute (at University of California at Berkeley), Mar. 1-5.

Reading Development Program, Mar. 1-Apr. 1.

Labor Law, Mar. 8-12.

Union Action in Civil Rights, Apr. 25-30.

PLIGHT OF POLISH WORKERS suffering from food shortages and Communist government control of their unions is deplored during wreath-laying ceremonies at the Kosciusko statue in Washington. Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, at the microphone, pledges the federation's support for the suppressed Polish people.

U.S. Labor Stands With Polish Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Polish workers in the struggle to overcome food shortages, high prices and Communist government control of their trade unions won the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The Polish people—especially the workers—resent the Soviet domination, the council said, adding, "They are bitter over Communist tyranny; they are fed up with the stagnating economy and its spiralling food shortages and prices."

"In Poland, as in all other lands under totalitarian rule, there are no free trade unions to defend the interest of the workers," the council statement declared.

And only two days before the December workers' revolt, "the leadership of the so-called Polish unions declared on Warsaw radio their support of the price increases ordered by the government," the council noted.

"Such 'trade union' leaders never could be trusted by the Polish workers and never should have been accorded even the slightest trust by the leadership of bona fide unions of any country," the council stressed.

Not until armed forces and tanks failed to crush the workers' revolt did the government promise higher minimum wages and family allowances.

But food, clothing and housing shortages continue, the council observed in calling on the White House to establish a relief program to help the Polish people.

The council also urged trade unions around the world to press for the release of workers arrested in the December demonstrations.

In Washington, nearly 200 persons gathered at the Kosciusko statue—erected in memory of the American Revolutionary War hero—to protest bloody attacks on the Polish workers.

Along with representatives from Polish-American organizations, government officials and trade unionists were members of other American ethnic groups, including Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Rumanians and Lithuanians.

Trade union solidarity with the Polish workers was reaffirmed in a message by Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

"In their struggle for human digity, the Polish workers occupy one of the front trenches today in the unending struggle between freedom and tyranny," Goldberg observed. He pledged the federation's support in their efforts.

Bricklayers to Prepare 500 As Apprentices

The Bricklayers are setting up a new training program to prepare 500 unemployed and underemployed workers for apprenticeships in the skilled masonry trades.

The program will provide 18-week courses in 28 states and the District of Columbia under a $757,928 grant from the Labor Dept. Six weeks of classroom instruction and 12 weeks of on-the-job tutoring will be given the trainees.

Assistant Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., who announced the new contract, said that half the trainees will be selected from among chronically disadvantaged workers.

The union will subcontract the operations of the program wtih its locals, joint apprenticeship committees and labor-management groups in the 29 major jurisdictions.

From the $757,928 federal contract, $375,745 is allotted for on-the-job training; $214,170 for trainees' allowances, and $168,013 for supplemental instruction by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Thirty-three journeymen bricklayers will serve as coach-instructors to teach theory and practical requirements of the trade. They will also give follow-up instructions to the trainees.

Five field coordinators will be used to develop and negotiate contracts with local groups for the training program.

California Labor Hits Utility Rate Hike

San Francisco—Californians will pay higher electric bills because the state's Public Utilities Commission granted an "exorbitant and inflationary" rate increase, the State AFL-CIO charged.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California labor federation, noted that the commission gave the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. a bigger rate increase than its own staff had recommended.

It will mean $51.6 million added to electric bills, Henning said.

World Tensions Heightened:

Soviet Moves Cited As Threat to Peace

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Soviet Union has "intensified tension and conflict in Southeast Asia and the Middle East" and is maneuvering to undermine NATO, the AFL-CIO warned.

These moves conflict "with the paramount goal of American foreign policy, the Executive Council declared—"the preservation of peace with freedom."

The continued growth of Soviet military power and political influence is "the most disturbing feature of the present world situation," the council said, and could pose "a serious threat to world peace."

On Southeast Asia, the council said that the end of the U.S. combat role "is in sight" as the withdrawal of American troops continues and Vietnamization makes "encouraging progress." The statement noted that on Cambodia and Laos, the U.S. has taken "appropriate measures to safeguard American lives" and assure the continued withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The situation in the Middle East, the council said, "remains serious" and not even a "stable truce . . . is in sight." It singled out the role of the Soviet Union in support of Egypt and other Arab governments and said "clearly, Moscow aims to perpetuate hostility and strife between Israel and her neighbors in order to win a firm grip on the Arab countries and make them militarily and economically dependent on the USSR."

The council reaffirmed its "wholehearted solidarity" with Israel and Histadrut and urged full diplomatic and political support by the United States in Israel's bid for a just peace. The statement expressed its concern that the Administration budget contains inadequate requests for credits for Israel.

The greatest diplomatic victory for the USSR, the council stressed, was the treaty signed with West Germany, a treaty that for the first time has a western power recognizing "the postwar Soviet conquests and hegemony in Eastern Europe."

The West German government had pledged all sorts of cooperation with the Soviet Union which "has given nothing in return," the council said, including negotiating a settlement on Berlin.

In addition, the USSR continues to seek the dismantlement of American bases, withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe and the break-up of NATO. To "thwart these Soviet maneuvers," the statement continued, "it is most urgent that Western Europe be strengthened through closer economic and political cooperation."

It concluded that "in this precarious situation there can be no room for a neo-isolationism in our country. American troops should stay in Europe as long as the Soviet Union pursues its imperialist designs. American military might, which is the cornerstone of the western defense system, must be maintained at a level capable of deterring and defeating aggression."

First Contract Signed With Savings Firm

Portland, Ore.—The Office & Professional Employes announced the signing of their first contract anywhere in the nation with a savings and loan association, and their first area contract covering bank employes—both at the First Federal Savings & Loan Association in Vancouver, Wash.

Negotiators for OPEIU Local 11 concluded a one-year pact providing wage increases of 8.5 to 10 percent, starting salaries of $400 a month to $960, medical, dental and optical coverage, fully paid by the employer, a pension program and other benefits.

The union's Local 13, St. Louis, won another first contract at the North County Bank & Trust Co. in Jennings, Mo. It provides a 37.5-hour workweek, wage gains ranging from $660 to $1,680, ten paid holidays, a union shop and other advances over a three-year period.

Unions Asked to Prod Safety Act Enforcement

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor must shoulder much of the responsibility if workers are to realize the full potential of the Occupational Health & Safety Act, the AFL-CIO Executive Council stressed.

Federal agencies charged with the enforcement of the law are not equipped with funds or manpower to undertake the safety program, the council said, adding that states are similarly unprepared.

Labor's efforts will have to take on a wide scope—in plants, state legislatures, Congress and the federal executive departments, the statement said. The law will go into effect next Apr. 28.

"Organized labor must do all in its power to see that programs under this act be fully funded, adequately staffed and firmly enforced," the council declared.

It said labor must watch closely as enforcement plans are formulated by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare and note the conduct of the program—from the standpoint of organization, enforcement, standards-setting, manpower training and research.

"We must similarly watch the individual states in their response to the provisions of this act allowing them to develop plans and programs to meet and maintain the guidelines of eligibility for their participation in the enforcement process within their boundaries," the council said.

"At a plant level, we must equip ourselves to understand and use intelligently and with discernment, the important protections and rights which are provided for workers."

The Executive Council emphasized that accredited labor representatives must be well-trained and capable of dealing efficiently with particular work-environment problems.

"The Occupational Health & Safety Act can be made into an instrument to save thousands of lives, and prevent millions of job-incurred injuries and illnesses, but it requires both our vigilance and our responsible action," the council said.

Executive Council Declares:

Buying Power Lag Justifies Substantial Wage Increases

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American workers squeezed between rising prices and declining buying power have no other choice but to press for—and win—substantial improvements in union contracts this year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a report by its Economic Policy Committee on wage negotiations in 1971 emphasizing that sizable wages hikes are needed to offset constantly rising prices "and to try to improve, to some degree, the buying power of workers."

"The rising living costs of the past five years have washed out all or most of the buying power of workers' wage- and fringe-benefit gains," the report emphasized.

"Wage and salary earners and their families are being squeezed by increasing prices. Many . . . are being squeezed further by cuts in working hours, which reduce weekly earnings, and by layoffs."

The report noted that "some government and business officials have tried to focus the blame for inflation on workers' wage increases." Yet "the record clearly shows that workers and their families have been among the major victims of inflation."

At the same time, workers have been the principal victims of the Administration's misguided "game plan" to combat inflation by an economic slowdown. That slowdown, the council said, "produced a recession, rising unemployment and cuts in working hours" along with an accelerated rise in living costs in 1969-1970.

Confronted by a recession and inflation at the same time, the report noted that the AFL-CIO had "repeatedly urged the government to combat inflation effectively, without creating a recession and rising unemployment."

The council recalled that the federation urged the government to adopt "selective, pinpointed measures" to treat the causes of inflation — to set up selective credit controls, to impose interest rate ceilings on loans, and to direct the banks to allocate available credit."

In addition, labor time and again urged the government to "plan for a swift and socially useful conversion from military production." The council said these policies would curb inflationary pressures.

But "such policies have not been adopted," it said. "The Administration chose to choke off economic expansion in 1969 by tight money, high interest rates and cuts of federal construction projects—resulting in a combination recession and accelerated inflation."

In early 1971, the statement pointed out, the Administration "seemed to shift its course to modest economic ease and optimistic rhetoric, in the hope that unemployment and inflation somehow will both go away."

The council, reiterating what it had stated on "numerous occasions" since early 1966, assured that, if the President determines that the nation warrants "extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate, so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries."

It stressed: "We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice."

The council also emphasized that living costs "continue to rise at a rapid pace. And they continue to erode workers' buying power, squeezing workers' families and preventing the needed expansion of consumer markets."

It added: "At the collective bargaining table, therefore, there is no other recourse for workers and unions than to seek substantial wage gains, to offset prior increases in living costs and to try to achieve an advance in real earnings."

The statement stressed these facts of economic life:

- Living costs rose by 6 percent in 1970, following increases of 5.4 percent in 1969, 4.2 percent in 1968 and 2.8 percent in 1967.
- The buying power of the average worker's weekly after-tax earnings declined in 1970 for the second consecutive year. It was less than in 1968 and even below 1965. Affected were some 48 million nonfarm workers.
- Deferred wage increases under existing contracts covering about 5.3 million workers will average 7.8 percent in 1971.

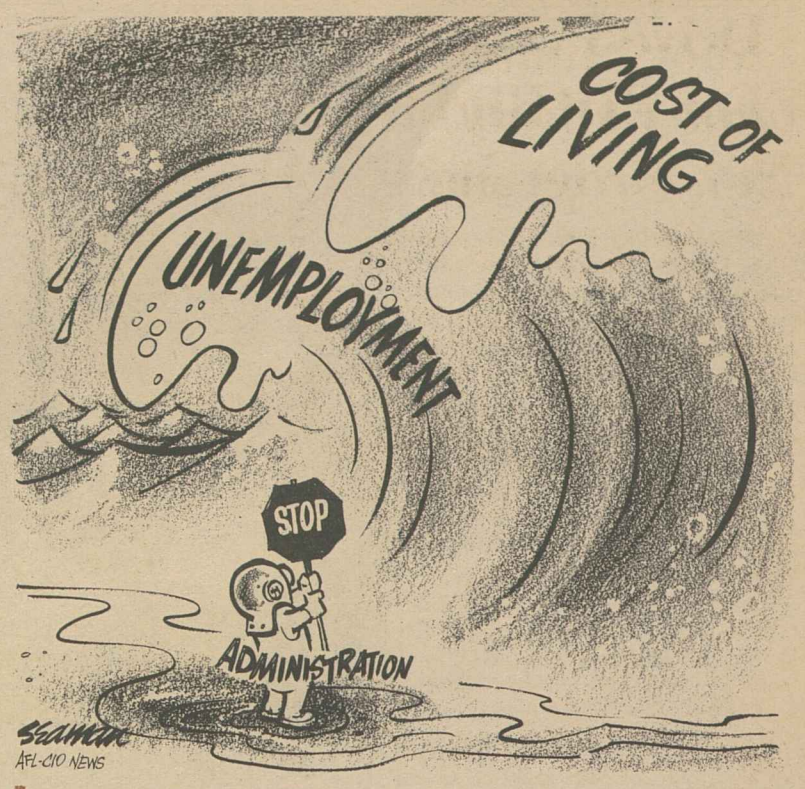
The council's statement said workers and their families need wage and salary increases "to maintain and improve their real incomes. The national economy needs increased workers' buying power to boost consumer expenditures" accounting for nearly two thirds of total national production "to lift the economy out of stagnation."

It declared that despite "outcries in the news media about the size of collective bargaining settlements," wage increases have been modest in the overwhelming majority of cases "in the face of the accelerated rise of living costs."

While gross weekly earnings of the average nonsupervisory worker were $119.78 in 1970, the average worker needed $10,664 before taxes to maintain a modest but adequate standard of living, with few luxuries, for an urban family of four.

"That comes to about $205 a week for a full-time worker," about $85 a week above the average wage, the report noted. With the rise in living costs since the spring of 1970, that cost is now about $11,000 or $211 a week, it said.

Even the Labor Dept.'s lower family budget was approximately $134 a week for 52 weeks. At present prices the cost is about $138 a week, nearly $20 more than the average wage.



Nixon Economic Policy Hit as Empty 'Rhetoric'

(Continued from Page 1)

nomy around from recession and stagnation to a sustained upturn."

Noting that industry is operating at about 75 percent of capacity, that a surge in consumer spending has not materialized and that only increases in residential construction and state and local government projects are evident, the council said that was not enough "to carry the entire national economy at a rapid pace."

The council outlined a program of government actions to reduce unemployment, boost productivity and reduce cost-price pressures in the economy. They included:

- Full funding of government programs that could add at least $6 billion to the economy's spending stream, plus an additional $2 billion program of federal grants to step up short-term public works construction and repairs in areas of high joblessness.
- Legislation to create at least 500,000 public service jobs through federal funds to state and local governments as well as private nonprofit organizations.
- A rapid expansion of money and credit including a reduction in FHA-VA mortgage rates to 6.5 percent immediately and no more than 6 percent by the end of the year; a reduction by the Federal Reserve system of the discount rate it charges commercial banks to 4 percent; a cut by the nation's major banks of their prime interest rate to 5 percent.
- Congressional action to prevent enforcement of the Administration's announced 20 percent speed-up in depreciation writeoffs, putting an end to this application of "trickle-down economics."
- Increased buying power for workers through a rise in their real incomes to provide the hike in consumer spending that is basic to any real economic growth in 1971.
- An immediate 15 percent across-the-board increase in social security and railroad retirement benefit payments.
- **Advancing the effective date of the extended unemployment compensation benefit program from Jan. 1, 1972, so that it can be implemented immediately to assist long-term jobless workers.**
- Action to curtail the high rate of business mergers and conglomerate takeovers which would help curb the price-raising ability of the dominant corporations.
- Practical measures to dampen the soaring pressures on living costs of physicians' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance rates.

The council reaffirmed AFL-CIO policy that if the President determines that the economic situation "warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures," the federation will cooperate so long as the restraints "are equitably placed on all costs and incomes," and that the "equality of sacrifice" is assured.

UTU Dispute Continues As Deadline Nears

Insistence of railroad management on a "complete sacrifice" of work rules by the 180,000-member United Transportation Union is delaying a a contract settlement, the president of that union said as negotiations faltered.

The talks between management and the UTU, only one of four unions without a settlement, broke off after an all-night session arranged by the Labor Dept. and the National Mediation Board. Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery said he expects the talks to resume before a no-strike deadline set by Congress expires Mar. 1.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna told newsmen "the carriers still want us to pay for the raises they gave three other unions, and would give us, through the complete sacrifice of our rules." Members of his union are unwilling to make such a trade for working conditions they achieved in past contracts, Luna said.

The UTU represents railroad trainmen, firemen and enginemen, conductors, switchmen and others. It has said it is willing to negotiate rules changes where the need for change exists, but not in sacrifice for wage increases needed to help members keep up with the cost of living and rising productivity.

Three other unions have settled for wage hikes of about 46 percent over three and a half years, and one rules change affecting the Railway Clerks. The other unions are the Maintenance of Way Employes and dining car crews represented by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Clerks general chairmen were voting on the settlement as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Downgrading of Anti-Poverty Drive Brings Condemnation of Federation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Administration efforts to downgrade the status of the anti-poverty program brought strong condemnation from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council called for continuance of the Office of Economic Opportunity as a "command post" which would be "a visible symbol to the poor and to the country of the nation's will and commitment to end poverty."

Under the Administration's government reorganization proposal, there would no longer be a single agency within the government whose primary concern would be the problems of poverty.

OEO programs would be scattered between the proposed Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Community Development.

An Executive Council statement on the proposal urged both Congress and the Administration to continue the national effort to eliminate poverty and to strengthen and adequately fund existing programs.

"We are opposed to any effort to downgrade the status of the anti-poverty effort through political interference at the state level, or by turning over to the states the responsibility for direction of this program," the council statement said.

"We are opposed to transferring successful anti-poverty programs to old-line agencies solely in the name of efficiency and to increasing the burden of local communities for the funding of community action programs."

The council pointed to specific Administration actions which it said indicate a substantially reduced anti-poverty program:

- Reduction of the OEO's budget for the coming fiscal year and the reduction in funds requested for more than 850 community action agencies.
- Requiring an increase from 20 percent to 25 percent of the local-share contribution for community action which "will put an additional burden on already strained local budgets and can result in the reduction or even elimination of community action programs.
- An attempt to decentralize the Legal Services Program and the reluctance of the OEO director to override Gov. Ronald Reagan's "politically motivated veto of California's Rural Legal Assistance Program which cast doubt on the future of a program whose effectiveness in providing a more equitable status for the poor before the law has been acclaimed by the legal profession."
- Use of anti-poverty funds to increase the role of private enterprise in the field of education through performance contracting and educational vouchers.

"These so-called 'experiments' can only serve as a deterrent to the assumption by the federal government of its responsibility in support of quality education for all children, but especially the poor," the council said.

The Executive Council's statement noted that the AFL-CIO has supported the anti-poverty program from its inception, but has understood the limited character of the program.

"We are fully aware that poverty will not be eliminated unless the full spectrum of government and private resources are committed to this effort.

"In the final analysis, it is jobs or good pay, decent housing, quality education, adequate health and social services, and the elimination of discriminatory practices which will bring an end to poverty."

Fire Fighters Name Organization Director

The Fire Fighters named Staff Rep. Percy Clark as director of organization for the 150,000-member union. Clark was a member of St. John, New Brunswick, Local 771 and served as an IAFF vice president before joining the staff in 1969.

Labor Studies Center Offers New Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will offer an 11-week certificate program under its newly revised curricula for the 1971-72 year, the Executive Council was told.

Marking a major step forward in the development of the center, the new program will incorporate a number of week-long institutes and a three-to-four-week core program offered during the two first years of operation.

In the report to the council, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis and Studies Center Director Fred K. Hoehler said the consolidation of these programs will bring a needed coordination to the curricula.

Basically, the plan is to realign the schedule into two key areas: Special Groups and Special Purpose Institutes, and into the Certificate Program.

The "special" sessions and institutes—some scheduled periodically—will include such programs as the seminars for Building Trades Business Agents, Critical Problems in State Government, Man and His Environment, Teacher Training, Preparing the Union Member for Government Service, Collective Bargaining in the Federal Service, Effective Union Action for Civil Rights, and Staff Development.

The Certificate Program will be offered twice a year, in the fall and in the winter-spring terms. The student will have the option of completing the course in the 11-week period or taking selected institutes over several years for the certificate award. A student will also be able to attend any of the institutes with no relation to the program as a whole.

Several one-week institutes and a four-week staff development session make up the program. The week-long institutes are Labor Law, Collective Bargaining, Arbitration, Communications, Income Maintenance—Fringes and Social Insurance, Critical Problems for the Labor Movement, and Development of American Society.

Disputes Plan Success Laid To Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Six of every 10 complaints filed under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan are settled by mediation, the federation's Executive Council was told.

In a report on the plan, commonly known as Article XX, the figures show 1,086 complaints since it was initiated in 1962, with 634 settled or in the process of mediation. There were 110 cases filed in 1970, a slight drop from the previous four years.

Violations were found by impartial umpires in 279 cases and there were 141 appeals from the decisions to a special subcommittee of the council, which denied 108.

Only 74 complaints of non-compliance were received by the subcommittee since the plan's existence and compliance was achieved in 44 cases; three are still pending.

Since the last report the removal of sanctions and restoration of rights as provided for in the plan was granted to the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Unions continuing under sanctions are the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, International Typographical Union and the Printing Pressmen.

FEDERATION VICE PRESIDENTS I. W. Abel, Paul Jennings and Floyd E. Smith discuss AFL-CIO Executive Council affairs at the council's mid-winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Consumer Price Index Edges Up in January

By Tom Castor

The cost of living continued to rise in January, the Labor Dept. reported, with the Consumer Price Index edging up three-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis which takes into account post-Christmas sales and other developments.

On an unadjusted basis however, the index rose only one-tenth of 1 percent, the lowest monthly rate of increase in four years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"If you are seeking to assess changes in prices on a long-range basis, the seasonally adjusted figures should be cited," Assistant BLS Commissioner Joel Popkins explained. "But consumers pay on the basis of the unadjusted figures."

While the CPI showed a smaller increase in January, the index for wholesale prices recorded its largest increase since last July—seven-tenths of 1 percent. And wholesale prices are regarded as an indicator of what's in store for consumers in the months ahead.

The January figures were the first to be issued by the BLS using 1967 for the index base. The base previously used was 1957-59. The U.S. Office of Management & Budget established the new reference base for use by all government statistical agencies in line with a long-standing policy that index bases should be updated periodically, the Labor Dept. said.

Although rebasing the index does alter its changes over time expressed in index points—or dollars and cents—it does not alter the percentage changes.

January's increase brought the Consumer Price Index to 119.2 on the new base which means the average consumer paid $11.92 in January for the same goods and services that cost him $10 in 1967.

Based on the January CPI, approximately 67,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay increases.

Buying power of the nation's rank-and-file workers rose during the month only because of reductions in federal income tax withholding rates, according to the BLS.

While gross weekly earnings were virtually unchanged from both December and January 1970, real take-home pay for family workers was up seven-tenths of 1 percent from December and two-tenths of 1 percent from a year earlier because of the reduced withholding rates.

This meant that in terms of 1967 dollars, the typical worker with three dependents had real spendable earnings of $90.22 a week—an increase in buying power of 63 cents over the previous month but only 22 cents over January 1970.

Although prices declined on used cars, clothing and some grocery items during January, this was more than offset by an increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in the costs of all consumer services—chiefly medical care, insurance, home maintenance, utilities and public transportation.

To Spur Economy:

$2 Billion Sought For Public Works

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A $2 billion public works program, concentrated in communities hardest hit by unemployment, was prescribed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to help revive the nation's ailing economy.

A federally-funded program of that magnitude, the council said, would quickly create about 150,000 jobs "in on-site construction in areas of high unemployment, and in the production and distribution of construction materials such as steel, lumber, cement and equipment."

Furthermore, the council suggested, as the money circulated through the economy "there would be a multiplying boost to production and jobs" to bring the total of new employment above the 300,000 mark.

Urging "quick congressional action," the Executive Council stressed that "states, local governments and federal agencies have great backlogs of needed public works projects" that could get under way or be accelerated as soon as money is available.

Federal funds, the council said, should be used to step up construction and repair of such needed facilities as water supply and sewer systems, health care and recreation centers, waste treatment plants and public buildings.

On the same day that the AFL-CIO council issued its statement, congressional leaders in Washington held a press conference to announce support for an accelerated public works program and to pin a top priority label on legislation introduced by Rep. John J. McFall (D-Calif.) and Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.).

Appearing together at the news conference were House Speaker Carl Albert, Majority Leader Hale Boggs and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee and one of the co-sponsors of the bill.

The legislation would pump new federal construction funds into communities whose unemployment rate is 50 percent above the national average.

Albert said the bill is necessary because of the failure of the Nixon Administration's economic policies which have plunged the nation into "a serious recession."

Blatnik announced that House hearings will begin Mar. 15 and he and the Democratic leaders expressed the hope that the legislation will be sent to the floor of the House by mid-April.

The Senate Public Works Committee, which Randolph heads, has already begun field hearings on the legislation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council statement stressed that "public investment projects can pick up the slack caused by economic stagnation and the leveling off of business investment outlays for plants and machines."

It noted that with 5 million Americans out of work, large and small communities throughout the nation have been hit by "disastrous" levels of unemployment.

"American society needs improved public facilities," the council said.

"The American economy needs a boost to sales, production and employment. A $2 billion accelerated public works program could provide both," the statement stressed.

Full Collective Bargaining Rights Pressed for All Federal Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress should extend full collective bargaining rights to all federal employes, the AFL-CIO said.

An Executive Council statement hailed the breakthrough last year when postal workers were given the right "to bargain freely through their unions on most of the issues available for negotiation in private industry."

By contrast, other federal workers have only limited bargaining rights under a presidential executive order that can be changed unilaterally at any time.

"Now that Congress has moved in the field of postal labor relations, it should act promptly on a similar system for wage board and classified employes," the council said.

The AFL-CIO statement on labor-management relations in the federal government also called for:

- Amendment of the Hatch Act, which sharply restricts the political rights of federal workers.

The council noted that a bipartisan commission three years ago proposed numerous changes in the law to remove unnecessary barriers to the citizenship rights of federal workers. Amendment of the Hatch Act is "overdue," the AFL-CIO said. It urged Congress to eliminate restrictions on federal workers "while retaining guarantees against political coercion."

- Improved retirement benefits, especially for long-service federal employes who are victims of layoffs.

The council called for legislation enabling employes hit by a cutback in jobs to retire with full pension after 25 years of service regardless of age, or at age 50 with 20 years of service.

All employes, it said, should be eligible for full retirement when the combination of age and years of service totals at least 80.

- Updating of the Federal Employes' Compensation Act, which is the equivalent of workmen's compensation for government employes.

Needed changes, the council said, include "improved benefits for surviving spouses and children, job security for workers who recover from injuries incurred while on duty, and increased vocational rehabilitation allowances."

- New legislation to deal with inequities Congress sought to end last year—in two bills Pres. Nixon vetoed.

There is still a need, the AFL-CIO said, to provide a new pay step-up system for hourly-paid blue-collar workers, and to give their unions a greater participation in the wage-setting procedure.

And—despite the presidential veto—fire fighters at federal installations are entitled to the retirement benefits for hazardous employment given other groups of workers who risk their lives and health.

The legislative program adopted by the council was termed by Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes "the most sweeping, forward-looking set of proposals concerning federal employes ever presented" and "proof" of the value of AFL-CIO affiliation.

Griner, an AFL-CIO vice president, said Congress will be "as forcefully informed as possible that federal employes want the government to enter the 20th Century in its labor-management relations."

Sheet Metal Union Wins Virginia Unit

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Sheet Metal Workers overcame a strong company campaign to win representation rights among 492 employes of the space conditioning plant of Dunham-Bush, Inc. The vote, in the fifth National Labor Relations Board election here over a six-year period, was 243 for the union, 204 against.

Employes who formed an organizing committee reported management used captive audience meetings, letters to the home and references to a plant closing elsewhere to counter their vote-union campaign. A contract proposal will be submitted after the union is certified, they said.

Four previous campaigns had been stymied by management opposition. The victorious employe drive was aided by staff representatives of the Sheet Metal union and the AFL-CIO, Assistant Regional Dir. John Lorden said.

Two-Step Proposal:

35% Boost Asked In Social Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A two-step, 35 percent increase in social security benefits has been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to provide "economic security for present and future retirees."

The council termed the failure of Congress to improve social security benefits last year "a great disappointment" and stressed the need for speedy action this year.

Senior citizens are "the nation's most tragic and perennial victims of inflation," the AFL-CIO said.

The statement strongly urged Congress to improve on both the "entirely inadequate" 6 percent benefit increase the Administration has recommended and the 10 percent proposal being considered in the House Ways & Means Committee.

Last year's rise in living costs alone came to 6 percent, the statement noted. But it stressed also that as long as the basic level of benefits remains inadequate, merely tying a cost-of-living escalator to the social security law risks "condemning the aged to a perpetual substandard way of life."

The Executive Council pointed to the rise in premium costs of Medicare's supplementary medical insurance program as another burden on the elderly—and to the fact that Medicare presently covers less than half the health care costs of persons over 65.

The council sharply protested the Administration's announced plan to require Medicare beneficiaries to pay a larger share of health care bills. That would cut further into their meager retirement income, the statement observed.

Labor's social security program, the Executive Council announced, includes the following goals:

- An immediate and first-step, 15-percent, across-the-board increase and an additional 20 percent next year. Inclusion of a cost-of-living mechanism would be a good step only if it is clear public policy that there will be periodic increases in benefits in addition to those related to rising living costs.
- An increase in the minimum benefit to $100.
- At age 65, a 100 percent widow's benefit.
- Less than a full actuarial reduction in benefits for those who retire between ages 62 and 65.
- An increase in the amount of income a person can earn and still get full social security benefits.
- Liberalization of the definition of disability and reduction of the disability waiting period.
- **A provision permitting men who retire at age 62 to compute their average earnings up to that age rather than to age 65 as required in present law. There is now such a provision applying to federal workers.**
- No reduction in public assistance payments when social security benefits of recipients are increased.
- No reduction of social security benefits for workmen's compensation benefits received.
- Medicare coverage for the disabled.
- Prescription drug coverage under Medicare.
- An increase in the earnings base on which contributions and benefits are based to $9,000 in 1971, $12,000 in 1972 and $15,000 in 1973 and thereafter automatic adjustment of the base in accordance with rising wage levels.
- Gradual use of general revenue contributions to help finance the cost of social security benefits.

NEW COPE PROGRAM of half-hour, monthly reports on tape recorder cassettes was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The audio reports on politics, economics and legislation will be used at union meetings, with small groups and for radio, Pres. George Meany explained. Left to right, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Meany, John T. Gordy Jr., cassette consultant and former president of the National Football League Players Association, Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack, COPE Director Al Barkan and Vice Pres. I. W. Abel.

Call for Auto Insurance Reforms Tops Agenda of Consumer Needs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for the use of group coverage plans and the "no-fault" principle on accident compensation to help meet the "crisis in auto insurance."

"The outlines of constructive auto insurance reform" have been laid out in legislative proposals introduced by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.), the federation's Executive Council said, "and we are glad to endorse this approach."

The AFL-CIO position on auto insurance was spelled out in a council statement detailing a number of important legislative actions to provide full and adequate consumer protection. The progress in the past two years on consumer legislation was "disappointingly small," the council said.

Among the bills that narrowly missed passage in the 91st Congress and should be acted on promptly in the current Congress are those creating an independent consumer protection agency and allowing consumer class action suits.

On auto insurance, the council noted that the comprehensive study conducted by the Dept. of Transportation has been largely completed and Congress should be in a position "to act concretely" on the introduction of the "no-fault" principle into the basic system of compensation to accident victims, the encouragement of group coverage and the provisions designed to reduce the costs of auto repair.

The council called for these other approaches and measures to round out a comprehensive approach to consumer protection:

- Introduction of the principle of testing for safety in such existing safety statutes as the Hazardous Substances Act and the Flammable Fabrics Act and legislation dealing with cosmetics and medical equipment. "Recent evidence of possible consumer injuries from widely-sold new enzyme laundry detergents is a clear case in point."
- Greatly stepped-up resources for the Food & Drug Administration and speedy enactment of legislation for continuous full-time inspection of fish processing plants in light of the recent alarm over mercury contamination of tuna packs and other fish.
- Action to remedy consumer complaints of faulty billing practices and computation of finance charges on revolving credit accounts as well as excessive charges for credit life insurance sold in connection with consumer loans.
- Warning to state legislatures that provisions of the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code are inadequate especially on finance charges permitted creditors and the failure to make significant improvements in wage garnishment provisions.
- Amendment of the truth-in-packaging act to require disclosure of prices per unit of quantity.
- Making product-testing results compiled by federal agencies fully available to the public in readily understandable form.
- **Requirement of label information on product durability, labeling of expiration dates for food and other perishable products and disclosure of ingredients and nutritive value.**
- Legislation to overcome ineffective guarantees and warranties by manufacturers on the reliability and performance of their products.
- Stronger powers for the Federal Trade Commission to deal with consumer deception and fraud. "Increased penalties, expanded jurisdiction over commerce, power to issue temporary injunctions and binding regulations plus authority to obtain redress for injured consumers are essential ingredients."

Administration Scored On Weak Health Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cal professional by the current outmoded delivery system.

"What America needs as the heart of its medical care philosophy is a single primary goal — good health for all its people," the council's statement declared. The profit-making motive of the market place is not an acceptable philosophy for medical care, it added.

Costs of medical care have been rising at least twice as fast as other consumer prices, the statement pointed out.

The average worker last year spent $324 on medical care for himself, $324 for his wife and $324 for each of his children—an increase of more than 10 percent per individual over 1969, the council observed. It also noted that Blue Cross premiums have more than doubled since the late 1950s.

"Private insurance companies are unwilling or incapable of dealing with increased costs," the statement continued. "They have acted simply as a pass-through mechanism, paying for whatever care was offered—good or bad, needed or unneeded, efficient or inefficient."

While National Health Security will have effective fiscal controls, the council pointed out that the program will not constrict individual liberty. Doctors will be free to choose whether they want to participate or not, and patients will be free to choose their physicians and health delivery systems.

The program will encourage reforms in the current "non-system" of fragmented, disorganized, inadequate and spotty health care operations, the council said.

"Hospitals will be encouraged to increase efficiency; to cooperate in planning, purchase and utilization of new equipment, and to eliminate unnecessary, wasteful and duplicate expenditures. Doctors will be given a financial stake in keeping their patients well. Care will be provided at the best—not the most expensive—location.

"Under National Health Security, every resident of the United States will be eligible to receive virtually the entire range of personal health care services without deductibles or co-insurance.

"An essential feature of National Health Security is the Health Resources Development Fund which will be used for health manpower education and training, group practice development and other means to expand and improve health care personnel, facilities and services," the council said.

The council stressed that the AFL-CIO's decision to support the National Health Security legislation was made after careful study of other proposals.

Alternative measures proposed by the American Medical Association and private insurance carriers were branded "thinly disguised efforts to protect vested interests and insurance company profits."

"They are bandaids, where surgery is required," the council said.

Cheating on Wage Laws Mounts to $55 Million

The Labor Dept. reported that employers unlawfully withheld $55.2 million in wages from the pay envelopes of 263,000 American workers in the seven months ending last Jan. 31.

The money was due under laws requiring payment of the minimum wage, overtime, equal pay, age discrimination and fringe benefit provisions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and other laws.

Minimum wage underpayments accounted for $18.2 million due 132,000 workers, the department said.

Violators of the time-and-a-half requirement underpaid 151,000 workers of $29 million in overtime payments due, the report said.

Labor Dept. investigators found that 17,000 employes were deprived of $7.6 million due under the equal pay law requiring that men and women performing equal work receive equal pay.

Under the Age Discrimination Act, protecting persons 40 to 65 from job discrimination because of their age, 310 employes were found to be owed $308,000.

Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said the minimum wage violations point up "the plight of America's working poor" whose cases "have investigative priority in the Wage-Hour division."

The AFL-CIO has for years urged the Labor Dept. to enforce the law vigorously and push for action against employers who violate it—a duty of the department's enforcement section.

The laws "mean nothing" unless the victims of underpayments are aided in recovering the money due them, the Federation's Dept. of Research has pointed out. Not much more than a third of the money withheld by cheating or careless employers ever is recovered, its figures show.

The continuing incidence of pay violations is paralleled by a rise in the illegal hiring of minors, Moran reported. In the seven-month period, 8,340 minors were employed in violation of child labor laws—a 22 percent rise over Fiscal 1970.

Moran pledged continuous enforcement of laws protecting wage earners. He expressed special concern about violations of the equal pay and age-discrimination laws.

"Both of these are based," he said, on "age-old myths concerning reduced capability of women and older workers." The myths keep many workers at wages lower than they deserve, he said.

Moran announced that the "working poor" will continue to have priority in his agency's compliance activities.

Too many workers do not receive their full benefits under the law, he said. He stressed education programs as a "successful complement" to investigation and, when necessary, litigation.

Laws in behalf of wage earners are enforced by a staff of nearly 1,000 compliance officers in more than 400 communities.

Suspension Called 'Unfair':

Meany Hits Voiding Of Davis-Bacon Law

(Continued from Page 1)

their pay scales protected by negotiated contracts. But non-union contractors could pocket bigger profits because they wouldn't have to pay the prevailing rates.

Similar views were expressed by Presidents Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers.

Administration sources pictured the suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act as a less drastic action than another course the President was considering—imposition of a wage freeze on the construction industry.

Employers in the industry had strongly urged a freeze on wages and their trade associations generally made it clear that they considered suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act an inferior second choice.

"The Davis-Bacon Act should have been repealed 20 years ago," the Associated General Contractors said. "We regret that the President did not take more decisive and effective action."

The White House did not rule out further steps if unions and employers in the construction industry do not reach a "voluntary" agreement on curbing wages. And testimony before the House Banking Committee by Treasury Sec. John B. Connally clearly hinted at the possibility.

In an apparent switch in Administration policy, Connally endorsed a bill by Committee Chairman Wright Patman that would extend for another two years the about-to-expire stand-by authority of the President to impose controls on wages, prices, rent and credit.

Last year, Administration sources scoffed at the stand-by controls as a Democratic attempt to embarrass the President and said they were not wanted and not needed.

Connally said the President would not impose "general wage-price controls" on the entire economy without "a further specific mandate from Congress." But he carefully did not rule out presidential action dealing with a single industry such as construction.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson told newsmen at the White House that the President suspended the Davis-Bacon Act because there was no "positive assurance" of a voluntary agreement to hold down construction costs.

Since building trades unions appeared to be "most upset" at the prospect of "being singled out for wage controls," the President decided that "he didn't want to enforce controls on a reluctant group."

Hodgson said he hoped the building trades unions won't be "unduly upset" by the suspension of the prevailing wage law.

"This is not an anti-union action," he argued. "This is not even an anti-Davis-Bacon action."

He said the Administration has "strong hopes that this will have the effect of moderating the wage increase pattern and encouraging a voluntary agreement."

The suspension period is "indefinite," Hodgson said, "as long as the emergency continues."

It will affect new construction contracts but will not require renegotiation or rate changes in existing contracts and projects already under way.

Nixon said in a formal statement that he made the decision to suspend the law "most reluctantly."

He said "the purposes of the Davis-Bacon Act can once again be realized when construction contractors and labor unions work out solutions to the problems which have created the emergency."

Nixon also called on states and cities with similar prevailing wage statutes to follow his lead and suspend their operation.

Meany charged that the President has ignored four of the five elements that go into the cost of building—materials, land, financing and profit, as well as labor costs.

The "fastest-rising" cost ingredient is the price of land, Meany noted. The President's action leaves untouched the costs of building materials and the profits of employers. It leaves "the important cost of financing in the hands of the money lenders whose profits have been soaring in the past several years."

America's need, the AFL-CIO president said, is for "full employment at fair wages and decent conditions, not punitive action against workers."

Nixon said in his statement that suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act "puts the construction industry on the same footing with other industries that now sell products to the government," with wage rates set by "customary market forces."

But in fact a system of prevailing wages does exist for government purchases of goods, through the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and for government purchases of services through the Service Contracts Act. Both these laws remain in full effect.

40 Years of Act Hailed by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council hailed the 40th anniversary of the Davis-Bacon Act in a statement issued just a few days before Pres. Nixon suspended the law.

It is as important today as it was when it was enacted, the council said.

Without the safeguards of prevailing wages and benefits, competition for contracts could turn into competition to pay the lowest wages, the statement warned. It stressed the need to maintain both the basic principle of the law and its effective enforcement.

UNREGISTERED VOTERS are signed up at a booth operated by the Okeechobee County AFL-CIO at an American Legion Free Fair. The booth is the result of a campaign by the Florida State AFL-CIO to encourage central labor councils to boost voter registration rolls, especially among teenagers.

Court to Review Right To Bargain for Retirees

The Supreme Court agreed at the request of a union and the National Labor Relations Board to review a lower court ruling that labor organizations have no right to bargain over benefits for retired workers.

The AFL-CIO, in a friend of the court brief, had stressed that such a right is crucial to unions and the 14 million workers now covered by contracts that provide retirement benefits. The federation urged the high court to overturn a ruling by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

The court will hear arguments next term on the appeals court ruling that "persons on retirement are not employes of the employer and not in the (union) bargaining unit."

The case involves the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers of America and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The union has for 21 years been bargaining agent for hourly-paid employes at PPG's chemical division plant in Barberton, O.

PPG originally had agreed in a 1964 contract with the union, to increase its monthly contribution to $4 toward the cost of medical insurance premiums for retirees. When Congress in 1965 voted to provide Medicare benefits for all persons over 65, PPG decided without consulting the union to cancel its retiree medical plan and instead to pay the $3 monthly cost of supplementary medical insurance under Medicare.

The local protested, but management refused to bargain on the subject. It claimed that it had no obligation to do so under the National Labor Relations Act because retirees are not employes within the meaning of the act.

PPG eventually wrote each retired worker that he could choose between the insurance provided under the union contract or the company's payment of $3 under Medicare. The union then filed a refusal-to-bargain charge.

An NLRB examiner agreed with the employer but the board, with one member dissenting, reversed the examiner and ordered PPG to bargain with the union. The employer appealed and was upheld by the appeals court in an opinion written by Judge Anthony J. Celebrezze, former secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and former mayor of Cleveland.

The AFL-CIO brief filed with the Supreme Court called the appellate decision unsound because it relieved the employer of his duty to bargain. If the ruling gains acceptance, it said, "countless subjects . . . important to labor and management will be removed from the bargaining table if either side declines to discuss" them.

In another case, the high court agreed to decide if the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was justified in investigating charges that the Pullman Co. had discriminated against Negroes in hiring conductors.

Earl A. Love, a Pullman porter for 45 years, filed a charge of discrimination with the Colorado Civil Rights Commission in 1963. Love asserted that he was qualified to be promoted to conductor but had been passed over for a whiteman. No action was taken, and he filed again in 1965. Eventually the commission waived jurisdiction over the case and asked the EEOC to proceed.

When Love filed suit, Pullman claimed his suit was outlawed because he had not filed his original complaint within the 30-day period allowed by law. Two lower courts upheld the company.

Anti-Filibuster Forces Slate 3rd Cloture Try

Senators trying to break a month-long filibuster against rules reform prepared for a third try on Mar. 2 and hoped to lick the problem of absenteeism with the help of the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders.

On their first two tries, they were beaten by the very Senate rule they are trying to amend—a requirement for a two-thirds majority to limit debate and break a filibuster.

Rules reform supporters are seeking a compromise formula of 60 percent—which would require seven fewer votes to close debate if every senator were present.

The first try to break the filibuster against the rules change proposal fell nine votes short of two-thirds. The majority for cloture was only 48-37.

The next attempt came only slightly closer, 50-36, eight votes short of two-thirds.

On both votes, absenteeism was high and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Hugh Scott both said they will write every senator urging the importance of being present for the Mar. 2 vote. If it comes close to the two-thirds mark, supporters of rules reform hope that some of the senators who have voted against cloture can be persuaded to switch.

Before the second cloture vote, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), a leader of the bipartisan reform drive, appealed in vain to the hard-core opponents to let the issue come to a vote and permit the Senate to work its will.

"Surely after 30 days of debate, a month of reiteration of arguments so familiar to us all, there comes a time when the Senate ought to be permitted to vote," Church urged.

Sen. James B. Pearson of Kansas is the chief Republican sponsor of the rules reform, and both party leaders have voted for cloture.

President Asks Congress to Up Aid to Students

Pres. Nixon asked Congress to provide more money for loans and grants to college students from lower-income families.

His higher education message proposed an overall spending increase from $970 million in the current fiscal year to $1.5 billion in the year starting July 1. Most of the added money would go to the various student aid programs.

The President reiterated the goal that "no qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred by lack of money."

Administration sources said the added funds would make it possible for low-income students to receive up to $1,400 a year in federal grants, work-study payments and subsidized loans.

For students in the middle-income level, the Administration proposal seeks to expand the amount of private educational loans by establishing a federally chartered National Student Loan Association.

Nixon advanced somewhat similar proposals last year, but Congress did not act on his legislative request. Higher education will have a high congressional priority this year, however, since the existing federal aid law expires at the end of June.

In his 1970 message, Nixon proposed to scrap the separate National Defense Education Act direct loan program—a move that stirred considerable opposition. This year, Nixon said the NDEA program should be continued.

The President, however, spurned the plea of colleges for more direct federal aid. Instead he proposed to establish a National Foundation for Higher Education to promote improved performance of colleges.

2-27-71

45 Big Areas Hit by High Unemployment

Five major labor areas have been added to the Labor Dept.'s list of job centers with "substantial" unemployment—6 percent or more—bringing the total to 45, highest since April 1963, according to Asst. Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr.

Added to the list since January were Sacramento, Calif., with 6.7 percent unemployment; Utica-Rome, N.Y., with 7.6 percent; Johnstown, Pa., 7.1 percent; Providence-Pawtucket, R.I., 6.6 percent, and Scranton, Pa., 6.3 percent.

Twelve smaller areas were added to the substantial unemployment list in February bringing the total for smaller areas to 634.

Eleven of the job centers on the list are suffering from unemployment rates of between 9 percent and more than 12 percent in contrast to two job centers in these high unemployment categories in February 1970.

Five Postal Unions Sign Merger Pact

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Unity Move Submitted to Referendum

The largest unaffiliated union of postal workers has joined with four AFL-CIO unions in a merger agreement described as "a giant step toward one big union of postal employes."

If ratified in a mail membership referendum later this year, the merger would heal a 13-year breach between the AFL-CIO's United Federation of Postal Clerks and the National Postal Union.

The NPU, formed in 1958, holds local bargaining rights in a number of big cities and reports 80,000 members. The UFPOC, with nearly 180,000 members, has nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for all postal clerks.

The Postal Clerks earlier had reached merger agreements with three smaller AFL-CIO affiliates—the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes, the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, and the Special Delivery Messengers. All hold nationwide bargaining rights for their crafts.

A joint statement by the five union presidents said the merger agreement came about because "the common concerns of postal workers today outweigh their occupational or organizational differences."

Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Clerks and NPU Pres. David Silvergleid said the merger committees of both organizations had unanimously endorsed the merger and they predicted "overwhelming approval" in the ratification referendum.

The agreement spells out the structure of the new organization and a drafting committee will put it in constitutional form for the ratification vote.

The new union will be known as the American Postal Workers Union, subject to approval of the change by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Its initial membership, the union presidents said, will be about 320,000. It will endorse the industrial union concept, while providing craft departments to deal with specialized problems.

The merger agreement provides for voting at national conventions "in direct proportion to membership strength and with a guarantee of representation for all local, area and state units."

After the initial organization, national officers will be elected by membership referendum. The new organization's per capita tax for local unions will be set at $1.70 a month.

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Minimum Pay Violations Hit $93 Million for Year

NINETEEN STORIES UP, Iron Workers in downtown Cleveland painted this reply to Pres. Nixon's suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that prevailing wages be paid on federal construction projects. Earlier, the Iron Workers had inscribed a Valentine's Day message for the secretaries of the Federal Office Building next door. But the President's action changed their mood.

Chiseling Trims Pay Of 465,000

By Eugene A. Kelly

The nation's employers were caught underpaying 465,000 of their workers by $93 million in minimum wages due last year, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said in his annual report to Congress on the economic effects of federal wage-hour laws.

The report disclosed that despite some progress through education and enforcement programs to reduce cheating and carelessness, underpayments discovered by investigators still affect an increasing portion of the workforce.

As for the economic effects of the 1970 changes in the minimum wage, Hodgson told Congress that "in view of overall economic trends, it is doubtful" whether they had "any substantial impact on wage, price or employment trends."

"Of much greater significance," he added, ". . . is the fact that the 15-cent boost" that became effective on Feb. 1, 1970, "did help 2 million workers recover some of the purchasing power eroded by the steady upward movement of prices."

That increase raised the wage floor to $1.45 an hour for certain groups of retail and service employes brought under coverage for the first time by the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. They reached the final step—$1.60 an hour—on Feb. 1, 1971.

The AFL-CIO Executive Coun-

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Council Formed Among VA Employes

A council of AFL-CIO unions representing a majority of the 174,000 employes of the Veterans Administration has been formed to seek a national collective bargaining agreement with the VA and to complete the organization of the agency's 265 hospitals and offices.

John F. Griner, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, was elected president of the council. The AFGE bargains for most of the nearly 100,000 VA employes represented by AFL-CIO affiliates.

Richard E. Murphy, assistant to Service Employes Pres. David Sul-

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58% of Workers Covered:

Bargaining on Rise In Federal Service

By David L. Perlman

Federal employment continued to be one of the big growth areas of the trade union movement as both the number and percentage of government workers represented by unions rose to new highs during 1970.

A U.S. Civil Service Commission survey showed that as of last November 1,542,000 federal workers—58 percent of the total federal workforce—were covered by exclusive union recognition agreements.

Of these, 1,292,000—84 percent—were represented by AFL-CIO affiliates. And AFL-CIO unions also represented 87 percent of all employes working under a written union contract—the next step beyond exclusive recognition.

The 1970 survey continued the unbroken upward curve of unionization of the federal civil service. In 1969, the percentage of union-represented federal workers was 54 percent; in 1968, 52 percent—and as recently as mid-1966, it was less than 40 percent.

There has been little change over the years in the postal service, traditionally the most solidly organized group of government employes. Thus the increase has come about from dramatic gains in the non-postal area and, last year particularly, in the predominantly white-collar classified civil service.

The number of non-postal workers represented by unions reached a record 916,000 in 1970—48 percent of the total federal workforce.

Actually, this clearly represents a majority of eligible employes since supervisors and administrators not eligible for bargaining units make up at least 10 percent of the total workforce.

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Work Rules Issue Snags UTU, Rail Bargaining

Work rules for 180,000 railroad men remained the key issue as contract negotiations between management and the United Transportation Union were rescheduled by the Labor Dept.

Union representatives said they would not accept any settlement abandoning work rules that affect the jobs and income of several thousand members.

Meetings between the UTU and management seemed at the breaking point after a 15-hour session mediated by Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery, Jr. But union representatives accepted a government request to make another try for a settlement. Both sides were meeting with Usery as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Usery told newsmen, "I wouldn't say I'm more hopeful" of an agreement. "We're talking about work rules which are very complex and difficult, and I hope we can work them out."

The rules involve working conditions and pay. They specify the length of train runs and the pay rates for those runs; meal and lodging allowances for men in road

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26 Unions Set Goals In Nonferrous Metals

Denver—Unions representing 100,000 workers in the nonferrous metals industry—copper, lead, zinc, brass, wire, nickel and titanium—drafted proposals for 1971 coordinated contract bargaining with employers operating mills, mines, smelters and factories.

A three-day conference attended by more than 700 delegates from 26 international unions approved the coordinated approach that showed its worth in 1967. The conference adopted resolutions:

- Condemning the Nixon Administration for suspending union wage rates on government construction jobs.
- Opposing compulsory arbitration advocated by Pres. Nixon for the railroad, airline and trucking industries.
- Supporting the current strike of 33,000 can workers against American Can, Continental Can and Crown, Cork & Seal Co.

"We will not allow the copper industry to deter us from getting a fair settlement," Steelworkers Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony said in opening the conference.

"We need a very substantial wage increase to catch up with inflated prices," Molony said. "Also we need a cost-of-living escalator clause that will protect the wage increases we negotiate." He called for improvements in existing pensions, insurance, vacations and other benefits that union members call substandard.

(Continued on Page 2)

Copper Unions Set Goals for Industry Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Molony declared that profit records show the nonferrous metals industry can "well afford to meet" the needs of its employes and still show a "hefty return on invested capital."

The delegates, meeting in separate workshops and then in joint session, adopted a series of bargaining goals for all the unions involved in 1971 bargaining. They studied reports by the USWA's research department and its insurance, pension and unemployment benefits department. At the final session they named the local union representatives they want to represent them on the 1971 National Nonferrous Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

Conference Sec. Lawrence F. Sefton, Toronto, reported that delegates from Canadian unions adopted a set of goals similar to those drawn up by U.S. delegates.

Major copper contracts expire June 30 but talks on local issues, separate from national problems, will take place from 60 to 90 days in advance.

The contracts replace those won three years ago, when coordinated bargaining was launched in copper negotiations. A nationwide strike against nonferrous metals firms began July 15, 1967, and ended nearly a year later when the last of the 26 cooperating unions approved company contract offers. Some settlements were delayed until local issues were settled satisfactorily.

The final contract package was for about $1 an hour in wages and benefits. The negotiations and strike were coordinated by the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept.

EXPANDED FACILITIES of the Air Line Employes headquarters were opened in Chicago. Pres. Victor J. Herbert said the facilities were doubled in size to meet the needs of a growing membership. The group, affiliated with the Air Line Pilots, represents ticket and station agents, cargo handlers, crew schedulers and office workers on 10 major airlines.

Surgeon Cites Demand For Health Care Plan

Quality health care services for all Americans and the control of soaring medical costs can be achieved through the National Health Security program, Dr. Michael E. DeBakey told the Senate Health subcommittee.

The noted heart surgeon said that public demand is growing for a government-financed medical program because of the "inaccessibility of basic health services and the pricing of health care beyond the reach of millions of our people."

He called for passage of the National Health Security bill, which has the support of the AFL-CIO, the Committee for National Health Insurance and other labor and civic groups, as the best answer to the nation's medical care crisis. De Bakey is a vice chairman of the committee.

"If the Congress will grasp this opportunity to create a sound program of national health insurance with effective quality and cost controls," DeBakey told the subcommittee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), "we can deal with the dynamics of the present medical care system and make health services available to all the American people."

He ruled out other piecemeal approaches as being costly and ineffective.

By maintaining "one program for the elderly, another for the poor, and a continuation of often limited private health insurance coverage for the majority of the population," the amount of money needed to finance personal health care will continue to escalate beyond all reasonable limits, DeBakey observed.

"The Congress and the nation must recognize that only a national health insurance program will provide the support and leverage necessary to create new, cost-effective methods of delivering health care," he stressed.

DeBakey said that this will not be achieved by subsidizing private insurance companies "as the present Administration has proposed."

Under the Administration's proposal for "partnership" with private insurance companies, DeBakey said that the inefficiencies and duplications of the present health care system "will survive virtually unaffected."

He also suggested that the National Health Security program would restore funds for government-financed medical research and training that are currently being drained off by other piecemeal health programs.

The labor-backed proposal has wide bipartisan support in both chambers of Congress. The Senate bill has 25 co-sponsors, and 74 congressmen are backing the House version.

Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, who is chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance, deplored the Administration's proposal for health insurance as "a backward and intolerable imprisonment of medical care financing in the operations of the insurance industry."

Woodcock told the Senate subcommittee that the Administration's scheme would penalize workers, enrich insurance companies and make medical care less accessible for some Americans at more cost to all.

Unorganized Workers Trail Union Pay Gains

Factory workers under union contract continued to win bigger wage increases than employes of nonunion establishments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in a summary of wage developments in manufacturing for the first nine months of 1970.

The summary by the Labor Dept.'s statistical arm spelled it out—an average increase of 8 percent, or 25.7 cents an hour, in union shops as against 5.9 percent or 16.2 cents an hour, in nonunion factories.

For 1969 as a whole, the average increase was 7.4 percent in union establishments, 6.1 percent in the others.

BLS said nearly 7.5 million factory workers got general wage increases from January through September of 1970—3.1 million in new settlements, 4.4 million from second or third-year increases over a contract term, from cost-of-living escalator provisions, or from both.

BLS reported that the average effective wage gain, including immediate, deferred and living-cost increases, totaled 5.9 percent—18.7 cents an hour—for the nine-month period, slightly above the 5.8 percent gain for all of 1969. In union shops alone, the average effective increase was 5.8 percent for the first three-quarters of 1970, up from 5.7 percent for full-year 1969. But nonunion workplaces slipped from 6.1 percent in 1969 to 5.8 percent for the following nine months.

The bureau said that among 3.4 million nonunion workers in the survey, 37 percent got some form of wage boost, from January through September of 1970 as against 67 percent in the same period of 1969.

A comparison of immediate wage increases received by production and maintenance workers in manufacturing showed these figures:

- Wage increases of less than 6 percent went to 17 percent of employes in union shops, 57 percent of the workers in nonunion workplaces.
- Conversely, 81 percent of workers under union contract benefited from hikes of 6 to 11 percent and up, as against 43 per cent for employes of nonunion shops.

The data on immediate increases involved nearly 1.9 million employes under union contracts, 1.2 million with no contract protection.

In cents per hour, BLS reported raises of less than 15 cents for 36 percent of the union-represented workers and 48 percent of the nonunion employes. Raises of 15 to 40 cents and over went to 64 percent of the union employes and 53 percent of the others, the report showed.

Longshoremen Charter New Indiana Local

Indianapolis — The Longshoremen accepted a charter for a new northern Indiana local union in a presentation ceremony at the Capitol with Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb (R) participating.

The charter, issued by ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, was presented by the governor to AFL-CIO Regional Director F. J. Pat McCartney and officers of newly chartered Local 1969. The local will serve the ports of Burns Harbor, Calumet and East Chicago.

The state plans general cargo sheds, a truck terminal, grain elevator and other facilities at the new port on Lake Michigan.

Uniform Registration Urged:

Voting Laws Stunt Election Turnout

Low voter turnout will continue to be a problem for organized labor and the country in general until there are revisions in registration and voting laws, including making registration permanent.

This was the view expressed by Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, writing in the February issue of the Federationist.

In an article titled, "Voting Laws: A Promising Climate," the COPE director notes that about 17 million more Americans will be potential voters in 1972 due to Supreme Court interpretations of new laws on age and residency requirements for presidential and federal elections.

"The recent developments suggest a new climate of opinion more hospitable not only to broadening the electorate, but also to uniform national registration and voting laws that would bring order to the jungle of present laws," Barkan writes.

"Until that is done, the labor movement's monumental efforts to register its members and get them to the polls will continue to represent a holding action, with every increase bearing a high cost in money and manpower."

"For example, as long as an election board can limit time of registration to regular business hours and to only one, or a few, central locations, numbers of our members and other citizens will simply not undergo the inconvenience it takes to register and thus will be ineligible to vote."

Barkan cites the results of a special voter identification survey in 26 states, which revealed that 69 percent of all union members were registered, a slightly higher percentage than among the public at large.

But many were repeaters, members who had moved and had to be registered at their new address or who for other reasons had been dropped from registration rolls.

"So even after a gruelling registration campaign, 31 percent of our members still were not eligible to vote by the time election day rolled around," the article observes.

"And on election day, slightly less than 50 percent of all union members cast ballots, while only 46.4 percent of all eligible voters turned out. (We believe that since a higher percentage of union members register, then a slightly higher percentage of them vote.)"

In fact, Barkan maintains, voter registration always has been the key to voting performance.

He estimates that in presidential elections more than 80 percent of registered voters turn out. Even in "off-year" elections, like the 1970 general election, COPE estimates that 72 percent of registered union members went to the polls.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has gone on record as favoring permanent, personal registration so that once a citizen is registered, he stays registered.

The council also has urged state central bodies to work for long-term, grass-roots, registration through precinct, neighborhood or mobile procedures.

Idaho was cited as an example of such a program. That state already has authorized a house-by-house canvass for registration and the voting rolls reflect it with Idaho getting 91.4 percent of its eligible voters registered in 1968.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) has introduced legislation that would provide for this system by a national law.

In addition to permanent and grass-roots registration laws, Barkan proposes a number of revisions, including:

- Elimination of any residency requirements for presidential elections. This would account for those who change addresses within the present 30-day limitation.
- A closing date for registration much nearer election day than most laws now provide, the date to be determined by the minimum amount of time needed to process new registrations and transfers.
- Total elimination of literacy tests and of state laws that bar from voting such groups as Indians or those living on federal lands.
- Lowering of the voting age to 18 for all elections. This would eliminate the pandemonium that could be caused at the polls by conflicting state and federal laws.
- Requiring local election commissions or agencies to keep current records of registered voters within their geographic areas and a master alphabetical list as well as precinct lists, with these records available to organizations that are recognized as having a legitimate interest in them.
- Requiring registration areas to furnish to interested parties precinct maps, locators and other devices used in determining registration status. These should be furnished free or on a cost basis.

Ayres Named to Post On Jobs for Veterans

Former Ohio Congressman William J. Ayres has been appointed special assistant to the chairman of the Jobs for Veterans Program in the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration. Ayres, who served in Congress 20 years, was a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Manufacturing Job Openings Show No Gain

Job openings in manufacturing showed little improvement in December from the month before and continued to lag well behind the level of a year earlier, the Labor Dept. reported.

The job vacancy rate remained unchanged from November at 4 per 1,000 jobs but well under the rate of 9 per 1,000 jobs in December 1969.

The total number of factory job vacancies in December was 77,000—about the same as the month before, the Labor Dept. said. In December 1969, there were 185,000 openings for factory jobs.

The department noted that unemployment and layoffs in manufacturing have climbed over the year while employment and new hires have dropped off. It said the decline in the job vacancy rate reflects the economic slowdown and cutbacks in defense and aerospace spending.

The factory layoff rate in January was 18 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted, the same level as the month earlier. This compares with 15 per 1,000 workers in January 1970.

New hires in manufacturing remained at a seven-year low in January at 23 per 1,000 workers, seasonally adjusted. There were 33 new hires per 1,000 workers in January 1970.

Takes Effect Apr. 1:

Job Rules Specified In Crafts Agreement

Eleven specific work rules are spelled out in an agreement between the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association.

The two parties had earlier signed an agreement aimed at eliminating jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry. Both agreements go into effect Apr. 1.

In a joint statement, the BCTD and NCA said the two precedent-setting agreements are "designed to maintain and improve the competitive position of contractors operating under union agreements in the construction of heavy or large-scale industrial projects throughout the United States."

The NCA is made up of 34 major construction firms that have a combined annual building volume of about $14 billion.

The new work rules agreement aims for a reduction of overtime, bars illegal stirkes and lockouts, specifies hiring practices of contractors, covers the production volume and use of tools by workmen, and upholds the practices set up under collective bargaining contracts.

Both sides termed the agreements a historic breakthrough in labor and management relations in the construction industry.

Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who headed the committee of BCTD union presidents in the negotiations, said that the rules agreement proves the ability of labor and management to solve industry problems without outside pressure.

J. F. O'Connell, chairman of the NCA negotiators, predicted that both the contractors and workers would benefit through increased efficiency that will help make NCA companies more competitive in acquiring contracts.

"This will mean more work for the contractors and more jobs for the Building Trades union members," he added.

The success of the agreements will depend on the cooperation of management, labor and the federal government, O'Connell said. If somehow there is a failure, it cannot be blamed on the unions alone, he stressed.

A summary of the work rules agreement signed by representatives of the BCTD unions and the NCA members specifies that:

- The employer will have the full responsibility in the selection of craft foremen and general foremen.
- Workers will remain at a specified worksite from starting to quitting time.
- There will be no restrictions on the full use of tools or equipment nor a limit on workers' production.
- Practices not covered by collective bargaining agreements will not be recognized.
- Slowdowns, standby crews and "featherbedding" practices will not be allowed.
- Stewards will be qualified workmen practicing their trade and will have no supervisory functions.
- No illegal strikes, work stoppages or lockouts will be allowed.
- If a local does not furnish qualified workers within 48 hours, the contractor can obtain workers from any source.
- Workers will not log overtime except under special circumstances when it will be kept to a minimum.
- Contractors may institute shift work under specially negotiated rates in applicable agreements. Employers will have the right to determine the crafts and the number of workers assigned to each shift.

The one-year agreements are effective through Mar. 31, 1972, but will be extended automatically unless both parties agree to terminate them.

BCTD union presidents participating in the negotiations on the work rules agreement were M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; R. Wayne Williams, Elevator Constructors; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; S. Frank Raftery, Painters, and Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Pilots' Contract Averts Western Airlines Strike

Los Angeles—The Air Line Pilots reached agreement with Western Airlines on a new two-year contract after seven months of negotiations. The settlement headed off a strike that could have taken place any time after midnight Mar. 4.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell said contract terms call for scheduling guarantees, protections against merger and route abandonments, and new higher pay in line with recent agreements on other trunk carriers. Western serves primarily the western states, Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and Mexico.

'Why, Thank You!'

ABANDONMENT of supersonic air transport development would deal a permanent blow to the American economy, Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith testifies at House hearings on the SST appropriations. Instead of exporting the planes of the future, he warned, the United States would be importing aircraft and exporting jobs.

Unions Ask Congress To Vote SST Funds

Unions representing the men who build and fly America's aircraft urged Congress to provide the funds to continue development of a supersonic transport plane.

Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith told a House Appropriations subcommittee that America's economy will be dealt a blow that will be felt with increased intensity in years to come if the nation abandons the SST and forfeits its technological leadership to other nations.

And the president of the Air Line pilots, Capt. John J. O'Donnell, told the panel that professional pilots are convinced that the SST is the plane of the future and that the initial development cost to the taxpayer will be more than repaid in the production phase.

If there is any question of safety or hazard to the environment, he pledged, the pilots will be the first to speak out against moving into commercial production. But development should not be abandoned on the basis of unsupported "suppositions."

Smith stressed the importance of the aerospace industry in the American economy and the damage already done by the sharp cutbacks that have taken place.

Aerospace centers have become "economic disaster areas," the IAM president said. During the past 18 months, 300,000 aerospace workers have lost their jobs and a "chain reaction" in supporting industries has spread the effect throughout the nation.

"Each one of these 300,000 statistics is a human being with a name and an identity," Smith emphasized.

"I know these people," he told the congressmen. "I've been to their homes. I've seen the way of life they've tried to build for their families. It's a good way of life. But now, because of conditions beyond their control, many of these people are losing everything they've worked for through the years."

Funding the final development of the two SST prototype planes "will not resurrect the aerospace industry," Smith acknowledged. It will provide only 14,000 jobs directly.

But, he added, it will generate at least 42,000 jobs in supplying firms. It would reverse the chain reaction of unemployment caused by aerospace layoffs which caused "machinists, lathe operators, tool and die makers, electricians, engineers and others to lose their jobs in a wide range of subcontracting companies."

In the production phase, Smith said, American-built supersonic transports will provide direct employment for at least 50,000 workers, with a "ripple effect" of at least 100,000 more jobs in supporting industries and employment gains in years ahead.

Smith cited the AFL-CIO Executive Council's strong support of SST development at the same time the federation has taken a leadership role in combatting pollution and damage to the ecology.

As to the long-range impact on the U.S. economy, Smith warned that "if we tramp the brakes down on our SST development at this point, other nations will not only shoot rapidly ahead in aerospace technology but will inevitably take over world markets we have long dominated."

He reminded the House panel that "America has already lost too many of its industries because of national policies that encourage the export of jobs."

The nation's "once proud shipbuilding industry has been reduced to that of a fourth-rate power," Smith observed. "It's becoming increasingly difficult to buy a U.S.-made television, radio, typewriter, calculator or many other kinds of goods."

And he warned that the same fate threatens the aerospace industry "if Congress now permits the SST to die by default."

Job Safety Unit Meets to Map Enforcement

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson is holding a series of meetings with the National Safety Advisory Committee to work out plans for implementation of the Occupational Health & Safety Act which goes into effect on Apr. 28.

The act will affect working conditions for about 57 milllion workers in 4.1 million shops and plants. It gives broad powers to the Secretary of Labor to set job health and safety standards and to see that they are enforced.

Organized labor has expressed its determination to see that the act is strictly enforced in an effort to decrease the heavy annual toll of deaths, injuries and disease on the job.

Labor members on the advisory committee are Alan Burch, safety director of the Operating Engineers; Walter J. Burke, secretary-treasurer, Steelworkers; Arthur P. Gildea, secretary-treasurer, Brewery Workers; Elwood Swisher, vice president, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and George H. R. Taylor, economist, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Consumer Aid Program Held Short of Need

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to enact what he terms a "Buyer's Bill of Rights," but sponsors of consumer legislation in Congress have somewhat different ideas as to its content.

Nixon's consumer message proposed watered-down versions of some of the legislation on the labor-consumer agenda for the 92nd Congress, but completely omitted other items.

His principal new proposal was for legislation authorizing the Food & Drug Administration to set federal safety standards for consumer products.

The principle of federal product safety standards was proposed by the National Commission on Product Safety last year after a two-year study and was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and consumer groups. But the commission had recommended that the standards be set and enforced by a strong independent agency. A bill to that effect has already been introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Magnuson said the FDA's reluctance to enforce a law banning unsafe toys for children "hardly gives confidence" that it would develop the needed "commitment to an adequate product safety program."

Likewise, the President opposed an independent consumer protection agency—a major goal of the labor-consumer coalition.

He said an independent agency "would only add to the proliferation of agencies" and the consumer advocacy role should be assigned to the Federal Trade Commission as an "interim measure" pending reorganization of the executive branch.

An independent agency bill won overwhelming Senate approval last year, on a bipartisan 74-4 vote.

The President also proposed a new "study" of the problem of "class-action" suits in which groups of consumers can join together in legal action against manufacturers and merchants.

The President's message did not touch on such major consumer issues as automobile insurance—on which Senate hearings are already scheduled—and on fish inspection, one of labor's continuing goals.

While rejecting the concept of an independent agency, Nixon announced that he has established by executive order a White House Office of Consumer Affairs to coordinate federal consumer activities. Its director will be Mrs. Virginia H. Knauer, who also keeps her title as the President's special assistant for consumer affairs.

Mrs. Knauer joined Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliott L. Richardson in briefing newsmen on the President's consumer message.

She described it as "by far the greatest, most important" such message any President has sent to Congress. And she said it typifies Nixon's commitment to a better world "where quality, justice, compassion and understanding are key elements in the marketplace."

Musicians' Accord Covers Radio-TV Spots

New York—The international executive board of the Musicians has recommended acceptance of a new agreement covering musicians' services for spot announcements on radio and television.

The agreement was reached with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., and the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Inc.

Health Security

HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS in America are frightening—to the patient, who must pay ever larger portions of his family budget for medical care, and to the medical professional, who must try to care for the health of his patients hindered by an outmoded delivery system.

What America needs as the heart of its medical care philosophy is a single primary goal—good health for all its people. The profit-making philosophy of the market place—to make money for those who provide and finance medical services—is not an acceptable philosophy for medical care.

The AFL-CIO believes that the National Health Security bill is the only truly comprehensive program of national health insurance that meets the challenges of care, financing, costs, development and reform. Indeed, the goal of Health Security is health.

The American Medical Association's "medi-credit" plan and the private insurance carriers' "Healthcare" proposal are thinly disguised efforts to protect vested interests and insurance company profits. They are bandaids, where surgery is required.

There are other proposals—such as the bills introduced by Senators Javits and Pell and the proposal of the American Hospital Association—which are much more substantive.

But, generally, all of the proposals, except National Health Security, lack at least one of the following: equal access to health care for all people, comprehensive coverage, restricting of the health care system, effective incentives for quality and efficiency or controls on costs or they depend on inadequate private insurance as carriers or intermediaries or both.

IT HAS BEEN nearly a year since Pres. Nixon declared there is a "massive crisis" in the area of health care and a threat of a "breakdown" of the medical care system. In that time, he has met that crisis by vetoing a hospital construction bill and a measure to provide for the training of more family doctors, and he threatened to close down vitally-needed Public Health Service hospitals.

After taking one action after another to forestall urgently needed health care measures, the President has at long last delivered a health message.

We have noted one or two constructive features such as the President's belated recognition that prepaid group practice can deliver better medical care at less cost and his proposal to eliminate the onerous Medicare premium the elderly must now pay.

But it is evident that the President's approach, taken as a whole, is both piecemeal and inadequate. It places main reliance on discredited private insurance which has been largely responsible for the high-cost, low-quality medical care we have today. Under the President's proposals, there is no indication that either the private insurance organizations or the providers of medical care would be subject to effective cost controls or quality incentives.

His proposals fall far short of meeting the "massive crisis" in health care the President has himself recognized.

The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to enact the bipartisan National Health Security program during this session so that it will be able to go into operation in 1974. Further, we pledge our unstinting efforts to that goal. It is and will remain our No. 1 legislative goal until victory has been won.

—From an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on Health Security Program adopted Feb. 19, 1971.

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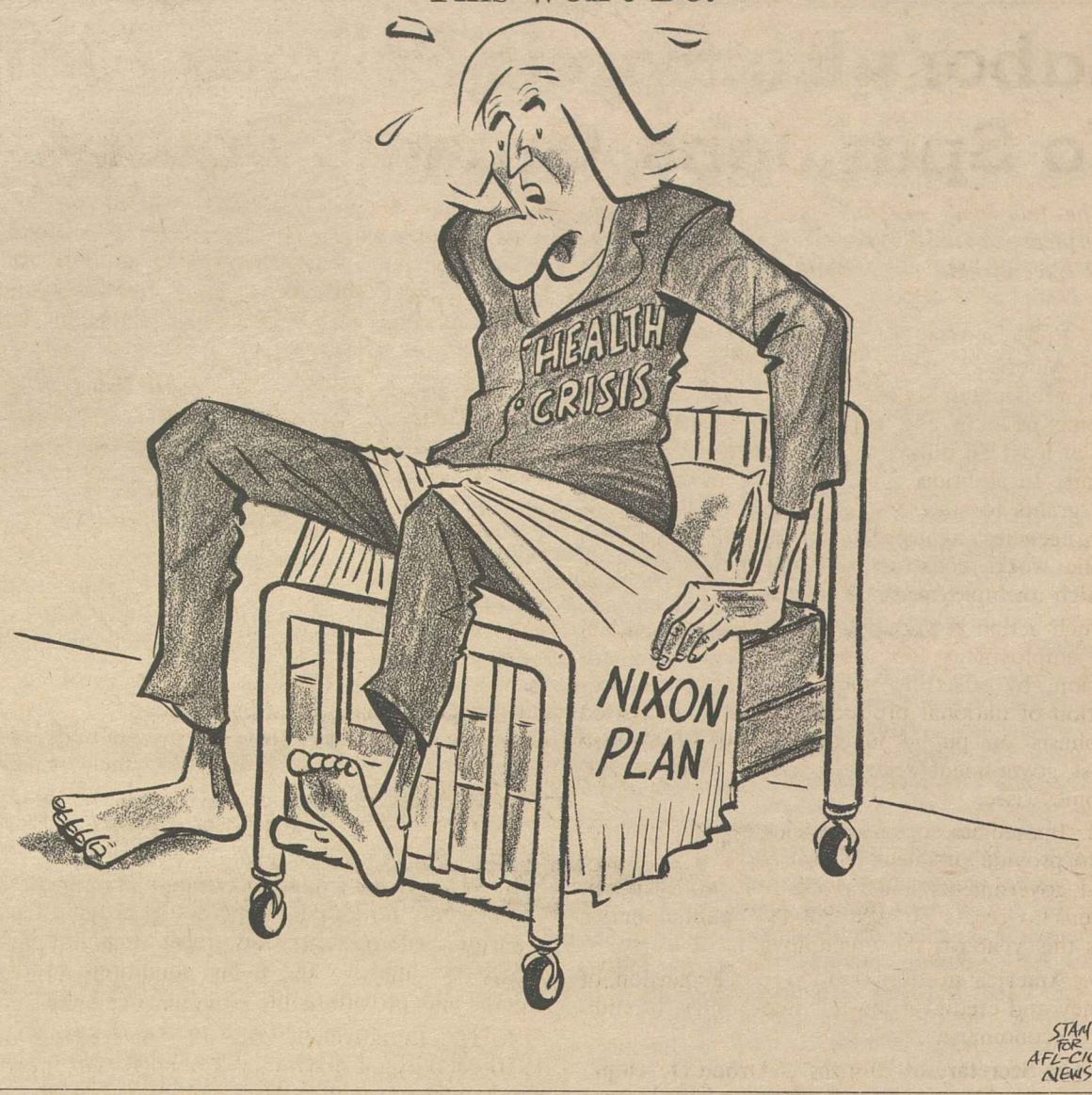


A Word Edgewise:

New Left Radicals Resurrect Joe McCarthy Smear Tactics

By John P. Roche

THE OTHER NIGHT I was musing about the extent to which we have come full circle in the last 20 years. It began when a group of my students in constitutional law raised the question of the constitutional status of the Massachusetts "Anti-Viet-Nam War Bill," a measure that forbids the use of troops from the commonwealth in "undeclared" wars.

Without getting involved in the details here, I indicated that the odds were very high that Massachusetts would not get to first base, that the federal courts would deny the state's right to litigate such a political question. As precedent I cited an effort made in the early 1950s to get the Supreme Court to declare the North Atlantic Treaty unconstitutional, an effort that never got off the ground.

One of the students asked if "radicals" had brought the case, and I replied, without even thinking, "oh, no—in those days the isolationists were on the right."

This is rather abstract stuff; sending lawyers off to courtrooms is hardly an exercise in violence. But recently there has come to my attention a far more sinister parallel between the acts of right-wing extremists in the early '50s and of New Lefties today.

It is the use of organized techniques of infamy against the dissenter; that is, of spreading the word around the man's community that (while legally he cannot be convicted of anything in particular) he, his wife, his family, his friends are Bad People. In the Joe McCarthy era, the dissenters were labeled "Commie sympathizers." Today they are denounced as "tools of the military-industrial complex," "murderers of Vietnamese children," and "war criminals."

Twenty years ago I knew decent men—whose offense, for example, had been to support Henry Wallace or Alger Hiss—who were given the full treatment. Their kids were shunned or beat up at school. Sometimes they lost their jobs, and a number of women, who were particularly sensitive to neighborhood pressures, had grave psychiatric problems. Some moved abroad, a larger number changed jobs and communities, and vowed never again to discuss politics.

Even though I disagreed strongly with the views many of these individuals held (I was convinced, for example, that Hiss was guilty and that the United States had Communist spies), I was appalled at this savage use of infamy as an instrument to maintain conformity. The Joe McCarthyites treated human being as "things."

Just as in our time left-wing extremists refer to policemen as "pigs," the vicious anti-Communists were fond of the term "rats." And the thought of a little boy being roughed up at school because some right-wing yahoo had called his father a "comsymp," simply enraged me. Fortunately, this wave of irrationality passed.

Now it has been revived with all the advantages of modern technology. The latest issue of Measure, the publication of Sidney Hook's University Centers for Rational Alternatives, gives the facts:

"A few weeks ago, many residents of Morningside Heights near Columbia University . . . found in their mailboxes a leaflet appropriately entitled 'Know Your Neighbor' (which announced that N.N., a scientist) 'is an important war researcher. Weapons scientists have too long believed themselves entitled to an anonymity and privacy which insulate them from the concern of those whom their work endangers or whose scientific studies they pervert. Call or write Mr. N.N. (address and telephone no. provided). . . .'"

A FEW WEEKS LATER another leaflet came out—this one in Berkeley, Calif.—with the same sort of message, a photograph of the scientist under attack, and a map of the location of his home. Even the Joe McCarthyites at their worst never mastered in this fashion the logistics of a psychological lynching. And given the fact that it takes only one twisted mind and a bomb, more than psychological pressure is involved.

Finally, there was recently a mock war-crimes trial of which I have personal information. A distinguished Asian scholar at a mid-western state university was tried in absentia by a self-constituted tribunal. Although he has one of the best track records on Viet Nam of anyone I know, he still refuses to approve of an American bug-out in South Viet Nam.

Following a ludicrous set of public charges, this "People's Court" predictably found him to be a war criminal and issued a leaflet so stating. By normal standards of academic freedom, it was outrageous, yet to date neither his colleagues nor the university administration have uttered a peep.

Obviously a man who dissents must be ready to take some heat, but it is time that the groups which denounced this kind of smear when Joe McCarthy employed it raised their voices against infamy as a New Left weapons system.

To Meet Nation's Needs:

Labor's Economic Policies Aim To Spur Jobs, Growth, Equity

The following national economic program is excerpted from a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent winter meeting.

1. Full funding of government programs to meet America's public investment needs in such areas as education, health care, low- and moderate-income housing and community facilities could add at least $6 billion to the economy's spending stream. In addition, a $2 billion program of federal grants to states, local governments and federal agencies is needed to step up short-term public works construction and repairs in areas of high unemployment.

Such action is essential to lift sales, production and employment and could be a key to reconversion, by offsetting the declining defense proportion of national production with an increased emphasis on public investment. It would also boost government revenues as employment and incomes rise.

2. Immediate congressional legislation is needed to provide sufficient federal funds to state and local governments and private non-profit organizations to create at least 500,000 public service jobs this year for the unemployed.

3. America needs a more rapid expansion of money and credit, at lower interest rates, to stimulate economic expansion.

The Secretary of Housing & Urban Development should use his authority to drive down interest rates dramatically—to reduce the maximum rate on FHA-VA home mortgages immediately to 6.5 percent and to further reduce that rate to no more than 6 percent no later than the end of the year.

We urge the Federal Reserve to take leadership in reducing interest rates, rather than following the weakening trend in the money markets, by reducing the discount rate it charges commercial banks to 4 percent.

The nation's major banks should immediately and dramatically cut their prime interest rate—the basic price of money—to 5 percent, a move that would result in reducing all interest rates.

We urge the Congress to direct the Federal Reserve to channel credit where it would most benefit the economy and to curb the flow of credit for such activities as conglomerate take-overs, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries. The Congress should also empower and direct the Federal Reserve to provide available credit, at preferential lower interest rates, for urgently needed community facilities, health care projects and low-income housing.

4. Enforcement of the Administration's announced 20 percent speed-up in depreciation write-offs of the costs of machines and equipment—as well as ending the requirement that business actually replace machines at about the same rate they are written off—should be barred by congressional action. This tax bonanza to business, if enforced, will cost the government $2.7 billion in the first full year, rising to over $4 billion a year in five years. Middle- and low-income taxpayers will be forced to pay for these tax losses.

Since depreciation write-offs are listed as a cost of doing business, the speed-up will provide an inflationary rise of reported costs, on which prices are based.

5. Increases in the buying power of workers' wages and salaries are a basic prerequisite for economic growth in 1971—to provide workers with a share in the benefits of economic progress and to establish the foundation for the needed expansion of consumer markets. Rapid economic growth in 1971 will not be possible without a substantial boost of consumer sales, which account for almost two-thirds of the national economy. And the needed rise of consumer expenditures cannot possibly be achieved, unless increases in the real incomes of workers are attained.

6. We urge the Congress to adopt an immediate 15 percent across-the-board increase in social security and railroad retirement benefit payments—to improve the living conditions of the elderly and provide a lift to consumer sales.

7. The Employment Security Amendments of 1970 established a national extended unemployment compensation benefit program, effective Jan. 1, 1972, to assist long-term jobless workers. The AFL-CIO urges the Congress to advance the effective date of this program so that it can be implemented immediately and to provide for full federal funding of the extended benefit payments.

8. To curb the price-raising ability of the dominant corporations, government action is needed to curtail the high rate of business mergers and conglomerate take-overs, which have been greatly increasing the concentration of economic power in a narrowing group of corporations and banks.

9. The specific causes of soaring pressures on living costs, such as physicians' fees, hospital charges, housing costs and auto insurance rates, should be examined for the development of practical, sensible measures to dampen these pressures.

We state again, as on numerous occasions since February 1966: If the President determines that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries. We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone alse, so long as there is equality of sacrifice.

Under 3-Year-Old Law:

Number of States Seen Lagging On Meat Inspection Standards

THREE YEARS after the hard-won federal meat inspection law went on the books, nearly one-third of the states still fail to measure up to federal standards, a union spokesman reported in a network radio interview.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, said there is "some question" whether the 35 state programs declared "at least equal to the federal program" by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture "are up to par." He added that "experience will tell" how well the wholesome Meat Act of 1967 is working and whether or not further strengthening is needed.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Mayer said the "watered-down" food stamp bill passed by the last Congress "was actually a disgrace." He said that not only did the measure fail to improve the food stamp program, but it also added "a vicious work provision that causes all sorts of problems to presently employed people."

He pointed out that the new "must-work provision" requires an adult receiving food stamps to take any job offered, regardless of his skill or work experience, "as long as it pays $1.30 an hour," which is 30 cents an hour less than the minimum wage set by federal law.

He said that the work provision applies to "any adult member of the household—be it an uncle, or an aunt, or what have you," and the "whole family is wiped off food stamps."

THE RESULT of that requirement "in a labor market where there are so many unemployed," Mayer declared, is to create "another cheap labor group—another group that can be easily exploited—a group that is almost a captive labor force."

He said the fight to improve and reform the food stamp program will be renewed in Congress this year. He said that if the issue can gain bipartisan support in Congress and widespread "public concern and interest," it has a good chance of passage in the current Congress.

Mayer was questioned by Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times and Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONSUMER-ORIENTED members of Congress learned a vital lesson at the conclusion of the 91st Congress—don't wait too long to press for legislation. In the 92nd Congress, they moved long before Pres. Nixon issued his own consumer message.

Aside from early initiatives on the consumer front, though, a new factor has been added in the House of Represenatives in the strong leadership exhibited by new Speaker Carl Albert.

Albert is calling frequent leadership meetings and holding press conferences to push for specific pieces of legislation. Usually at these press conferences he is accompanied by the Democratic chairman of the committee responsible for the legislation.

A recent press conference provides a perfect illustration of this new brand of House leadership. The issue was the creation of an independent consumer protection agency. This proposal lost out at the end of the 91st Congress when it was hung up in a tie 7-7 vote in the House Rules Committee.

At the press conference, Albert shared the spotlight with Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) who is chairman of the House Government Operations Committee. The consumer measure is in his jurisdiction.

Albert said that the proposal would be brought to the floor of the House within 60 days, which would make it before May 1.

"I feel confident that we will get a rule this time when we bring up the bill," Holifield told the reporters. He said that some minor changes will be made in the legislation to overcome some objections raised in the Rules Committee last year but the bill would not be weakened.

Actually there are three bills calling for an independent consumer protection agency but all are similar. One was introduced by Holifield, another by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), author of the proposal stalled last year and a third by Rep. Florence Dwyer (R-N.J.).

All three would set up an agency to represent the interests of consumers in proceedings before federal agencies and the courts. The White House office—which now exists by Executive Order, not by law—would plan and coordinate consumer programs conducted by various departments.

There should be no problem on the Senate side. In the 91st Congress the Senate passed a measure similiar to the Rosenthal bill by 74 to 4.

ANOTHER MAJOR PIECE of consumer legislation scheduled for the 92nd Congress is class action. It would allow consumers to join forces to bring lawsuits against fraudulent manufacturers or merchants.

Under existing federal court procedures, consumers cannot bring lawsuits unless the claims total at least $10,000, and consumers are forbidden from joining together to reach the $10,000 minimum.

The Administration asked for new legislation which permitted consumers to sue unscrupulous businessmen for damages after the Justice Dept. had brought successful lawsuits against the merchants.

The Senate Commerce Committee accepted this but added a class action provision which did not require Justice Dept. action. It would have allowed any consumer who lost at least $10 to become a member of a class of consumers seeking redress for unfair consumer practice. A businessman could recover court costs, however, if the court found the suit frivolous. The bill passed the Senate Judiciary Committee but did not reach the Senate floor.

A House subcommittee passed similar legislation but the full House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee sent it back without marking it up. This year the bill may go to the Judiciary Committee where it would receive a warmer reception.

A third bill that died in the 91st Congress but is expected to receive serious attention this Congress is one which sets minimum standards for warranties and guarantees which manufacturers and merchants offer to purchasers for their goods and services.

The plan this year is to tie the measure to an amendment which would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to set out clearly all terms and conditions of warranties.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD of the states still fail to measure up to federal meat inspection standards, Arnold Mayer, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, is interviewed by Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star and Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times.

NEGOTIATORS for the Railway & Airline Clerks and railroad management meet at the bargaining table for the final step in a long collective bargaining process—signing the new agreement. The 42-month contract provides wage improvements totaling $1.60 an hour and other benefits valued at 22 cents more. The Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes won similar terms. A fourth union, the United Transportation Union, still seeks a settlement.

UTU-Railroad Talks Snagged On Rules Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

service; protection against peremptory job transfers and assignments to distant away-from-home points; and working conditions won in past negotiations in exchange for other union-sought benefits.

Management calls the rules "featherbedding" and wants the union to scrap them. UTU negotiators have indicated they are willing to change some rules where change is justified, provided the carriers improve some of the working conditions that railroad men call unjust.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna told newsmen earlier that the railroads "want us to sacrifice our working rules to pay for our raises. . . . They figure to save enough on rules changes to bankroll the entire cost of the new contracts."

"We're not buying that kind of package," Luna said.

Three other unions settled with the carriers recently on 42-month agreements providing wage increases totaling some 46 percent in seven steps. They are the Railway & Airline Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes representing dining car crewmen. The only work rule change affected a group of BRAC members.

The UTU has been free to strike since Mar. 1, when a congressional embargo on strikes or lockouts expired. Congress forbade any concerted action by either side after a one-day strike Dec. 10.

The UTU represents railroad trainmen, firemen and enginemen, conductors, switchmen and others. It has been trying for 17 months to get contract improvements.

Other railroad unions also are pressing for action on their contract proposals. They include the Railroad Signalmen, who set a strike date, which was postponed when Pres. Nixon named a hearing board; six unions of shopcraft employes; the Locomotive Engineers and the Train Dispatchers.

Musicians' Grant Aids College Jazz Festival

New York—The Musicians Union has donated $2,500 to send five professional jazz artists to the American College Jazz Festival May 14-16 at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts on the Champaign-Urbana campus of the University of Illinois.

Musicians Pres. Hal C. Davis said it is the second year the union has provided financial assistance to these events which bring college musicians together with such union musicians as Dizzy Gillespie, Clark Terry and Bill Watrous.

Impact of Tips Studied In Hotel-Restaurant Pay

Tipped employes in the nation's 25,000 restaurants and year-around hotels earned an average of $2.89 an hour—30 cents an hour below the straight-time hourly average of factory workers, the Labor Dept. reported to Congress.

On the basis of a 40-hour week, tipped workers averaged $115.60 a week before any deductions and factory workers $127.60 a week. The report summarized a survey made in March 1970 of the effect of the wage-hour law's amendments permitting employers to pay tipped employes up to 50 percent of the minimum wage required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Those who get tips from patrons include waiters, waitresses, bartenders and some chambermaids. Non-tipped employes in hotels and restaurants were paid an average of $1.86 an hour—$74.40 a week—the same survey disclosed.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson sent the findings to Congress as the first of a number of special studies on the workings of the wage-hour law.

The Labor Dept. summed up the study this way: "The higher the tips, the lower the wages."

Among its conclusions were these:

- Tips make a substantial contribution to the earnings of tipped employes in normally tipped occupations.
- The addition of tips to cash wages raised the earnings of tipped employes to $2.89 an hour, but the wages paid by the employer accounted for only 42 percent of this total.
- Straight-time hourly earnings of all tipped and non-tipped workers in the survey averaged $2.62—$104.80 a week.

The department noted that the combined earnings—cash wages plus tips—of the tipped employes show 78 percent getting compensation of $2 or more an hour, with 28 percent getting $3 and up per hour.

Nearly 39 percent of the non-tipped employes were paid less than $1.50 an hour—just five cents more than the applicable wage minimum at the time.

Overall earnings, including the value of tips, averaged $2.24 an hour—$89.60 a week—for all the employes surveyed, the report showed.

Only one-eighth of the hotel chambermaids qualified for inclusion as tipped employes. That means "they regularly and customarily received more than $20 a month in tips."

When the minimum wage for hotel and restaurant employes went to $1.60 an hour last Feb. 1, the survey estimated there was a 2 percent increase in the employer's wage bill for tipped employes in restaurants and 3 percent in hotels and motels.

465,000 Workers Suffer:

Wage Violations Set at $93 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

cil, at its recent winter meeting, urged Congress to raise the minimum wage to "at least $2 an hour immediately" as a major step in the effort to eliminate poverty.

The council said the $1.60 an hour adopted in 1966 "was barely tolerable at that time" and is "utterly inadequate in 1971."

Hodgson's report on the effects of raising the federal minimum wage refuted the oft-repeated claim of some employer groups that such raises destroy jobs in marginal businesses.

It is possible, the Secretary's report said, that the 15-cent increase from $1.30 to $1.45 "may have had some effect on the price level of some goods and services" but, because of the "small impact" of the increase on wages, the effect on the price level was "probably very insignificant."

Hodgson told Congress the Labor Dept.'s wage and hours division will submit a comprehensive report this spring on a 1969-1970 study of the economic effects of changes in wage floors.

Reports on two special studies were submitted with the report on wages and hours. One was an evaluation of tips received by workers in the culinary trades. The other was a study of the wages, hours and working conditions of state and local government employes not now covered by the FLSA. **(Stories this page.)**

In a companion report, Hodgson noted a rise in complaints of age discrimination. He said the 1,344 complaints received during Fiscal 1970 represented a 30 percent increase over 1969. The law prohibits discrimination in hiring, promotion or job retention for persons 40 to 65 years of age. It applies to employers of 25 or more persons, employment agencies serving employers, and unions with 25 or more members.

Of the total of $93 million in wage underpayments discovered, Hodgson listed these components:

- Failure to pay the required wage minimums deprived 207,000 workers of $29 million—up by more than 8 percent over 1969.
- Overtime pay violations deprived 231,000 employes of $54 million due them under the wage-hour law.
- Backpay totaling $6 million was found to be due 18,000 workers, mostly women, in violation of the law requiring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.
- In state and local schools and hospitals, a voluntary program of compliance produced $4 million in wage increases and another $4 million in backpay due some of the 100,000 employes involved.

Hodgson's report said child labor law violations in nonfarm industries rose more than 15 percent in Fiscal 1970 with 11,570 minors found illegally employed—4,412 in hazardous occupations.

In agriculture, Labor Dept. agents reported 1,472 minors as illegally employed—up 18 percent over 1969.

The report stressed a new program under which company officials of large firms, trained by Labor Dept. personnel, conduct self-audits of their operations to assure they comply with wage and hour laws. The enforcement program has been "significantly aided" by a large-scale public education program on what the laws require, it said.

The Labor Dept. said that although the minimum wage has been increased substantially over the years, its ratio to earnings has been largely eroded by rises in average hourly earnings. Consequently, the report said, "the ratio of the minimum wage to average hourly earnings . . . is now lower than it was in 1950, when the 1949 amendments went into effect."

Hodgson's report did not reveal what percentage of pay illegally withheld from workers was recovered in 1970. In the 1969 fiscal year, the Labor Dept. reported that $31.7 million was collected out of the $89 million discovered in unlawful underpayments—about 35 cents per dollar of wages due.

Strike Time Lost Declines from 1970

Work stoppages—strikes and lockouts—resulted in less lost time in the civilian labor force in January than in the year-ago month, the Labor Dept. reported.

Man-days of idleness caused by work stoppages in January amounted to .19 percent of the estimated working time of the labor force. This was well below the .25 percent in January 1970, but slightly higher than the .15 percent in December—the lowest level since March 1970.

The work stoppages accounted for 2.7 million man-days in January involving 286,000 workers, the Labor Dept. said. This compares with 3.7 million man-days affecting 233,000 workers in January 1970.

Labor Dept. Reports Cities, States Able to Meet Wage-Hour Standard

Extension of the federal minimum wage law to protect all state and local government nonsupervisory workers will cause almost no additional financial burden on the governments for payroll needs, a Labor Dept. study shows.

Findings of the nationwide survey submitted to Congress by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, revealed that straight-time earnings of the nonsupervisory public employes still excluded from the protection of the law averaged $3.27 an hour.

Only 3.5 percent of the non-covered workers earned less than the $1.60 hourly minimum required under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"Hence, if coverage under the FLSA is extended to these workers, comparable minimum wage and overtime standards would not have as great an impact as the earlier extension of FLSA coverage," the report concluded.

About 2.7 million nonsupervisory employes of state and local hospitals, schools and residential care homes are currently covered by the FLSA minimum wage requirements, the Labor Dept. noted, while about 2.6 million other state and local government workers are excluded.

The survey conducted last March by the department's Workplace Standards Administration "indicates that wage levels of state and local government employes not covered by the FLSA are, on the average, substantially higher than workers already covered."

The workers employed by local governments averaged $3.36 an hour, 31 cents above the average in state governments. However, 4 percent of local government workers were earning less than $1.60 an hour, compared with 2 percent of the state workers.

The greatest concentrations of low-wage workers were in parks and recreation and in libraries. But these workers accounted for only 6 percent of the entire state and local government workforce, the report to Congress points out.

A regional breakdown of the wage patterns showed that most of the state and local workers earning less than $1.60 an hour were in the South—but this accounted for only 5 percent of the regional workforce.

In the nation's other three major regions, from 1 to 4 percent of the public employes earned less than $1.60, the report said.

Based on the March 1970 survey, state and local governments would merely have to boost their payroll expenditures three-tenths of 1 percent to bring wages of all public employes to the $1.60 level.

The report stressed that "the imposition of a $1.60 minimum wage would have no effect whatsoever on four-fifths of the state and local government units."

Wholesale Prices Show Sharp Jump

The Wholesale Price Index, usually a foreshadowing of what's in store for consumers, rose eight-tenths of 1 percent in February, according to preliminary estimates by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The unadjusted rate was the biggest monthly increase since May 1969, and February's seasonally adjusted rate of six-tenths of 1 percent was the biggest since November of the same year.

Most of the increase resulted from advances in the price of farm products and processed foods, which climbed sharply for the second straight month.

58% of Workers Covered:

Bargaining on Rise In Federal Service

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1969, only 42 percent of non-postal workers were represented by unions. And in 1966, the comparable figure was only 21 percent.

While the number of blue-collar workers paid under the prevailing rate wage board system dropped 10 percent between 1969 and 1970, the percentage represented by unions jumped from 72 to 81 percent. In 1966, unions represented only 40 percent of wage board employes.

Again, while no exact figures are available, the 1970 data indicate that close to 95 percent of all eligible wage board employes are in union bargaining units after excluding ineligible supervisors.

Although the white-collar sector, made up of salaried employes paid under the government's general schedule, remains the least organized, the union gains here have been the most dramatic.

In 1966, only 15 percent of white-collar employes were represented by unions—and that had been a big gain over the previous minuscule proportion.

By 1969, this had moved up to a respectable 29 percent.

In 1970, white-collar employes represented by unions jumped to 35 percent of all salaried employes—which would bring the ratio close to 50 percent if supervisors were excluded.

For the first time, the number of white-collar employes represented by unions exceeded the number of blue-collar workers in bargaining units—487,245 to 429,136.

Among individual unions, the American Federation of Government Employes represented by far the largest number of workers in exclusive bargaining units—530,550, a gain of 10 percent over the previous year. About 60 percent were white-collar employes, the balance blue-collar workers.

The two big postal unions, the Postal Clerks and the Letter Carriers, continued to bargain for 301,000 and 204,000 workers respectively under their national agreements.

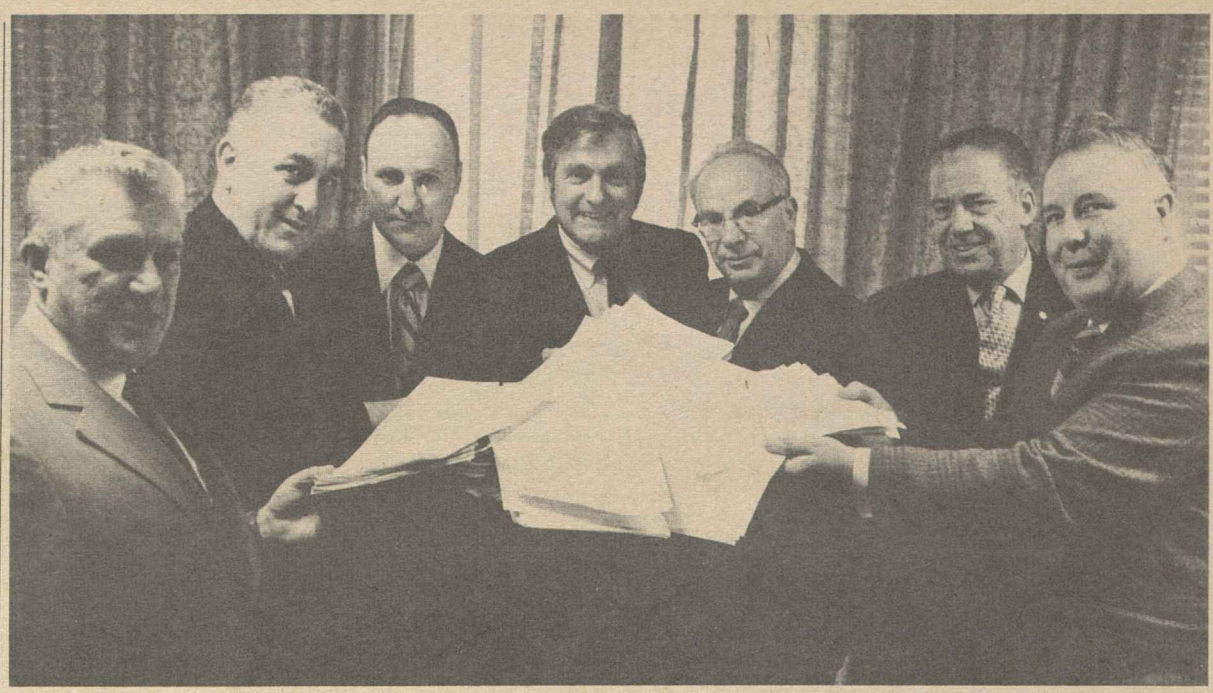
Hit hard by blue-collar cutbacks, the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Councils bargained for 66,000 workers compared with 75,000 the previous year—despite an increase in the number of bargaining units where they held exclusive recognition. For the same reason, the Machinists dipped slightly to 32,350 employes represented under exclusive recognition, even though the number of IAM bargaining units increased from 74 to 83.

Among the unaffiliated unions, the predominantly white-collar National Federation of Federal Employes moved up to fourth spot with 77,000 workers represented. The National Association of Government Employes, representing 37,200 blue-collar workers and 31,400 white-collar workers, took over the Number 5 spot.

These two largest unaffiliated unions, however, had a considerably smaller percentage of the employes represented covered by a written union contract than did the AFL-CIO unions. Thus, in terms of employes working under contract, the Metal Trades Councils had 50,700 compared with 45,300 for NFFE and 34,300 for NAGE.

Overall, 87 percent of all federal employes working under a written union contract were represented by AFL-CIO unions.

The number of employes represented by unions is greater, of course, than the number of union members. As in private industry, exclusive representation is achieved when a majority of a bargaining unit chooses union representation—normally through a secret ballot election. There is no union shop agreement in the federal service, nor any obligation to join a union that a worker votes to have as his bargaining representative. On the other hand, there are thousands of union members in the federal service in establishments where there is no exclusive bargaining representative and a number holding cards in unions other than the one that bargains for their group.



AN END TO DUMPING of foreign-made heavy electrical equipment at the expense of U.S. jobs is asked in petitions circulated by members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Technical Engineers. Shown with the petitions, presented to Congress and federal agencies, are from the left: Pres. Paul Carmichael of IUE Local 601, East Pittsburgh, Pa., Business Agent Al Litano, IUE Local 201, Pittsfield, Mass., Chairman William Bywater, of IUE's Fair International Trade & Employment Campaign, Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.), IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, AFTE Pres. William T. Cleary, and Pres. Francis Burke of IUE Local 255, Pittsfield, Mass.

Labor Council Formed Among VA Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

livan, will serve as secretary-treasurer of the council.

The other participating unions, all of which have exclusive bargaining rights for local groups of VA employes, are the Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Fire Fighters and Laborers.

The council constitution set forth this eight-point program:

- To obtain exclusive recognition as bargaining representative of all eligible employes in the Veterans Administration.
- To aid VA employes, through collective bargaining, in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions.
- To promote the organization of all unorganized VA employes.
- To negotiate a master collective bargaining agreement for all VA employes.
- To represent all employes regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry or union affiliation.
- To seek legislation safeguarding employe rights.
- To protect and secure full recognition of all rights and liberties to which VA employes are justly entitled.
- To encourage participation of all VA employes in the council's primary goal, the betterment of working conditions, pay and benefits.

Griner termed formation of the council and establishment of common goals "a great breakthrough for unionism in the federal service."

He said "the day is near when we will sit down around the bargaining table with VA management and negotiate the agency regulations. We are at the threshold of meaningful collective bargaining in the Veterans Administration."

Sullivan, whose union represents the next largest group of VA workers, said a national agreement would provide "more meaningful" representation for employes. "It will be an important step in the direction of true collective bargaining in the federal service, to which the labor movement is committed."

If the council wins its goal of national recognition, it will propose supplementing a national pact with local agreements at the various VA installations.

Council affiliates will also work together on selection of organizing targets.

Senate Unit Approves Appalachia Aid Renewal

The Senate's Public Works Committee voted "no confidence" in Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing plan.

One of the programs the President is seeking to replace with "no-strings" grants to the states is the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Since 1965, the program has channeled federal funds into a 13-state depressed mountainous area for highways and other economy-building projects.

The Administration had asked only a one-year extension of the program—until the revenue-sharing plan was to take effect.

But the Senate committee ignored the President's proposal and approved a bill extending the regional commission's life an additional four years and the highway project for five years.

A sharp debate over the effect of a 52-year-old limitation on the interest the government pays on its long-term debts led to the first "teller vote" in the House in which members were recorded by names as well as being counted for or against an amendment.

The recorded teller vote, authorized under a legislative reform law passed last year, proceeded smoothly. But from labor's viewpoint, the wrong side won.

The House voted 212-179 to allow the Treasury to sell $10 billion in long-term government bonds without regard to the law that limits the interest rate to 4.25 percent.

A higher rate is paid on shorter-term savings bonds and there is no ceiling on the short-term notes the government regularly sells to finance its activities. But it has not been able to sell long-term bonds since 1965 because the interest ceiling was too low to attract buyers.

Opponents of a higher legal rate argued that freezing the government into paying current interest rates over a long period of time would add unnecessarily to the cost of the national debt—particularly since interest rates currently are heading down.

But banks—the principal customers for government bonds and notes—were strongly in favor of lifting the ceiling. And their position carried the day.

In the Senate, supporters of rules reform failed to pick up strength on a third try to break a filibuster and the Senate leadership served notice that the fight would be dropped if a fourth cloture vote showed no significant improvement.

The southern-led filibuster is aimed at blocking a vote on a proposal to change the Senate's rules to allow three-fifths instead of two-thirds of the Senate to close debate and break a filibuster.

The latest vote was 48-36 for closing debate, eight short of the needed two-thirds. Absenteeism remained heavy despite appeals for full attendance, but in any event no senator voting or paired switched his position from the previous two votes.

An all-out effort was being planned for the fourth vote, with the AFL-CIO and other groups supporting rules reform stressing the importance of being present and voting for cloture.

NLRB Upheld On Delegation Of Unit Cases

The Supreme Court has ruled that the National Labor Relations Board is not bound to review a regional director's determination of a bargaining unit before the NLRB orders an employer to bargain with the unit.

The case stems from a refusal to bargain on the part of the Magnesium Casting Co. of Hyde Park, Mass., which claimed that three employes voting in a Steelworkers representation election were actually supervisors and should not have been included in the unit by a regional director.

The Steelworkers won the election 140-59 in June 1968 and the union was certified as bargaining agent in October.

The unanimous decision against the company by the Supreme Court affirms a ruling by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston.

In 1959, Congress permitted the Labor Board to relegate to its regional directors the task of unit determination.

The court noted, in an opinion delivered by Justice William O. Douglas, that it was made clear then that regional directors were to follow the NLRB's rules, regulations, procedures and precedents and "to act in all respects as the Board itself would act."

The decision disposes of a recurring matter of disagreement among lower federal courts.

Iron Workers Mark 75 Years as Union

St. Louis—The Iron Workers began their 75th year as a trade union with an anniversary issue of the union's monthly magazine, The Ironworker, and a call by Pres. John H. Lyons for membership cooperation in writing the record of those years.

"There are many among us," Lyons said, "who remember clearly many aspects of the struggle that took place during those 75 years as iron workers fought to have their voices heard. The going was not easy." The record, he said, will show "75 years of dedicated effort to bettering the way of life" for members.

Nearly all the records of the union's early years have been "lost, destroyed or stolen," Lyons reported. "It is not certain, for example, whether or not we even had a convention in 1898. No one seemed to know in 1909, just 11 years later."

The Ironworker, in the first of a series of summaries to be printed every two months, tells how steel replaced wood and stone as the primary load-carrying material in the late 1880s.

"This abrupt change brought about a demand for a new type of skill required of the workingman," it said. "Practically overnight, bridge carpenters became bridgemen and blacksmiths became housesmiths and architectural ironworkers."

For about $2.10 a day for 10 hours work, the ironworker in 1890 "was expected to climb narrow steel beams" six or seven days a week in all kinds of weather conditions, the synopsis asserts.

Iron workers were slow to form local unions for their own protection but on Feb. 4, 1896, 13 delegates from formerly independent unions in major cities met in Pittsburgh and formed the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers of America.

The union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1901, when membership "swelled to 6,000" and there was more than $2,000 in the international treasury. Today's membership is 185,000.

Since records of the early years were kept in the homes of officers who moved, resigned or died, the chronicle of those years is scanty. Lyons urged all members to search their offices and homes for records, programs, letters and pictures for compilation by an editorial committee headed by J. W. Hardesty.

Subject to Referendum:

Merger Pact Signed By 5 Postal Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

A possible stumbling block to merger was overcome by a compromise that ensured the participation of the NPU's largest affiliate, the 27,000-member Manhattan-Bronx local. The New York group strongly supports the concept of area bargaining on wages, as contrasted to the existing national pattern.

Under the new largely autonomous U.S. Postal Service, labor relations will follow the general pattern of private industry except for the right to strike and to negotiate a union shop.

The merger participants agreed that the Manhattan-Bronx local would be permitted to put its case for a separate bargaining unit to the National Labor Relations Board even if the parent organization did not endorse the move.

The statement by the union presidents predicted that the merger will benefit the postal service and the public as well as the workers.

"We seek a fair wage for our labor" and "fair play," the unions declared. "We pledge a fair day's work in return."

It termed the reuniting of the two postal clerk unions "especially welcome."

"We have lived apart since 1958 but the will to merge has never been far beneath the surface of both organizations," the union presidents said. "Separate rooms are a luxury we no longer can afford."

The ratification vote is expected "in a matter of months," the presidents said. Until then the unions "will continue to exist separately and, to the greatest possible extent, in cooperation with each other."

Signing the pact, in addition to Filbey and Silvergleid, were Presidents Monroe Crable of the Maintenance Employes, Chester W. Parrish of the Motor Vehicle Employes and Michael J. Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers.

The five union presidents expressed the hope that the remaining postal unions, including the Letter Carriers, will eventually join to form the "one big union" for the postal service.

Unions with national craft bargaining rights not in the merger agreement are the Letter Carriers and the Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers, both AFL-CIO affiliates, and the Rural Letter Carriers. Also outside, although invited to join the merger, is the unaffiliated National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employes, a predominantly black organization.

All seven unions holding national exclusive bargaining rights, including the three outside the merger agreement, have been cooperating closely in current bargaining negotiations as part of the recently established Council of Postal Employes.

MERGER AGREEMENT is signed by presidents of five postal unions as other officers and local union leaders gather around for the formal announcement. Seated at the head of the table are Presidents Chester W. Parrish of the Motor Vehicle Employes, Monroe Crable of the Maintenance Employes, Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Clerks, David Silvergleid of the National Postal Union, and Michael J. Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers. The merger is subject to referendum approval of the membership.

Bookbinders, LPIU Press Talks on Unity

Presidents of the Bookbinders and the Lithographers & Photoengravers have set a target date of Labor Day 1972 for actual merger of the two graphic arts unions.

IBB Pres. John Connolly and Lithographers Pres. Kenneth J. Brown said after the first meeting of the executive officers of the two unions that they are confident a completed merger agreement will be ready this fall for presentation to conventions of both unions.

Merger discussions began last June. In July, the Bookbinders' convention unanimously directed that a merger agreement be worked out. The LPIU has a 1969 convention mandate, reaffirmed last June and October by its council.

Union officers met in the AFL-CIO Executive Council board room in Washington at the invitation of Federation Pres. George Meany, who said he is "encouraged by the excellent progress" to date and is optimistic about an early merger.

The LPIU's regular convention will be held Nov. 1-6 in New Orleans. The Bookbinders plan a special convention, possibly in October, to act on the merger agreement.

Connolly and Brown expect to have a first draft of a full merger agreement in April after subcommittees meet to discuss questions like an operating budget and convention representation.

The merger would create a union of 130,000 members, the unions anticipate. The LPIU itself was formed by the 1964 merger of the Lithographers and the Photoengravers.

Supreme Court Decision Upholds Self-Governing Power of Unions

The U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed labor unions as self-governing institutions in reversing a lower-court award of $152,150 to a Mobile, Ala., man who claimed he was expelled from the Boilermakers without a "full and fair hearing."

The decision told federal courts in effect that the Landrum-Griffin Act, under which the suit was filed, does not authorize them to interpret union bylaws or constitutions and fit them to an offense.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., in delivering the opinion of the 8-1 majority, affirmed the right of unions to discipline their members for offenses not necessarily set forth in union rules.

Landrum - Griffin's so - called "bill of rights," he said, was not intended "to authorize courts to determine the scope for which a union may discipline a member."

A U.S. District Court at Mobile and the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans agreed with Boilermaker George W. Hardeman that he did not get a full and fair hearing on the ground there was insufficient evidence to support one of the two charges against him.

But the Supreme Court said that Landrum-Griffin does not "empower courts to determine what conduct may warrant disciplinary action by a union against its members."

The AFL-CIO had filed a friend-of-the-court brief urging reversal of the lower court decision.

Hardeman was expelled by union vote from Boilermakers Lodge 112 at Mobile on charges of creating dissension and threatening a lodge officer after he struck the lodge's business manager, Herman Wise.

Hardeman admitted assaulting Wise on Oct. 3, 1960, in the union hall because, he said, Wise did not refer him to a job. He filed suit in 1966 and a jury awarded him $152,150 in damages he said he suffered in lost income and pension and insurance rights.

The Supreme Court, in throwing out the award, said: "The statutory 'full and fair hearing' requires that the charging party provide some evidence at the hearing to support the charges, and here there was sufficient evidence to support the finding that respondent (Hardeman) attacked the business manager as charged."

Hardeman had admitted striking the first blow in the confrontation, the court noted.

Justice Brennan did hold in the majority opinion, however, that a union member has a right to file suit under Landrum-Griffin on the question of denial of rights.

The court rejected a union claim that the case should have gone to the National Labor Relations Board.

Even though the high court's decision is expected to reduce the number of lawsuits by union members over union discipline, it has no effect on state laws under which such suits might also be filed.

In other actions the Supreme Court agreed to review:

- A lower-court ruling that held unconstitutional a section of the Social Security Act which provides for the reduction of disability benefits being paid to any person under 62 who is receiving state workmen's compensation benefits. The government contends the lower court's decision would result in a "significant strain" on social security disability funds.
- The constitutionality of state laws requiring a person to reside in a state for one year before becoming eligible to vote in state elections. Thirty-three states have such laws.

3-6-71

Enforcement Power, Exclusive Role Sought for Equal Employment Panel

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to give the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission strong and exclusive powers to act against job discrimination.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, reiterated labor's support of legislation empowering the EEOC to issue "cease and desist" orders against employers, unions and employment agencies that violate the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act.

The bill, endorsed also by leading civil rights organizations, would also transfer to the EEOC the power now held by the Secretary of Labor to cancel government contracts of firms that discriminate in employment practices. And it would likewise shift to the strengthened EEOC present Justice Dept. functions to act against a "pattern" of discrimination.

This concentration of powers, Harris told a House Labor subcommittee, would give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission "the effective enforcement authority it has heretofore lacked. At the same time it will make sure that it is the commission to which parties must look, not a multiplicity of other agencies and jurisdictions, for enforcement or relief."

Harris, accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn, noted that unions and employers can be charged with breach of fair employment laws and policies in as many as nine separate forums and that an acceptable solution worked out with one agency can be upset by another.

The AFL-CIO vigorously supports an effective equal employment opportunity law, Harris stressed. He noted that as far back as 1962, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified for such legislation and labor has consistently urged strengthening of the 1964 law which set up the EEOC.

"But that does not mean that we can support duplicative and overlapping enforcement procedures which are unduly burdensome," he added.

Harris said the bill sponsored by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) meets both the goal of strengthening the EEOC and the elimination of conflicting jurisdiction.

It also, he noted, would broaden coverage to include establishments with eight or more employes as compared with the present requirement of 25 or more.

He praised also the proposed extension of coverage to state and local governments, and stressed that there is "no reason" to exempt them from national standards of non-discrimination in employment.

Food Clerks Win Pay, Pension Gain

San Francisco—Seventeen thousand supermarket clerks in seven northern California locals of the Retail Clerks have approved a new three-year contract priced at $1.45 an hour.

It includes a first-year increase of 75 cents an hour, two subsequent increases of 25 cents each, and a big boost in pensions. The pension benefit for 30 years of service jumps from $250 to $425 a month.

The new contract will raise the pay of experienced food clerks to $210.60 a week in the third year of the agreement.

Clothing Union Hits Voluntary Quota Proposal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Clothing Workers' executive board denounced as a "farce" a proposal to establish voluntary import quotas on Japanese textiles and apparel and said such action would have a devastating effect on the American textile and apparel industries.

"We are trying to lay a foundation, through legislation or negotiation or both, to end the disruptive effects of mushrooming imports," said an executive board statement announced by ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

"The Japanese voluntary agreement, rather than ending disruption, would increase it.

"If the Japanese announcement results in Congress taking no action on the international trade problem, it will open the flood gates to imports of all products," the statement said.

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Unanimous Senate Okays Vote at 18 in All Elections

Labor Offers Plan to Spur New Growth

Labor's program to overcome unemployment and meet the nation's most pressing needs was submitted to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress as the alternative to Administration policies that have mired the nation in recession and inflation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said America's workers have been hurt by the "tragic consequences" of the economic slowdown engineered by the Administration over the past two years and have no confidence in its optimistic predictions for the future.

Workers and their unions, Meany said, "are distressed at the Administration's solicitude for corporate America, expressed through tax concessions and prodigal depreciation allowances, and its disregard of the public welfare, expressed through cutbacks of government programs that benefit all of the people."

Meany told the committee, which has been holding hearings on the President's economic report, that the AFL-CIO Executive Council undertook "a searching analysis" of the nation's problems at its recent meeting.

"We did much more than criticize," Meany stressed. "We offered viable, achievable solutions to the problems the nation faces."

In a detailed 48-page document, Meany presented to the joint congressional committee labor's "positive program for building a better America."

Its key ingredients include:

- Full funding of federal public investment programs in such areas as education, health care, low-and-moderate-income housing and community facilities.
- An emergency program of public works construction and repair grants in areas of high unemployment.
- **Legislation to create at least 500,000 federally-funded public service jobs with state and local organizations and private non-profit organizations.**
- A rapid expansion of money and credit at lower interest rates to stimulate economic expansion.
- Congressional action to block the Administration's plan to give a multi-billion dollar tax windfall to business through a change in depreciation tax rules.

Meany told the congressional panel that there is an urgent need to raise the federal minimum wage to "at least $2 an hour" and to

(Continued on page 2)

Meany Hits Court Ban on Rail Strikes

By Eugene A. Kelly

The railroads of America have once again "artificially created a national crisis" designed to get Congress to "abolish basic human rights" of their workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

Noting the ruling of one U.S. District Court judge that a strike by the United Transportation Union against two of some 60 railroads would be illegal, Meany said "we in the AFL-CIO consider this situation intolerable."

He called on Congress to "meet this threat" to collective bargaining by one of these steps:

- **Pass the Staggers-Williams bill to authorize selective partial strikes, or:**
- **Nationalize the railroads.**

"Anything less" Meany said, "would be manifest injustice."

Meany's comments came after the UTU called off a scheduled strike against two major railroads and prepared to appeal a Mar. 10 ruling by District Judge John H. Pratt that selective strikes cannot be permitted, since the union bargained with the railroads as a group, and not separately. Pratt issued a temporary restraining order, which the UTU prepared to appeal.

With the appeal will go a request for speedy handling, the union said. It represents some 180,000 employes of all major U.S. railroads who have been trying for nearly 18 months to negotiate contract improvements with the carriers.

(Continued on Page 3)

WELCOME TO THE RANKS of AFL-CIO regional directors is extended by Federation Pres. George Meany to Walter J. Waddy. A staff representative since 1961, Waddy will head the region that includes Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. He succeeds John Lorden, who will direct the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware region on the retirement of George Craig. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Amendment Expected to Clear House

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported constitutional amendment allowing 18-year-olds to vote in all elections won unanimous approval in the Senate, 94-0.

The House Judiciary Committee has already voted a 32-2 endorsement of an identical amendment, virtually assuring passage by the full House this month by a one-sided margin.

If the timetable holds up, the proposed amendment will go to the states for ratification while most legislatures are still in session. If ratified by three-fourths of the states—38 out of 50—the 18-year-old vote will be written into the Constitution as the 26th Amendment.

Ratification is unlikely to be completed this year. But the chances are considered good for final approval before the 1972 elections.

Eighteen-year-olds already have the right to vote in elections for federal office—under the portion of a law Congress passed last year that was upheld by the Supreme Court. But the court said state voting laws are binding when it comes to voting for non-federal offices—in the absence of a constitutional amendment.

Except for the handful of states with voting ages under 21, that means that election boards would have to develop a cumbersome system of separate voting lists and ballots for 18, 19 and 20-year-old voters.

Faced with this reality, and the difficulty of amending state constitutions, resistance to the 18-year-

(Continued on Page 8)

Recession Takes Toll:

Drop in Workforce Key to Jobless Dip

By Tom Castor

A shrinking labor force caused the unemployment rate to take a slight dip in February as growing numbers of the jobless gave up the search for work.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the total labor force dropped 539,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis to 86,334,000. And those still seeking employment were confronted with a tightening job market as total employment dropped 325,000 from the January level.

The BLS includes the unemployed in the total labor force figures only as long as these jobless persons are actively looking for work.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the national unemployment rate dropped from 6 percent in January to 5.8 percent in February. But there still were 5.4 million Americans on the unemployment rolls in February, the same as the previous month—and it was still the heaviest jobless toll in a decade.

The BLS report noted that the seasonally adjusted decline in unemployment it found was due mostly to a drop in joblessness among the secondary or marginal labor force—those seeking lower-paying, part-time jobs.

Of the 185,000 drop in adjusted unemployment, 115,000 of these persons had been seeking part-time jobs and finally found them, the BLS reported.

On the employment side, employment of adult men was at its lowest point in two years at 45.2 million, 435,000 below the record peak of March 1970. Employment of adult women also was down from January to 27.1 million.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson saw in the February employment report "an additional indication from the labor market that the economy is moving in a favorable direction."

"It was accompanied by a similar favorable shift in other indicators—the decline in the level of state unemployment compensation

(Continued on Page 8)

Tariff Panel Rules Against TV Imports

The U. S. Tariff Commission has ruled unanimously that imports of Japanese-produced television sets are injuring the domestic industry. The commission's action clears the way for the Treasury Dept. to impose penalty duties on some of the Japanese imports.

The Treasury Dept. had decided Dec. 4 that the entire Japanese TV industry was violating the U.S. Anti-Dumping Act by exporting sets to this country for sale at prices below Japan's domestic prices for similar items.

Meanwhile, officers and members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have filed suit against a group of Japanese TV makers seeking nearly $68 million in damages on behalf of 1,500 former employes of the Emerson Radio & Television Corp. of Jersey City, N.J.

The plant ceased production of its Emerson and Du Mont television sets last summer, because, it said, Japanese TV producers were undercutting its costs.

Imports of Japanese black-and-white asd color television sets in 1970 were valued at about $255 million and accounted for about 28 percent of TV sales in the United States.

The Tariff Commission's decision climaxed the biggest Anti-Dumping Act investigation in the law's 50-year history.

Although the ruling is subject to review by customs officials, the agency will not be able immediately to exclude any specific Japanese manufacturer from the Tariff Commission finding.

Spokesmen for Japanese TV makers said the decision would close the U.S. market to smaller-

(Continued on Page 7)

SST Development Held 'Vital' to U.S. Economy

Continued development of an American-built airliner that would fly faster than sound is "vitally important" to the nation's economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified.

Meany was the leadoff witness as the full Senate Appropriations Committee opened hearings on whether Congress should vote additional "seed money" to finish work on two prototypes of the supersonic transport plane (SST).

"There can be no doubt that this is the plane of the future," Meany told the committee. "The question is not whether there is going to be an SST. That question has already been answered by the French, the British and the Russians."

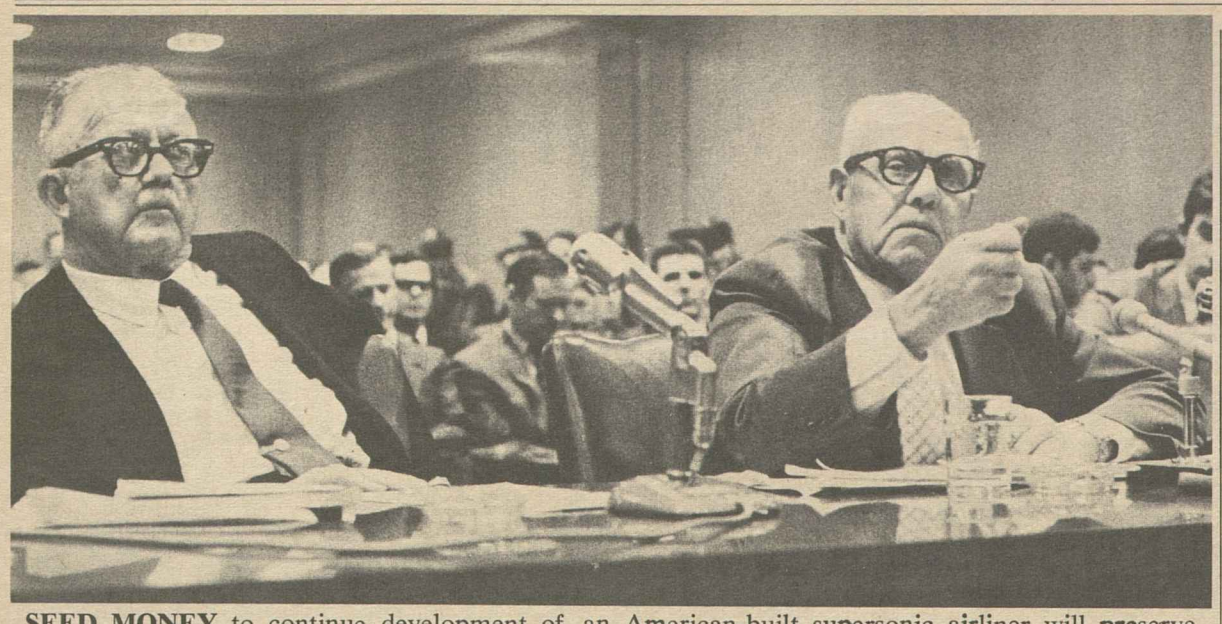
Meany noted that the Soviet-built TU-144 is already being advertised for sale "in any part of the world" and the Concorde, financed jointly by the British and French governments, has been extensively flight-tested.

The "second-generation" American SST will be a bigger and better plane, Meany said, and will enable the United States to recapture its traditional leadership in the world aviation market—if it is built.

If not, he warned, one of the nation's basic industries and a leading exporter will go the way of the once dominant American shipbuilding and electronics industries.

The AFL-CIO president's testi-

(Continued on Page 2)



SEED MONEY to continue development of an American-built supersonic airliner will preserve an industry that provides hundreds of thousands of jobs, billions in tax revenues and earnings from exports abroad, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the Senate Appropriations Committee. With him is AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Meany Calls SST Development 'Vitally Important' to Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

mony responded directly to the critics of the SST, who include, he noted, "many individuals and groups with whom we are normally allied."

Meany stressed to the committee that "the AFL-CIO takes pride in its record of support for programs and policies that benefit all the people" and has applied the same test to the SST issue.

On the evidence amassed to date, he said, the labor movement shares the conclusion of government studies that "there is no concrete evidence that a fleet of supersonic airliners will damage or threaten the earth's atmosphere."

If those opposing the SST on environmental grounds are convinced that their objections are valid, Meany suggested, "it seems to me they should be pursuing a campaign for international agreement to abolish the SST everywhere. Unilateral action by the United States against an American SST would not protect the world's environment."

Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO shares the desire of those who would have the government do "much more" to overcome "deficiencies in housing, education, health, recreation, pollution control, mass transit and the like."

But, "we are realistic enough to know that solution of social problems depends in large part on solution of economic problems," he stressed.

"We cannot base a healthy social environment on a sick economy. We need basic industries that provide jobs and create dollar earnings in markets both at home and abroad."

It is the "billions of dollars worth of taxable revenues" generated by aerospace and other basic industries that finance the government's health, education, welfare and environmental programs.

As far as he personally is concerned, Meany told the committee wryly, today's planes fly fast enough. But nevertheless the world's airlines, including American carriers, "will fly the best planes available." And, he warned, "if they cannot get them with a made-in-the-U.S.A. label, they will get them elsewhere."

He told the committee that labor is "not merely fighting for 42,000 jobs now and 150,000 in the future. We're fighting to conserve one of America's most important industries."

It's not a "handout," Meany stressed. The relatively small federal development investment will be more than repaid in the privately financed production stage.

"We're asking Congress to fund a program which will not only keep people off unemployment and welfare rolls but which will create billions of dollars worth of new revenues."

The federal government's partnership in developing the SST was inaugurated by Pres. Kennedy, who proposed it in June of 1963. To maintain the nation's lead in long-range aircraft, Kennedy urged, the government should join with private industry "to develop at the earliest practical date the prototype of a commercial supersonic transport superior to that being built in any other country of the world."

Meanwhile, the House Appropriations Committee prepared legislation continuing federal funds for SST development.

Last year, the House voted by a narrow margin to continue federal financing, the Senate initially rejected it, and a compromise temporarily continued the program—thus leaving the decision to the 92nd Congress.

Labor Offers Program To Spur New Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

expand coverage to 17 million workers still unprotected.

He stressed the importance the labor movement attaches to the National Health Security bill as "the only comprehensive program of national health insurance that meets the challenges of care, financing, costs, development and reform."

Meany spelled out the labor movement's position on world trade and the importance of regulating the multi-national corporations and foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms to halt "the export of American jobs and displacement of U.S. production."

And he reiterated labor's opposition to dismantling existing federal programs to meet national problems under the guise of "revenue-sharing" with the states.

The AFL-CIO president noted that the Administration is basing its projection of an economic expansion during the coming year on an increase in consumer spending.

"We say that the most realistic and effective way to meet that goal is by substantially increasing the real wages of workers," Meany told the committee.

The labor program presented to Congress stressed the prime importance of expanded public investment "to revitalize the nation's urban areas as centers of American civilization and to improve the quality of life of the American people."

It endorsed federal assumption of public welfare payments, called again for closing of tax loopholes, and warned against efforts to impose a national sales tax "under the name of a value-added tax."

Above all, Meany said, "the AFL-CIO is convinced that America cannot afford to stand still or move backward, as it has done for the last two years."

Labor has "absolute confidence in America" and in the nation's ability to overcome its problems. But, Meany stressed, "those problems must be grappled with," not evaded or ignored.

"It is time to move boldly," he urged Congress.

Machinists Confer:

Aerospace Workers Set Contract Goals

Los Angeles—A union shop will be the top bargaining goal in aerospace industry negotiations this year, delegates representing nearly 200,000 workers decided at the 18th annual Machinists' aerospace conference.

The conference expressed concern over the depressed state of the industry, plagued by rising joblessness and hampered by the lack of new projects to stimulate hiring. They agreed, however, that industry management cannot be permitted to "force its workers to subsidize it with inadequate wages" and other benefits.

The nearly 200 delegates voted to seek contract improvements including a 35-hour workweek, 12 paid holidays per year, holiday pay at three times the regular hourly rate for those required to work, across-the-board wage increases in line with other recent union settlements, and a catch-up increase of 27 cents per hour plus current cost-of-living increments, all frozen into base rates.

The reports of six conference committees on contract goals were adopted unanimously. Among them was one to remove the cap on cost-of-living escalator clauses. Another was to recommend that all IAM locals press for full company-paid health and welfare programs. Yet another called for strong contract language against contracting-out of IAM work.

The delegates reaffirmed their support for continuing development of a supersonic transport-plane as the kind of project needed to stimulate the national economy and aerospace employment.

At stake, they said, is "the prosperity of one of the nation's largest industries and also one of its most depressed."

Massive layoffs have occurred in many states and "if this deterioration continues, more jobs will be lost and more damage done to the American economy," the conference declared.

The delegates urged the federal government to intercede with the British government to insure continued production of Rolls Royce jet engines for the Lockheed air bus or jumbo jet.

The conference's collective bargaining committee told the delegates that despite the depressed state of the industry, the strike must still be the ultimate tool to pry a fair settlement from manufacturers.

The IAM Research Dept. gave the conference a "statistical portrait of a disaster" as it traced the 26 percent drop in aerospace production jobs since the 1968 contract negotiations.

Reports from the shops showed employment at Boeing down from 148,000 in 1968 to 66,000; Lockheed down from 23,000 to 15,000 at Marietta, Ga., with 5,000 Rolls Royce workers furloughed in California. At McDonnel Douglas, more than 18,000 workers are on layoff. The loss of 7,300 jobs at United Aircraft was compounded by the announcement that 4,000 more will be furloughed over the next nine months, the IAM said.

Leisure Time Grows, but Many Opt For Extra Work to Meet Expenses

American workers have more leisure time today than ever before—an average of 50 hours more a year since 1960—but many of them are using their extra time to add to their income and buy additional goods and services.

This was one of the findings of Geoffrey H. Moore, commissioner of Labor Statistics and Janice Hedges, an economist in the Division of Economic Studies of the Labor Dept. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Writing in the February issue of the Labor Dept. publication Monthly Labor Review, they note that in the past 100 years the average working man has gained 18,000 hours of leisure from reductions in the workweek, additional vacation and holiday time and from additional nonworking years in youth and old age.

The gain of 50 hours a year in the past decade, Moore and Hedges report, breaks down to 30 hours from reduction of the workweek, 15 hours in increased vacations and 4 hours in additional holiday time.

The authors note that while the 40-hour workweek is considered the standard in many industries, it is by no means universal.

"Many full-time workers today work much longer than 40 hours, either because their job normally exceeds the standard, or because of overtime, or because they hold more than one job," the article reports.

Total hours worked by full-time workers in May 1970 averaged 45 hours a week, according to the household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the BLS.

Moore and Hedges note that the survey found that 14 percent of male full-time workers worked 49-59 hours a week during May 1970 and that another 14 percent worked 60 hours or more.

In the 20-24 age group, only about one-fifth worked 49 hours or more, but in every older age group, including workers 65 or over, about 3 out of 10 men employed full-time worked 49 hours or more.

The authors note that marital status also affects hours at work. In the survey, about 30 percent of all married males compared with 19 percent of all single males worked 49 hours or more.

"Occupation is another factor associated with working hours. Among managers, officials and proprietors, more than two-fifths worked 49 hours a week last May. A smaller, but still substantial proportion of professional workers—about one-fourth—were at work 49 hours or more."

Moore and Hedges point out that moonlighting and overtime work are two of the principal factors cutting into leisure time.

In May 1969, about 4 million persons, more than 5 percent of all workers, held two or more jobs at the same time. About half of them worked 55 hours or more during the survey week.

"Most moonlighters work at two jobs or more because they value additional income over leisure. In 1969, two out of five moonlighters cited the need for additional income for regular household expenses."

They stressed, however, that the ranks of overtime workers are much greater than those of the moonlighters. The number of workers who put in overtime on their regular jobs in May 1970 was 14.5 million.

"Growing interest in the four-day week is reflected in a federal law that has shifted five mid-week holidays to Mondays.

"Although the four-day week may be distant for most workers," the authors observe, "slow advances in that direction continue. About 7,000 workers in a small number of firms distributed throughout the United States were on a four-day week in 1970. Many companies that have gone to a four-day week require their workers to put in nine or even 10 hours a day."

Contribution Backs Red Cross Drive

The AFL-CIO has responded to the American Red Cross appeal for funds with a $10,000 donation. In addition to its annual campaign every March, the Red Cross is seeking special emergency funds because of recent blizzards, floods, tornadoes and the California earthquake.

Federation Pres. George Meany said the AFL-CIO contribution will help to meet the emergency needs of disaster victims across the country.

Red Cross Pres. George M. Elsey noted that the ARC has spent more than $32 million in its current fiscal year, including $13 million for four major disaster relief operations.

To Screen Out Negroes:

High Court Bars Bias in Job Tests

The Supreme Court has ruled that employers cannot require job-promotion tests and qualifications that could screen out Negroes and other minorities from better jobs without realistically testing their ability to do the work.

The court ruled 8-0 that Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act bars such practices even if they are not discriminatory in intention.

"Congress has not commanded that the less qualified be preferred over the better qualified simply because of minority origins," the court said in an opinion written by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

"Far from disparaging job qualifications as such, Congress has made such qualifications the controlling factor, so that race, religion, nationality and sex become irrelevant.

"What Congress has commanded is that any tests used must measure the person for the job and not the person in the abstract."

The case involved the application for promotion by 13 black laborers at the Duke Power Co., Eden, N.C. The company required a high school diploma and passage of an achievement test for promotion to the better-paying jobs.

The high court noted that the fact Duke's white employes were better able to meet the qualifications than blacks would appear to be "directly traceable to race" because Negroes long have rereived "inferior education in segregated schools" in North Carolina.

"If an employment practice which operates to exclude Negroes cannot be shown to be related to job performance, the practice is prohibited," Burger wrote.

The court also noted that Duke is paying two-thirds of the tuition cost for employes who lack a high-school education.

But Justice Burger added, "the act proscribes not only overt discrimination but also practices that are fair in form but discriminatory in operation."

In a similar case, the high court denied review of a lower court's finding of racial discrimination against Lee Way Motor Freight, Inc.

Four Negro city drivers for the company in Houston were denied transfer to better-paying over-the-road driving jobs and filed suit under the Equal Employment Opportunity section (Title VII) of the Civil Rights Act.

Lee Way said it had adopted the policy of not transferring city drivers to cross-country jobs for efficiency reasons. It said that city drivers soon tired of the long absences from home and usually wanted to transfer back to city jobs.

The finding against the company was based in large part on employment statistics. The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Denver found that in 1964, 1966 and 1968 Lee Way had as many over-the-road drivers as 542 and none of them was black.

Pennsylvania State Workers Choose SCME

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State, County & Municipal Employes won the votes of Pennsylvania state employes in a runoff election among two units of 17,000 state workers.

SCME won a plurality in a Jan. 14 vote and was forced into a runoff. Initial elections had been conducted in four units—highway maintenance workers, highway maintenance supervisors, hospital and correctional employes, and hospital supervisors. They were reduced to two units for the second vote.

After the runoff, the State Labor Relations Board reported SCME was the winner against a two-union coalition, 6,032 to 4,673, to represent highway employes. Hospital employes voted for SCME, 915 to 847, the board said.

It was the largest election yet under the state's new Public Employes Relations Act, which permits public employes to join unions and bargain collectively. Other state, county and municipal employes also are eligible.

SCME Area Director Gerald McEntee asked Gov. Milton Shapp for the earliest possible start of negotiations on first contracts.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames welcomed the 17,000 state employes to union membership. He said SCME would try to achieve the program it proposed in campaigning for members—job security, "realistic" wages, state-paid hospital and medical coverage, noncontributory pensions and life insurance protection.

Credit Union Strikers Ratify 3-Year Contract

Madison, Wis.—Office employes who walked a picket line together for two months at national credit union headquarters returned to work together after ratifying a new three-year contract.

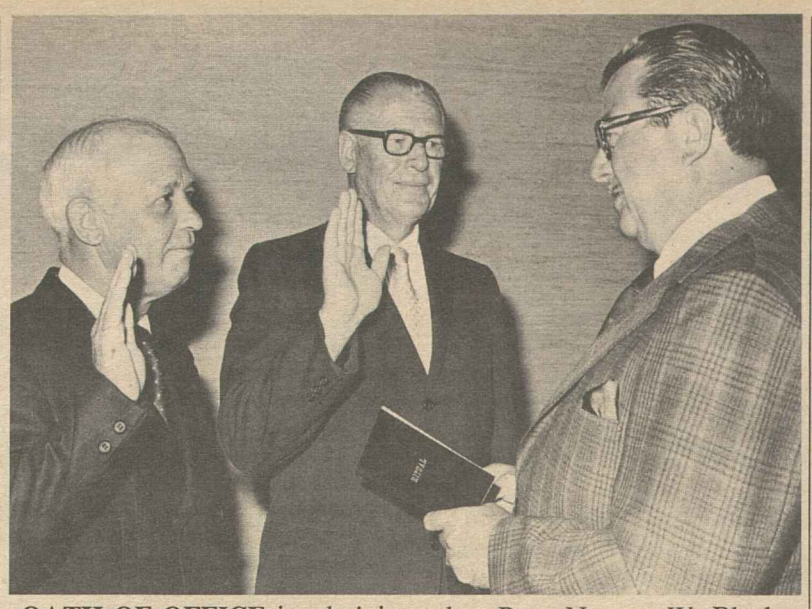
The new pact covers 88 employes of CUNA International, Inc., and CUNA Supply Cooperative. It provides wage increases of 6 percent each year for three years, a longevity increase of 2 percent more after 15 years of service, four weeks of vacation after 18 years of service and discontinuance of a merit raise program that allowed management to withdraw a raise at its own discretion.

Pres. Marion Sachtjen of Office & Professional Employes Local 39 praised the "tremendous spirit" of the strikers and said they are satisfied with the agreement.

The support of labor and its credit unions was a major factor in winning a settlement after mediation had failed, Mrs. Sachtjen said. Most credit unions are affiliated with CUNA. Labor alone has 1,171 such loan-and-savings bodies.

Still unsettled are a dispute over unit clarification and grievances awaiting arbitration.

The union's appeal for support from affiliated credit unions brought strong response. Shortly before the settlement, directors of the Wisconsin Credit Union League urged CUNA management to bargain more intensively. The league also criticized CUNA for hiring replacements for some of the strikers, and called for "proper recognition and respect for the goals of Wisconsin labor unions."



OATH OF OFFICE is administered to Pres. Newton W. Black, center, of the Glass Bottle Blowers and Sec.-Treas. Harry Tulley, left, by Pres. Emeritus Lee W. Minton. Black had been secretary of the GBBA since 1949 and served as secretary-treasurer for the past year before succeeding Minton to the presidency. Tulley is a former vice president of the union.

New Directors Named In 2 AFL-CIO Regions

Promotion of an AFL-CIO staff representative to regional director and assignment of an assistant director to succeed a retiring veteran were announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The changes, effective Apr. 1, involve the leadership of the Baltimore and Philadelphia-Camden regions.

Walter J. Waddy, staff representative in the Baltimore region since 1961, becomes regional director succeeding John Lorden. Lorden takes the post in Camden from which Director George Craig is retiring.

Waddy was born in Irvington, Va. He joined Papermakers Local 632 in Richmond, Va., served as its president and vice president, and was a delegate to both the Richmond and state central bodies. As a staff representative for the Papermakers & Paperworkers he was a member of the Virginia AFL-CIO state executive board.

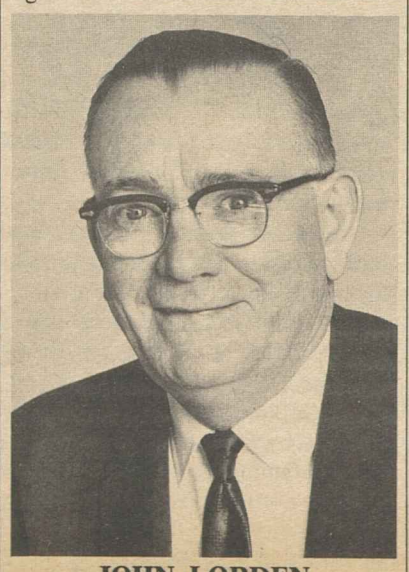
Named to the regional AFL-CIO staff in 1961, he played a key role in several campaigns and recently took part in the Dept. of Organization's "intern" program.

Waddy lives in Glen Burnie, Md., with his wife and three children. His region takes in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

Craig is a veteran labor organizer who joined the Mine Workers in 1926 and was appointed to the UMW staff in 1935. Since then he has served with the Steelworkers Organizing Committee, the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, the Ford Motor Co. organizing drive conducted by the former CIO and the Auto Workers, and other campaigns.

Craig was CIO regional director in eastern Pennsylvania, assistant to Director Van A. Bittner in the Southern Organizing Drive, and director in the Philadelphia region again for the CIO and then at merger for the AFL-CIO.

From 1956 to 1966 Craig was assistant to AFL-CIO Organization Director John Livingston, assigned to the Eastern Seaboard and the South. He returned to the Philadelphia area in 1966 and has directed the regional staff for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.



JOHN LORDEN

Lorden entered the labor movement in his native Philadelphia in 1932, and later became business agent of Federal Labor Union 18571. This was followed by membership in Operating Engineers Local 835 in Philadelphia.

Lorden was named to the field staff of the former AFL in 1937, and carried out many special field assignments in the East. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Conference of East Pennsylvania Central Labor Unions, head of the Pennsylvania State Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and director of the AFL auditing department.

Black Succeeds Minton as Head Of Glass Union

Philadelphia—Newton W. Black has succeeded Lee W. Minton as president of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Minton, who headed the GBBA for the past 25 years, assumed the post of president emeritus.

Black had been secretary of the union since 1949 and became secretary-treasurer last year when the GBBA combined the two offices.

The union's executive board also named Harry Tulley, formerly a vice president of the central and midwest area, to fill the secretary-treasurer's post.

Minton, who was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956, will continue to serve as a vice president of the federation.

Black was born in Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1912. He was a charter member of GBBA Local 95 that was formed in 1933 at the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. in Alton. He later became president of the local and led a successful campaign to organize the production and maintenance workers at the plant.

Black became an international representative of the union in 1944 and was named to the GBBA executive board in 1946. He was first elected secretary in 1949 and reelected at subsequent GBBA conventions.

Black is a member of the AFL-CIO standing committee on community service activities and is a director of Boys Baseball, which the GBBA has supported for a number of years.

Tulley held several offices in GBBA Local 144 in Montgomery, Ala., before becoming a vice president of the union. He also was a district vice president of the Alabama AFL-CIO and president of the Montgomery Central Labor Council.

As president emeritus, Minton will be available for advice and counsel on GBBA matters.

Meany Hits Court Ban On Selective Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Members of the UTU, Meany pointed out, have "scrupulously abided by every detail in the Railway Labor Act, as well as the extraordinary act passed by the last Congress" Dec. 10. The act barred a strike by UTU and other rail unions before Mar. 1.

When bargaining was resumed, it reached an impasse Mar. 6, Meany noted. The union is legally free to strike but "the employers have once again resorted to the tactic of transforming a simple work stoppage on a few lines into a major national emergency," he charged.

When Judge Pratt enjoined a strike, Meany said he ignored a contrary decision by Judge Burrington Parker of the same court in another UTU case involving the jobs of railroad firemen. In so doing he approved the employer strategy, "even though the union agreed to move all material declared essential by the Dept. of Transportation."

He added: "In other words, Judge Pratt has given the union only the alternative of a nationwide complete rail shutdown, or no strike at all."

The employer strategy is "obvious," Meany charged. "They are convinced the Congress will intervene and prohibit a nationwide strike. They believe the Congress will force free men to work against their will for the private profit of other men."

Parker held that once negotiations have legally reached an impasse after good-faith bargaining, "selective strike action then becomes a legitimate economic tool so long as the union continues to seek a national agreement . . . without seeking to coerce individual carriers into deserting the multi-employer bargaining unit."

The issue will be fought out in the courts, the parties indicated. The carriers have not yet appealed Parker's ruling, their attorney said.

The UTU is the last of four railroad unions which struck for one day Dec. 10 and were ordered back to work by Congress in special emergency legislation. The other unions have since settled on contract terms, but UTU has been unable to reach agreement on changes in work rules sought by management negotiators.

Investment Banker Gets Post at Labor

The Labor Dept. announced that Frank G. Zarb, New York investment firm executive, has been named Assistant Secretary of Labor for Administration. Zarb, 36, leaves CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. Apr. 1. He succeeds Leo R. Werts, who retired Dec. 31.

Zarb will be responsible for directing a wide range of management and administrative programs, the Labor Dept. said.

The Economic Realities

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S widely advertised expansionary economic policies, its slick full employment budget concept and its confessed conversion to Keynesian doctrine have all tended to mask some important facts about the real impact of its fiscal and monetary policies.

In the simplest terms, the Nixon budget for fiscal year 1972 is wide open to challenge on its basic assumption that it will provide the necessary stimulus for a recovery from the Nixon-triggered recession.

The President's willingness to accept an $18 billion deficit for fiscal year 1971 and an additional $11 billion deficit for the following fiscal year is being offered as evidence of the expansionary thrust of his policies.

But the Survey of Current Business, published by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, notes that the size and scope of the budget deficits depend on the method of accounting used.

The unified budget concept does, indeed, set out the above figures. But the National Incomes Account method used by the government and economists to measure the real economic impact of spending and borrowing policies shows a markedly different picture.

THE PRESIDENT'S $18 billion deficit for fiscal 1971 shrinks to $15 billion measured by the accounts method. And the $11 billion plus for fiscal 1972 is sharply reduced to $4 billion.

It is these figures as well as other areas of the Administration's economic policies that led Dr. Maurice Mann, executive vice president of the Western Pennsylvania National Bank, who recently left the Administration as an assistant director of the Budget Bureau, to say:

"It is an open question as to whether the federal budget for fiscal year 1972 is as expansive as has been suggested . . . the budget is in effect essentially neutral in fiscal 1972."

Dr. Mann also told the Florida Bankers Association recently, ". . . we have now arrived at the millennium of a somewhat mechanistic full-employment budget concept marching in lock-step with a mechanistic monetarist approach, which, I must confess, gives me more than a little cause for concern. . . . We are now being treated to a double-barrelled 'black-box' approach—after fixing budget expenditures at full employment revenues, all we have to do is pour enough money supply in one end of the box and somehow—in some form—enough additional GNP comes out the other end."

ALL THIS dovetails with the analysis of the AFL-CIO that the Administration's approach is based in equal parts on wishful thinking, tricky arithmetic and, at best, a program for a mini-expansion that would fall far short of providing the jobs and the services and the programs that the nation needs.

The country requires a direct, candid and honest approach to its economic problems, an approach that will be concerned with the realities of unemployment and inflated prices and a deterioriating social fabric.

The AFL-CIO has offered such an approach, a detailed program for building a better America. We have spelled it out for the Administration and for Congress. Now we need some action.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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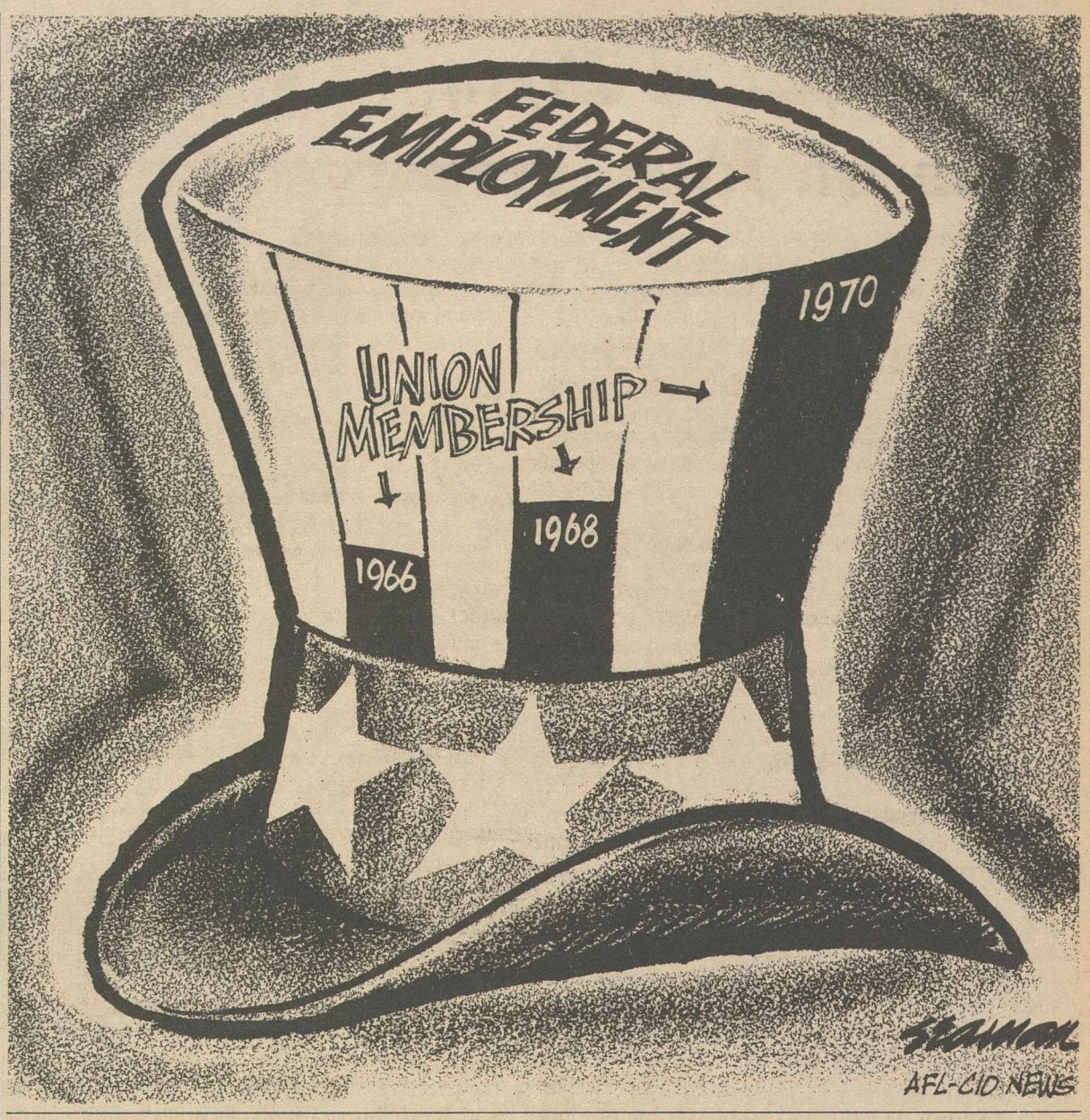


A Word Edgewise:

Attacks on 'System' Reflect Growth of Freedom in U. S.

By John P. Roche

BECAUSE I REFUSE to consider the United States a repressive, fascist, imperialist, racist nation, a number of correspondents have accused me—often quite vividly—of "selling out to the conservatives," or some such crime. It is quite true that, with all its evident failings, I love this crazy country, but not just because I was born here, or because the Star-Spangled Banner hits me where I live. Indeed, professional patriots turn me off even faster than New Leftists.

No, my affection for the American people has been a function of experience, of watching for over 30 years the growth of American commitment to freedom, justice, and equality. The America of my childhood was constitutionally racist. The Supreme Court had defined "equal protection of the laws" to include mandatory segregation.

It was casually and customarily racist: I didn't know the polite words "Jew," "Negro" or, for that matter, "Italian," existed until I was about 14. I recall political posters in New York City in 1938 urging all and sundry to "Vote Dewey, Not Jewey." (In fairness to Thomas E. Dewey, these reflected the views of local leaders, not Dewey's, towards Herbert Lehman.)

When I entered grade school, there was no significant trade union movement in the United States. It was the era of the "open shop" when workers were simply treated like commodities. Every time union organizers attempted to remedy this condition of pure exploitation, some judge or other would issue an injunction.

Some injunctions. They even forbade organizers to make speeches that might incite workers to violate "yellow dog" contracts, that is, contracts which included a promise not to join a union. If that didn't work and the union got uppity, out would come the National Guard to enforce the injunction.

As far as justice was concerned, an individual had no rights protected by the Constitution against his state or local government. A radical whose views offended his listeners was customarily arrested for violence—the proof of which was that his audience had beaten him up.

Yale Pres. Kingman Brewster's statement that he didn't think a Panther could get a fair trial in the United States of 1970 was an accurate description of reality about 40 years ago—only it could then be extended to include all Negroes accused of crimes against white society. (Crimes against fellow blacks were generally ignored by the police; like gangland killings they were considered private rather than public business.)

Admittedly this is a view from the bottom, but most Americans lived on the bottom. In 1934, about 15 million Americans were unemployed, and millions more semi-employed; the South was a disaster area; most farmers were bankrupt; more than 4,000 banks, with uninsured deposits, had folded; and the gross national product had dropped to $58 billion. It was a great world to grow up into—and just over the horizon was World War II.

However, this is not an exercise in generational self-pity. My point is that throughout this incredible era (when many feared native fascism) freedom not only survived, but expanded. New Deal legislation, inadequate as it was, began to redress the inequities in our society.

IN THE POSTWAR period, the first real steps were taken to admit Negroes to the political community, and in general the federal courts began protecting minority rights in unprecedented fashion. Finally, under Pres. Johnson's leadership, even Congress got in the act. In short, freedom has flourished as never before in our history.

There are a number of things left on the agenda: A good "Soak the Rich" tax structure, a thoroughgoing reform of our whole system of criminal justice (including prisons), a nationally administered and funded program of income maintenance to eliminate the welfare monstrosity, a resuscitation of our cities (a precondition for racial equality)—to mention only a few.

Perhaps liberals will get the American people to support these measures. Maybe we won't. But we know one thing for certain: we have the freedom to assault "the System," the freedom to mobilize for our cause, the freedom to rebuild America when people are persuaded. If you think I am naive or an Establishment apologist, invite a 50-year-old Negro or unionist to lunch.

Before 92nd Congress:

Consumer Protection Needs Remain High Priority Issues

The following is excerpted from a statement on consumer protection adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent session at Bal Harbour, Fla.

DESPITE SOME forward steps by the 91st Congress, the advance of consumer protective legislation was disappointingly small in the past two years. The disappointment is especially keen, in view of the large number of proposals that were made and the several that came close to final passage, but narrowly missed.

Outstanding among the bills on which the Congress had nearly completed action were the consumer class action proposal and the bill to create an independent Consumer Protection Agency in the Executive Branch of the federal government. We urge the 92nd Congress to act promptly on these measures.

Other major consumer legislation which will be ready for consideration by the 92nd Congress will reflect the work of special studies, authorized in previous years. The National Commission on Product Safety, which completed its report in June 1970, recommended a comprehensive Consumer Product Safety Act which would for the first time provide significant consumer protection against hazardous household appliances and equipment. Certain features of the proposed legislation may need improvement or strengthening, but we are glad to endorse its major objectives and commend the commission on its work.

The principles of testing for safety before releasing unknown, potentially hazardous new products upon the public should be firmly imbedded in the proposed new legislation. This requirement should also be introduced in existing consumer safety statutes where it does not now exist, such as the Hazardous Substances Act, the Flammable Fabrics Act, and the parts of the Food & Drug Act dealing with cosmetics and medical equipment. Recent evidence of possible consumer injuries from widely sold new enzyme laundry detergents is a clear case in point.

The safety of food products is of mounting concern to the public, alarmed in recent months over mercury contamination of tuna packs. We call for greatly stepped up resources for the Food & Drug Administration and speedy enactment of the previously proposed Wholesome Fish & Fishery Products Act, including provision for continuous, full-time inspection of fish-processing plants.

The comprehensive Automobile Insurance and Compensation Study conducted by the Dept. of Transportation has been largely completed and Congress should be in a position to act concretely on the crisis in auto insurance. The outlines of constructive auto insurance reform have already been laid out in legislative proposals introduced by Sen. Philip Hart toward the close of the last Congress. We are glad to endorse this approach, including the introduction of the "no-fault" principle into the basic system of compensation to accident victims, the encouragement of group coverage and the provisions designed to reduce the costs of auto repair.

The National Commission on Consumer Finance, currently engaged in a study of consumer credit practices under the terms of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, will not report until July 1972. Pending completion of this work, Congress and the administrative agencies can and should take action on immediate, pressing issues. In particular, we commend the Federal Trade Commission for its proposed Trade Regulation Rules which would provide a "cooling off" period in door-to-door sales and, even more important, preserve a buyer's rights and defenses when a retailer transfers a consumer credit contract to a finance company or other party.

Legislative or administrative action should also be taken to remedy consumer complaints of faulty billing practices and computation of finance charges on revolving credit accounts. Excessive charges for credit life, accident and health insurance, sold by lenders in connection with consumer loans, should be eliminated by legislation directing the Federal Reserve Board to establish ceilings on such charges.

The proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code, intended by its sponsors for adoption into the laws of every state, will again be under widespread consideration in 1971, when most state legislatures are scheduled to meet. We again caution state bodies as to inadequacies in the code, especially the excessive finance charges permitted to creditors and the failure to make significant improvements in wage garnishment provisions.

TO ENABLE the consumer to make easy price comparisons on packaged products, we favor amending the Truth in Packaging Act to require disclosure of prices in terms of price per unit of quantity.

Present government consumer information services should be expanded and consumer product-testing results, compiled by federal agencies, should be made fully available to the public in readily understandable form.

The public continues to be harassed and cheated by meaningless and ineffective guarantees and warranties issued by manufacturers on the reliability and performance of their products. We favor legislation that will induce manufacturers to stand—not hide—behind their products.

Finally, we support stronger and broader powers for the Federal Trade Commission to deal with consumer deception and fraud. Increased penalties expanded jurisdiction over commerce, power to issue temporary injunctions and binding regulation, plus authority to obtain redress for injured consumers are essential ingredients. If these reforms can be enacted, along with a strong consumer class action bill enabling consumers to sue as a group when they have been cheated in sales transactions, real progress can be made in reducing the victimization and gouges that today are too often the experience of the buying public.

Congress Still Concerned:

Administration Undermines Consumer Legislation Drive

CONSUMER LOBBYIST Evelyn Dubrow charged that while the Administration expresses concern about consumer problems, it is doing little to solve them.

"Every single message" on consumers from the White House "seems to be intent on weakening legislation that is projected on Capitol Hill," said Miss Dubrow, who is legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers. In a network radio interview, she said Congress is "as concerned with what's happening to the consumer today" as it was during the Johnson years, when "the country was swept by a wave of consumer interest" and several major consumer protection bills became law.

The difference now, she said, is that Congress is more aware of "how the regulatory agencies function or don't function," and members have become "consumer statesmen rather than consumer agitators" in the drive for legislation.

Miss Dubrow, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on consumer legislation, appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

ESTABLISHMENT of an independent consumer agency in the federal government, authorization for individual consumers to join together in legal actions against manufacturers and retailers, and protections in contracts "sold at the door by door-to-door salesmen," will be major consumer issues in the 92nd Congress, she predicted.

She said she also expects investigations and hearings on auto insurance by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) to "produce some pretty good legislation," and that "the mood of the Congress is to pass something on auto insurance." She said there is growing interest in "no-fault auto insurance," under which claims are paid without the long delays involved in settlement negotiations and lawsuits.

By Press Associates, Inc.

MANY OF PRES. NIXON'S proposed solutions to long-difficult problems turn out either to be over-simplified or, more likely, so vague that it is difficult to pin them down.

Gimmickry, game plan, rhetoric—these are among the words that have been used to describe the President's proposals in a number of instances where his vocabulary has sounded a great deal more like Madison Avenue than the White House ought to sound.

Take the President's Budget Message to Congress for fiscal year 1972.

"This budget expresses our fiscal program for the New American Revolution—a peaceful revolution in which power will be turned back to the people—in which government at all levels will be refreshed, renewed and made truly responsive. This can be a revolution as profound, as far-reaching, as exciting, as that first revolution almost 200 years ago."

Aside from the obviously over-blown language which would undoubtedly have raised the eyebrows of the Founding Fathers whose own "revolution" was more than a budgetary one, the statement did what so many other presidential statements have been doing—raised expectations far more than fulfillment.

Actually, the President's 1972 budget was filled with what labor economists have described as unrealistic "wishful" thinking as to the economic gains to be made during the current year and the size of the expected deficit. In addition, the idea that the budget would return power to the people is rhetoric at its most meaningless.

"Revenue sharing," once known under the prosaic name of "grants-in-aid" has become the "New Federalism" as though it were something new and exciting. In reality the federal government has been sharing its revenues with the states and local communities from the beginning of the Republic. Road building, the building of harbors and lighthouses, land grant colleges and the post office are examples of federal funds long used for local purposes.

REVENUE SHARING in the form of grants-in-aid has shot up from $7 billion in 1960 to $24 billion in 1970. Even the President's proposed $5 billion in "new money" conceals the fact that if current legislation were to be fully funded at least $6 billion in new funds would become available.

The only thing "new" about the Nixon proposal is that the $5 billion would be virtually without strings with the possibility that some of the states would actually cut their own taxes at the expense of the rest of the country.

A program for "the encouragement of exports" turns out to be a way of giving some of the largest corporations in the country a tax bonanza together with encouragement to ship more capital, equipment and know-how abroad at a time when cheap-labor competition is costing thousands of American jobs.

The Nixon "war on poverty" actually has meant the virtual liquidation of a great part of the program of two or even three years ago. It has transferred successful, innovative programs to old-line agencies and down-graded the status of what started out to be one of the major weapons in raising the living standards of the poor.

The Nixon version of how to settle labor-management disputes on the railroads is called the Emergency Public Interest Protection Act, despite the fact that the Labor Dept. itself has found that so called national "emergencies" caused by strikes are rarely as much of an emergency as the public is led to believe.

The President's proposed National Health Insurance Standards Act, which is clearly designed to head off the on-rushing National Health Security bill supported by organized labor, has been characterized as "piecemeal and inadequate." Less kindly comment has been to the effect that it is designed to "bail out" the medical insurance companies and the medical industry in general.

There is room, of course, for wide divergence of opinion on the solutions to be found for America's pressing problems, but the President's aides would be well advised to choose their vocabularies with less cleverness and less gimmickry than they have so far.

CONCERN FOR CONSUMERS is often expressed by the Administration, but it still seems intent on weakening legislation aimed at protecting them, Evelyn Dubrow declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters questioning Miss Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers, are Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

VIETNAMESE CHILDREN in the Mekong Delta load up on gifts at a party sponsored by a U.S. Army military advisory team. A donation of $500 from the AFL-CIO was used to purchase 12,000 toys that were distributed to the youngsters. The donation was sent through the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

ILO Rebuffs Soviet Bid To Undercut Structure

Geneva—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization overwhelmingly defeated an attempt by the Soviet Union to undermine the "tripartite" structure of the United Nations agency.

This structure insures that the 121 ILO member states are represented in the organization by trade union and management delegates as well as by government representatives.

With defeat looming ahead of him, Soviet government delegate V. S. Pozharsky tried every possible procedural maneuver to avoid a record vote on his proposal.

U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, official spokesman of the workers' group on the 48-member executive body, charged Pozharsky with "filibustering."

Edwin P. Neilan, American member of the employers' group, similarly accused the Russian of attempting to "confuse the situation" by his diversionary tactics.

Pozharsky angrily retorted that the insistence on a vote being held on the Soviet proposal was a "political demonstration" against Moscow.

When put to a vote, the proposal was defeated 37 to 3 with four abstentions and four delegates absent.

The Soviet plan marked a first effort toward curtailing the freedom of the ILO worker and employer delegates to elect their representatives on the Governing Body.

In rejecting the proposal to make the inclusion of Communist representatives mandatory, the Governing Body said such a move would be the beginning of an "erosion" of the autonomy of each of the three groups of delegates.

The Soviet government suffered a similar defeat when no action was taken by the Governing Body on a proposal to have the agency's director general elected by the conference, or general assembly, of member states.

Moscow has repeatedly sought to no avail to move the election from the Governing Body to the conference, where the Communists believe they could exert more influence.

Other Soviet proposals for changing the procedures for naming the members of industrial and other committees in the hope of exerting greater influence also fell by the wayside.

The workers' group on the Governing Body chose Faupl as their spokesman for the session in the absence for health reasons of Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, the regular chairman.

Neilan was the choice of the employer delegates to serve as their spokesman in the discussions on the agency's budget for the two years 1972 and 1973.

Attempts by Communist delegates to launch political attacks against the U.S. over the question of contributions were stopped short with great firmness by S. O. Koku of Nigeria, the Governing Body's chairman.

"Talk finance, not politics," Koku bluntly ordered when warning that he would take the floor away from them.

Labor Joins In Tributes to Whitney Young

The American labor movement expressed its shock and sorrow at the sudden death of Whitney M. Young, Jr., 49-year-old executive director of the Urban League.

Young was stricken while attending a conference at Lagos, Nigeria, along with other prominent Americans and Africans.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Mrs. Young that her husband's name and example "will continue to inspire those who must carry on his work."

Young had worked closely with the trade union movement in major legislative and civil rights crusades.

Meany described the Urban League director as "a tireless fighter for justice for all men. His devotion and energy have been among the strong assets of the civil rights movement."

Young was swimming in the Atlantic surf when he suddenly collopsed and died. He is survived by two daughters as well as his wife.

Labor Reporter Stan Levey Dies

Stanley Levey, veteran labor writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, died at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was 52.

Levey was in poor health since he suffered a heart attack last June while touring Turkey with his wife, Nan Robertson, a reporter for the New York Times.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to Levey's family, called him "a fine friend, a real gentleman and a topnotch reporter," who covered labor "diligently and with understanding."

Levey joined the New York Times in 1944 and covered the labor beat from 1947 to 1963 when he switched over to the Columbia Broadcasting System. He joined Scripps-Howard in 1966.

Besides his wife, survivors include two sons by a previous marriage.

MacDonald, Trudeau Clash:

High Joblessness in Canada Tied to Economic Policies

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress strongly condemned federal economic policies in its annual memorandum to the Cabinet.

The 15,000-word submission of legislative proposals contained some of the toughest language ever used in the 15-year-history of the annual presentation between the federal Government and Canada's central labor organization.

And it sparked a spontaneous and unexpected debate between Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau and CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald.

The memorandum charged that the federal Government is directly responsible for Canada's heaviest unemployment in 10 years. It used such words as "brutality," "callousness" and "studied indifference to human consequences" to describe federal policies.

It predicted that "full employment—measured by the Economic Council of Canada as 3 percent of the labor force—would not be reached before the end of the current decade."

The memorandum also blasted the Government for imposing the War Measures Act during the crisis in Quebec last October when the revolutionary Front de Liberation du Quebec was most active. Pierre LaPorte, the labor minister of the Province of Quebec, was kidnapped and killed during the crisis, and a British diplomat, James Cross, was kidnapped and later released in return for safe passage to Cuba for seven Canadians.

The CLC said it had not been necessary to impose the act because the police already had sufficient powers to arrest FLQ suspects. The act gave police power to search homes without warrants and arrest and hold suspects without charge.

In reply, Prime Minister Trudeau said the federal Government had imposed the arbitrary wartime powers because the Province of Quebec and the City of Montreal had asked for them.

But MacDonald said federal authorities should have investigated the real situation before meeting the request.

The Government failed to produce "a tittle of evidence" to justify actions which had thrown the country "into a state of panic," the CLC said.

Of 497 persons arrested during the emergency powers, only 62 had been charged. "We cannot conceive of an insurrection led by only 62 people," the memorandum said. It noted that 33 offensive weapons had been found in police searches.

The CLC proposed several measures to stimulate jobs: immediate reduction of personal income taxes in the lower-income brackets, immediate increases in unemployment benefits, major improvements in old-age benefits, and removal of an 11-percent federal tax on building materials.

The memorandum said the federal Government had overreacted against inflation by imposing tight fiscal and monetary policies which it knew would bring on heavy unemployment.

Last year, the Prime Minister had said the Government intended to fight inflation even if unemployment rose to 6 percent, which it subsequently did.

The CLC brief declared that the Government had "consciously and with a cool detachment" sentenced hundreds of thousands of Canadian workers and their families to the hardships of unemployment. "The brutality, the callousness, the studied indifference to the human consequences of this anti-inflationary approach were matched only by its ineptitude."

The presentation at first followed the pattern of previous years. MacDonald gave a 30-minute summary of the brief, then the Prime Minister replied orally, and several Cabinet ministers replied to specific parts of the submission.

It was when the CLC president gave his traditional rebuttal that the session departed from pattern. In past years the Prime Minister and his Cabinet sat through the rebuttal without comment.

But this year, Trudeau frequently interrupted MacDonald, asked him questions, and disputed his statistics.

Trudeau claimed his tight fiscal policies had been necessary and that they had resulted in a strong Canadian dollar and the highest trade surplus in history.

But MacDonald said high unemployment was too high a price to pay and that federal authorities should have eased restraints last year as the CLC asked it to do in its 1970 brief. The lid was kept on the economy much longer than was needed, he said.

"Our rate of inflation compares very well with the world's major industrial countries," MacDonald observed. "We are doing better than the United States with whom we have more than two-thirds of our export-import trade. We are also doing better than major industrial countries such as the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and others."

Many industrial countries had full employment and did not suffer rampant inflation, he added.

The presentation covered a wide range of other topics. It criticized federal policies on social security. It expressed the hope that proposed new federal labor legislation would provide "a framework within which organized labor and management should be free to work out their relations as much as possible on the basis of mutual agreement."

It praised federal action to relieve the housing shortage but said public land banks are needed to fight exorbitant land prices. It also sought lower interest rates for housing. The memorandum assured the federal Government of labor help in battling pollution. Finally, it called for an end to all trade with South Africa.

Warren Confirmed For ILO Committee

Geneva—The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization unanimously approved the nomination of former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren to a key ILO committee

The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions & Recommendations includes jurists and former premiers and other heads of government departments around the globe. It meets yearly to oversee reports of member governments on their implementation of the ILO's social and human rights standards.

U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl told other delegates that Warren, as chief justice from 1953 to 1969, "had proved himself a great humanitarian."

Textile Unions Protest Japanese Export Plans

A unilateral announcement from the Japanese Textile Federation that it will impose voluntary restraints on its exports beginning July 1 brought the immediate condemnation of four AFL-CIO textile and apparel unions. In a joint statement, the presidents of the four unions termed the proposal "completely inadequate and totally unsatisfactory."

They declared that the Japanese proposal would cause utter chaos and disruption in the American textile industry because it does not call for a categorical limitation of exported goods, only a single, overall ceiling.

This would allow foreign suppliers to destroy domestic manufacturers by simply concentrating on one category or item at a time, the statement said.

It was issued by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America and Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers.

"It is essential for an agreement with Japan or any other country to place ceilings upon each major category of goods by type of fabrics used," they said.

Without such comprehensive ceilings, more and more textile and apparel plants will be closed. Employment, which already has declined by over 100,000, will be further curtailed.

"Instead of slowing down the import penetration of American markets, it will be accelerated in those areas that can least bear it."

The four unions said they had been re-enforced in their convictions that legislative action is the only answer to imports produced in low-wage countries.

"Only with legislation . . . can we be assured of developing the orderly flow of textile and apparel imports that will preserve and not further destroy domestic employment and production opportunities," the statement said.

The Japanese proposal also brought the denunciation of American textile and apparel management groups who asked the President and Congress to "disavow and disregard the proposal and continue working for a real solution."

Pres. Nixon subsequently rejected the Japanese proposal as not acceptable and said he will "strongly support legislation imposing quotas."

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, earlier had welcomed the Japanese proposal and strongly implied that the United States should accept it.

The House last year passed quota legislation, but it never came to a vote in the Senate. The Administration had sought a voluntary agreement to avoid legislation.

Japanese Dumping Cited:

Tariff Panel Rules Against TV Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

screen sets made in Japan, "to the detriment of American consumers," but Treasury officials said that imports won't be prevented.

They explained that the Japanese firms could avoid further anti-dumping duties by raising export prices, lowering their home market prices, or both.

The IUE currently is in the midst of a nationwide drive to bring about stricter enforcement of anti-dumping legislation and laws forbidding export subsidies by foreign governments to their domestic manufacturers.

In announcing the suit for nearly $68 million against Japanese electronics companies and their American subsidiaries, union officials accused the firms of conspiring to eliminate competition in the American TV industry which led to the shutdown of the Emerson plant last June 30.

IUE District 3 Pres. William Bywater, one of the plaintiffs, said the suit will help spotlight the many unfair trade policies which foreign manufacturers engage in to take over U.S. markets.

The suit charges:

- Dumping of TV sets in the United States at prices lower than those in Japan for the purpose of driving out all competition, especially in the small-screen TV market, in violation of the Anti-Dumping Act.
- Combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade to destroy or lessen competition and give the Japanese firms a monopolistic share of the TV market, in violation of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Wilson Tariff Act.

In other IUE action in Washington, the union recently completed a two-day lobbying campaign to halt the dumping of foreign electrical equipment on the U.S. market. The IUE demanded that the Nixon Administration declare a moratorium on government purchases of all such equipment made in other countries.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings told district and local union leaders attending the conference that the Interior Dept.'s purchasing policy has played a major role in the rise in imports.

He said the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Dam and the Bureau of Reclamation have been buying from 50 to 90 percent of their heavy equipment from foreign manufacturers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of the Lithographers & Photoengravers meet with leaders of the Bookbinders to discuss creation of a 130,000-member union via the merger route. LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown and IBB Pres. John Connolly, center, headed the two groups, which met in the AFL-CIO Executive Council room in Washington at the invitation of Federation Pres. George Meany. The conferees said they expect a merger by Labor Day 1972.

Senate Abandons Filibuster Fight As Majority Falls 8 Votes Short

A minority of the Senate refused to give up even part of its power to block action on legislation, and the majority in favor of rules reform wasn't big enough to force the issue to a vote.

So, after more than a month of desultory debate in which all of the familiar arguments on both sides were rehashed, the Senate leadership abandoned rules reform and moved on to legislative business.

The issue, of course, was the filibuster—the means by which senators opposed to a bill use their right of unlimited debate and other delaying tactics to prevent a vote from being taken.

Under the Senate's long-standing rules, it takes a two-thirds vote to limit debate and thus cut off a filibuster.

Rules reform supporters this year sought only a mild modification of this rule. They proposed to reduce the requirement for cloture from two-thirds to three-fifths of senators present and voting.

As has been the case at the start of every recent Congress, their motion for a rules change never got to a vote. It was blocked by a filibuster.

Four attempts were made under the Senate's old rules to muster the two-thirds majority needed to halt the filibuster.

Each fell short, even though the final 55-39 vote for cloture was the largest number of votes ever mustered by the rules reform coalition. But it was eight short of a two-thirds majority.

A behind-the-scenes effort to further compromise the proposed rules reform created a flurry of interest, but little enthusiasm, and it was dropped when sponsors of the "compromise" were unable to switch enough votes to make the difference.

Sen. Jack Miller (R-Iowa) and several other opponents of a straight three-fifths cloture said they would go along with the proposal if it were amended to require that the three-fifths include a majority of each major party. Otherwise, the two-thirds rule would prevail. And, in addition, a two-thirds vote would be required to make any future changes in the Senate's rules.

But when only two or three senators in the filibuster bloc said they would support Miller's plan, the proposed "deal" fell through and no votes were changed.

A last-ditch effort was made by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to get the Senate to assert the right of a majority to adopt new rules at the start of each Congress—and to bring them to a vote.

Two former Vice Presidents, who serve as presiding officers of the Senate, had upheld this theory—Hubert H. Humphrey, who issued a ruling to that effect, and Richard M. Nixon, who issued an advisory opinion when he was the presiding officer of the Senate.

A majority of the Senate, however, had rejected Humphrey's ruling two years ago on a 53-45 vote.

Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew had indicated earlier he would not take the Humphrey-Nixon position and he didn't even bother to show up for the Senate session. In his place, the presiding officer was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), a member of the filibuster bloc.

His ruling that a two-thirds vote was required was sustained by a 55-37 vote.

On the basic issue of rules reform, Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) predicted eventual success in a future Congress.

The 55 votes for cloture—with three other senators paired or announced in favor of limiting debate—marked, he noted, the "high-water mark" of the campaign to date.

As it has in the past, the coalition of civil rights, labor, liberal and religious groups lobbied for rules reform—remembering vividly such episodes as the years of delay in enacting civil rights legislation and the inability to get a vote on repeal of Taft-Hartley's "right-to-work" Section 14(b) because of filibusters.

Before the final cloture vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote all senators that labor considers the rules reform issue "one of the most important" facing the Senate.

Senate Rollcall Vote on Filibuster Rules Reform

The Senate again failed to muster a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster that has prevented action on a motion to change the Senate rules so that it would only require a three-fifths vote to limit debate and break a filibuster.

The majority for invoking cloture and bringing the rules reform to a vote was 55-39 on Mar. 9. This was eight short of a two-thirds vote.

Labor supported the position of the 32 Democrats and 23 Republicans who voted for rules reform. Opposed were 19 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

FOR CLOTURE

Democrats 32

Anderson (N.M.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Hughes (Iowa)	Montoya (N.M.)	Williams (N.J.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Moss (Utah)	

Republicans 23

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Beall (Md.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Boggs (Del.)	Mathias (Md.)	Smith (Me.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)	Pearson (Kan.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)	

AGAINST CLOTURE

Democrats 19

Allen (Ala.)	Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Bible (Nev.)	Ervin (N.C.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Byrd (Va.)	Fulbright(Ark.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Spong (Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)		

Republicans 20

Baker (Tenn.)	Dole (Kan.)	Miller (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	

Paired for cloture: Bentsen (D-Tex.), Muskie (D-Me.).
Paired against cloture: Gravel (D-Alaska).
Not paired, but announced for cloture: Hatfield (R-Ore.).
Not paired, but announced against cloture: Jordan (D-N.C.), Mundt (R-S.D.).

Recorded Teller Vote Brings Record Turnout

A conservative coalition carried the issue, but the first recorded teller vote in the House brought congressmen to the floor in record numbers.

The key vote came on a labor-supported amendment by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to a bill raising the ceiling on the national debt—something Congress periodically, if unhappily, does so that the government will be able to pay its bills.

Patman's amendment sought to strike an unrelated section that would permit the Treasury to sell $10 billion of long-term bonds without regard to the legal ceiling of 4.25 percent interest.

These are bonds bought by banks and big investors, not savings bonds. The argument against selling them at current high rates of interest is that it would slow the decline in interest rates and force the government to continue to pay the high rates years from now, even if interest rates have come down.

Under the legislative reform adopted last year, members who walk by tally clerks for important votes on amendments to bills can be recorded by name, with the roll-call published in the Congressional Record. Previously, they were just counted—and major issues have been decided with less than one-fourth of the House present.

This time, with the vote recorded, 392 of the 435 congressmen showed up. Patman's amendment lost 212-180. On a party breakdown, it was suported by 160 Democrats and 14 Republicans, opposed by 60 Democrats and 152 Republicans.

The issue is expected to be fought over again in the Senate, where a similar bill has been given an 8-4 endorsement by the generally conservative Senate Finance Committee.

The Administration supports the lifting of the interest ceiling, contending that it has been forced to finance the national debt through the more cumbersome procedure of selling short-term notes because there is no market for long-term bonds at the present interest ceiling.

AFL-CIO Field Staffer M. L. Kress to Retire

Knoxville, Tenn.—Melville L. Kress, an AFL-CIO staff representative in the Tennessee-North Carolina-South Carolina region, will retire Mar. 31, just a month short of the 25th anniversary of his appointment to the organizing staff.

Kress was an officer of Steelworkers Local 1416 in Pittsburgh, Pa., when he was first named to the staff of the former CIO. He and his wife, who live in Bristol, Va., were given a farewell party at a recent staff conference in Charlotte, N.C.

Many Give Up Search for Work:

Dip in Jobless Rate Laid To Shrinking Labor Force

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits, for instance," Hodgson said.

But Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein said the February figures were "sort of mixed." He noted for example, that long-term unemployment—the classification for those out of work 27 weeks or more—was at its highest level since September 1964.

Asked how his interpretation squared with Hodgson's remarks, Goldstein told reporters:

"It is not my job to support the Secretary's statement, or not. My job is to help you understand the figures."

A new study by a Georgetown University professor, indicates that the impact of the shrinking labor force and the decline in jobs is even sharper than the BLS figures indicate.

Prof. Alfred J. Tella, head of the university's Income Maintenance Project, attempts to measure "hidden" unemployment that includes the jobless who have given up hope of finding work in a recession. By his count, these "cyclically discouraged" unemployed increased from 100,000 in January to 678,000, sending his adjusted unemployment rate from 6 percent to 6.6 percent.

The average duration of unemployment during February remained at 10.4 weeks, unchanged from the previous month.

And although most occupational groups showed little change in joblessness, the unemployment rate for professional and technical employes hit 3.3 percent, its highest point since 1968.

For manufacturing workers, the jobless rate moved down to 6.8 percent in February from 7.2 percent in January, with most of the decline in the durable goods industries.

The jobless rate for workers in transportation and public utilities dropped to 4.0 percent in February after rising steadily since last October.

The number of persons on nonfarm private payrolls was at 69.5 million, showing a decrease of 120,000 over the month, even though it normally shows little change between January and February.

After seasonal adjustment, payroll employment declined by about 95,000, but would have dropped more, the BLS noted, if it had not been for the net return to work of 30,000 strikers.

Compared to February 1970, the number of payroll jobs was down 570,000.

February declines in manufacturing and contract construction jobs — totalling 145,000 — were only partly offset by gains in other major industries.

At a seasonally adjusted figure of 18.7 million, factory employment dropped by 105,000 since its December recovery from the automobile strike.

The decline in manufacturing jobs occurred among both the durable and nondurable goods industries, totalling 75,000 seasonally adjusted.

Durable goods employment in 8 of 11 industries, and in nondurable goods with the exception of rubber goods, all showed decreases in employment with the largest drops taking place in apparel and chemicals.

The BLS said unusually bad weather may have accounted for the decline of 270,000 jobs in construction, down 8.7 percent from January.

Service jobs hit a record of 48 million in February with the increase resulting primarily from a rise in state and local government employment.

Average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers on private, nonfarm payrolls were up 1 cent to $3.34 in February, but this was more than offset by a decline in the average workweek of two-tenths of an hour to 36.9 hours.

The decline in the workweek was dominated by sharp decreases in manufacturing and contract construction and marked a return to the low levels recorded during the period of the automobile strike. Compared with February 1970, the workweek was down four-tenths of an hour.

At 39.4 hours seasonally adjusted, the manufacturing workweek was four-tenths of an hour below the January level.

In the durable goods sector, the workweek cutbacks were particularly evident in electrical equipment, fabricated metals and miscellaneous manufacturing.

In nondurable goods, declines were sharpest in tobacco, apparel and leather.

Average factory overtime was up to 2.8 hours seasonally adjusted, but still four-tenths of an hour below February 1970.

Average weekly earnings were essentially unchanged over the month at $122.24.

Over the year ended in January 1971, average weekly earnings rose by 5.2 percent.

But, the BLS noted, during the same period, consumer prices advanced by an identical amount, so that real earnings were unchanged from January 1970.

Meany Warns Against One-Sided Wage Curbs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany renewed labor's long-standing pledge to cooperate with wage-price controls, if the President judges them necessary, provided they are applied fairly and even-handedly throughout the economy.

Meany made it clear, however, that labor will not accept one-sided curbs on workers' wages while corporate profits and other earnings go unrestrained.

He spelled out labor's position in a letter to Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.), of the House Banking Committee which had approved legislation extending for another two years the President's standby authority to impose wage, price and rent controls.

The House later passed the bill, 381-19. The Administration previously opposed standby controls, but this year endorsed their extension although declaring that the President didn't intend to invoke them without first receiving congressional approval.

Meany said that AFL-CIO policy has remained unchanged since February 1966, when the Executive Council adopted the following statement:

"If the President determines that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as on employes' wages and salaries. We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice."

"Mandatory government controls are never desirable, but at times they may be necessary," Meany wrote Patman. "If such controls are deemed necessary by the President, and are even-handed across the board . . . they would be both equitable and workable.

"It is our view that one-sided curbs on workers' wages, with no effective restraints on prices or the incomes of other groups in the economy, are neither a balanced and equitable stabilization program nor a workable policy in a free society.

"It is also our view that government measures to restrain wages or both wages and prices in one industry or sector of the economy are likewise inequitable and unworkable. In the complex, interdependent and continental-sized American economy, it is not possible to effectively and equitably place government restraints on incomes in an industry or economic sector, in the hope of curbing price increases, when all other parts of the economy are free of similar restraints."

Meany told Patman that a "basic prerequisite for AFL-CIO cooperation" was the "across-the-board, overall and even-handed nature of stabilization measures."

All-Election Youth Vote Passed by Senate, 94-0

(Continued from Page 1)

old vote has been drastically reduced.

The AFL-CIO was among the early advocates of lowering the voting age to 18 and Federation Pres. George Meany had testified for it at congressional hearings.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last month strongly supported the constitutional amendment that has now passed the Senate.

"We believe that 18-year-olds should have the vote," the council said, "and also that it is impractical to have one age standard for voting for federal office and another for state office."

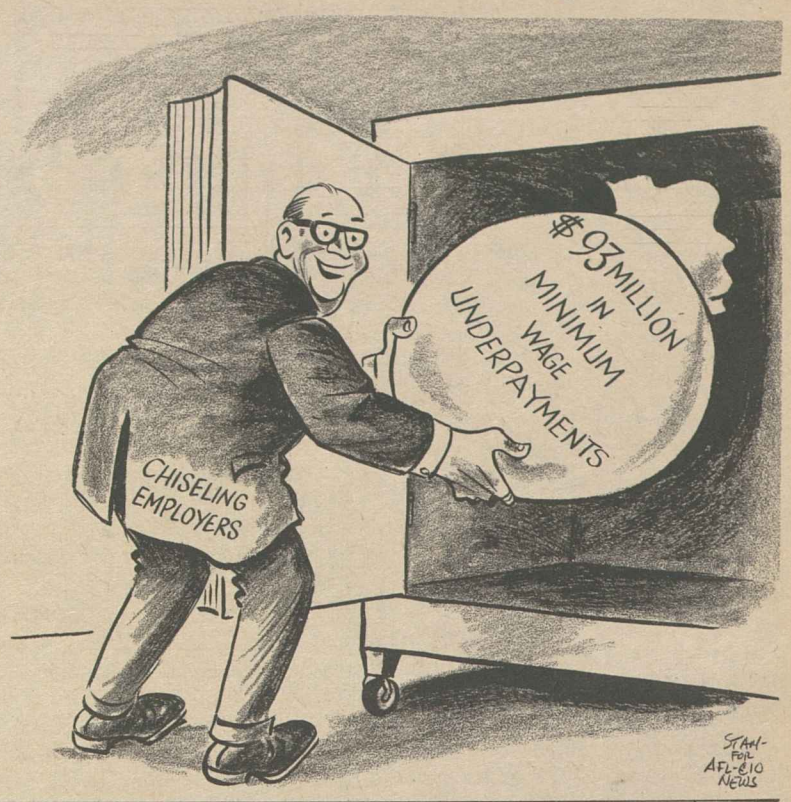
The constitutional amendment moving through Congress declares that "the right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of age."

And it gives Congress the authority to enforce the amendment by "appropriate legislation."

One effect of the amendment would be to strengthen the rights of 18-year-olds to vote in federal elections. While unlikely, the present law is subject to repeal by a simple majority vote in Congress. Or the Supreme Court, which upheld the law by a narrow 5-4 margin, could conceivably reverse itself on the issue.

The proposed amendment, however, would transform the congressional grant of voting rights into a constitutional right.

'It's MY Revenue-Sharing Plan'



PHS Hospital Closings Tied to 'Hostile' Group

"A hostile bureaucracy" within the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare apparently is determined to subvert the intentions of Congress to maintain Public Health Service Hospitals for the nation's seafaring men, an AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. official told the Senate Health subcommittee.

"It is not a partisan political matter," MTD Administrator O. William Moody Jr. told the subcommittee, "since this program of closing the hospitals down piecemeal has been going on under the administrations of both political parties."

The PHS hospitals were established in 1798 to provide adequate medical services for merchant seamen. They also serve the U.S. Coast Guard and sometimes act as emergency facilities for the areas in which they are located.

Moody also testified before the House Commerce Committee in favor of a resolution to modernize and expand the eight remaining PHS hospitals.

"In 1946 there were PHS hospitals in virtually every port city in the United States," he told the House panel.

"Today there are only eight hospitals and 26 clinics. Four hospitals have been closed in the past five years alone," he said, even though "Congress has consistently appropriated funds for the upkeep and modernization of the hospitals, surely indicating that Congress wanted them maintained."

The Nixon Administration promised Congress Mar. 8—the same day Moody testified before the Senate subcommittee—that it will not close any of the eight remaining PHS hospitals this year, but did not give similar assurances for 1972.

Assistant HEW Sec. Roger O. Egeberg, told the same subcommittee that it is not the intention of the Administration to close the hospitals at any time.

But Moody reminded subcommittee members that he had heard similar assurances in 1969 during hearings on PHS hospitals at Detroit and Savannah, Ga., which have been shut down.

By adopting the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, he noted, Congress has committed the nation to maritime expansion through the construction of as many as 30 federally subsidized cargo vessels a year.

He warned too that if seamen were forced to turn to private medical care—which can cost four or five times as much as PHS services—they would have to seek higher health insurance contributions from shipowners through their unions.

"In an industry where the competitive balance is so close, this might make the difference between success and failure for the merchant marine program," he asserted.

The PHS hospitals still in operation are located in the port cities of Boston, New York, Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, Baltimore, San Francisco, Seattle and Galveston, Tex.

8-18-71

Federal Wage Study Group Meets on Rules

The five-member Federal Employes Pay Council has held the first of a series of meetings with Administration officials to discuss the ground rules for a survey of private industry salaries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Under the Pay Comparability Act that took effect this year, salaries of federal white-collar employes are adjusted annually by the President to achieve pay omparability with private industry.

Three of the five members of the employes council—the maximum permitted from a single union or labor federation—represent the AFL-CIO. They are John F. Griner and Clyde Webber, president and executive vice president of the American Federation of Government Employes, and Rudolph Oswald, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Two other spots are assigned to unaffiliated unions.

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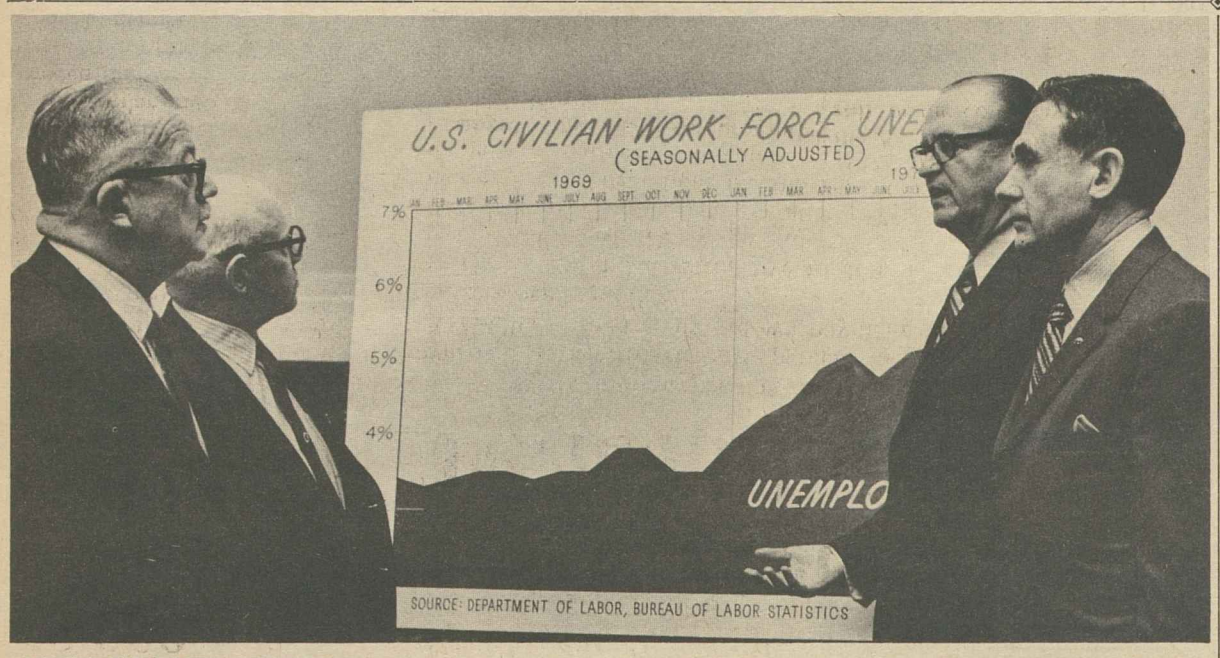
$2 Billion in Public Works Urged as 'Lift' to Economy



HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT points up need for a federally-financed public works program. Examining the chart in the hearing room of the House Public Works Committee are, from left, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, Pres. George Meany, Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and Rep. John J. McFall (D-Calif.). The labor-supported legislation would create jobs and provide needed public facilities.

Meany Endorses Job-Creating Plan

By David L. Perlman

America needs a stepped-up public works construction program to give "a needed lift" to an economy bogged down by unemployment and lack of consumer purchasing power, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified at House hearings.

Meany strongly endorsed the approach of a bill by House Public Works Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), earmarking $2 billion in federal funds to build and improve needed public facilities in areas of high unemployment.

"This is revenue-sharing from a very practical viewpoint," Meany said.

"It would create jobs," and then "additional jobs as the newly-hired workers spend their earnings."

The workers hired would "build and repair public facilities that are needed by the American people, such as waste treatment plants, water supply and sewer systems, health care and recreational facilities and public buildings."

Meany stressed that "there is not a single 'leaf-raking' project in this proposal. Every project helped by this program would add to the nation's wealth."

Blatnik, who presided at the hearings, noted that Meany had testified in 1961 for a similar program during the last recession and that labor's strong support helped bring about its enactment in 1962.

The 1962 program, Blatnik said, proved "most successful."

The legislation would provide federal funds to finance 80 percent of the cost of public works projects in areas of high unemployment, and Blatnik indicated his support for

(Continued on Page 8)

'Substantial' Gains Won In Can Pacts

New York—The Steelworkers wrapped up key negotiations in the container industry as the union won "substantial" wage and benefit gains in new contracts with three big can manufacturers after a 28-day strike by 35,000 members.

The firms are the Continental Can Co., the American Can Co. and the Crown Cork & Seal Co.

For a while during the strike they had refused even to return to the bargaining table until the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service got them to resume negotiations.

The final agreements, ratified by the union's Container Industry Conference, parallel the economic package accepted Feb. 15 by the National Can Co., the union said. The strikers began returning to work Mar. 15 under three-year agreements.

The contracts provide wage increases ranging from 50 to 60.5

(Continued on Page 2)

58,000 Join Public Unions In AFL-CIO

Members of three unions totaling 58,000 have voted by a substantial majority to affiliate with two AFL-CIO unions representing workers in the public employe field.

The 30,000-member Los Angeles County Employes Association—for many years one of the nation's largest unaffiliated organizations of county employes—voted by a wide margin in a mail referendum to join the Service Employes.

A similar ratification vote approved merger of the Hawaii Government Employes Association with 19,200 members, and the 8,400-member United Public Workers of Hawaii with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Officers of the two AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 3)

10 Percent Increase:

Social Security Hike Termed Initial Step

Twenty-six million persons on the social security benefit rolls will receive a retroactive 10 percent increase under legislation the AFL-CIO termed "only a down payment on what America's senior citizens need and deserve."

The benefit hike, retroactive to Jan. 1, exceeded the 6 percent recommended by the Nixon Administration. But Congress attached it to a debt limit measure the government needed to continue paying its bills, and Nixon promptly signed it into law.

To avoid further delay for the millions of retired workers, widows and dependent children receiving social security benefits, Congress adopted a short-cut procedure that speeded the legislation to near-unanimous passage in less than a week.

The initial decision was to separate the retroactive increase from other proposed major changes in the Social Security Act which are still being considered in committee.

Then the 10 percent benefit hike was tacked by the Senate onto the House-passed bill raising the national debt limit. A House-Senate conference committee trimmed back some additional Senate amendments. And the final version breezed through the Senate, 76-0, and the House by a 358-3 vote.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said labor is "delighted" but "far from satisfied." He added:

"The increases are long overdue and it was right and proper to enact this immediate increase.

"But much more remains to be done to modernize the Social Security Act and make it more equitable. We will continue to fight for these improvements for we consider this only a down payment."

Because it will take several months to change over the vast social security accounting and check-writing procedure, the higher payments are not expected to show up until the June checks, with a separate retroactive check being mailed out later that month.

The higher payments will pump

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California Rally Spurs Health Security Drive

San Francisco—The fight for National Health Security starts here and now.

That's the word delivered to more than 600 California unionists, a cross-section of the state's 1.6 million union members, at a two-day California AFL-CIO conference on National Health Insurance.

The word came from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller. It was seconded by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Rep. James C. Corman from California's 22nd District, both principal sponsors of National Health Security bills now before Congress.

Concurring opinions by several experts made it equally plain that the time is, if anything, overdue.

Biemiller was blunt: "We won't get the National Health Security program we're talking about without a fight . . . and we better make up our minds that that fight is starting right here and now."

And it will be a tough one, he warned.

"We are going to be taking the Nixon Administration on—and

(Continued on Page 6)

Attacks on Labor Seen Effort to Hide Failures

New York—Attacks on organized labor by the Nixon forces are designed "to turn people's minds away from the failures of this Administration," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged as he addressed more than 2,000 labor and industry leaders here.

"We're going to be the target—and this is not new," Meany added. "We've been shot at before. But I'm sure we'll survive and we'll continue to do our job long after our critics are gone and forgotten.

"We will continue to serve the great mass of the people and continue to play our part in enhancing the social and economic welfare of the American people." (Excerpts, Page 4.)

Meany was the principal speaker at a dinner honoring Edward F. Carlough, president-emeritus of the Sheet Metal Workers, who stepped down as head of the union last Sept. 30 at its convention in Atlantic City.

Meany recalled his long-standing friendship with Carlough, citing him as "an outstanding leader of the American trade union movement at the local level and the international level." Carlough, Meany said, "represents the finest type of trade union leader who recognizes that the business of a trade union is to advance the interest of the members in the industry in which they work and in

(Continued on Page 7)

IUD Publishes First Issue of New Magazine

The first issue of Viewpoint, a new quarterly magazine published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., focuses on the economic problems of workers and their need for catch-up wages in a period of inflation.

Initially, the publication will have a circulation of nearly 30,000. It is directed at key persons in the labor movement, IUD affiliates and other union officials—and for those who watch labor affairs: educators, students, the news media, libraries and government agencies.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in the introduction of the magazine, said: "We present Viewpoint as a new forum for ideas and discussion of labor's valid interests."

Each issue will be devoted to a particular area of concern, offering a self-contained package of reference material, Abel said.

"Since labor's interests are wide-ranging," he noted, "our subject matter will be designed to cover many facets of American society as they affect our lives at work, in our communities and nation and at home."

The first issue includes articles by Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times, IUD Research Director Richard Prosten, former AFL-CIO Research Director Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Abel, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Al Goodfader. The articles by Abel and CWA Pres. Beirne present the case for substantial wage increases this year for workers in the steel and communications industries.

CASKET of Whitney M. Young, Jr., is carried from the Riverside Church in New York by civil rights leader Bayard Rustin and other pallbearers. Rustin was with Young at a conference in Lagos, Nigeria, where the executive director of the National Urban League died. Scores of trade unionists attended the funeral services. Members of the AFL-CIO delegation appointed by Pres. George Meany were Vice Presidents Paul Jennings, David Sullivan and Frederick O'Neal, all of whom are on the Urban League's national board, Education Director Walter Davis and Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman.

Import Quotas Pressed Over Voluntary Limits

The Japanese textile industry's unilateral proposal for voluntary quotas on its own exports was termed "altogether unsatisfactory" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The Nixon Administration also rejected the plan.

"We shall renew our efforts to achieve legislation that will establish a trigger mechanism for quotas," said Meany, "not only on textile and apparel products, but on any products in which there is a loss of American jobs due to market disruption or the activities of American multi-national corporations."

The executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America, meeting in Atlanta, welcomed Pres. Nixon's rejection of the Japanese proposal.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the union would resume its campaign for the enactment of legislation calling for quotas along the lines of those proposed in the Mills bill during the last session of Congress.

The TWUA was one of four AFL-CIO textile and apparel unions urging rejection of the Japanese Textile Federation's plan. They declared in a joint statement that the Japanese proposal would cause utter chaos in the American industry because there would be no categorical limitation on imported goods.

The absence of categorical limitation, they said, would allow foreign suppliers to destroy domestic manufacturers by simply concentrating on one category, or item, at a time, thus wrecking the American textile industry which is highly specialized. The statement was issued by the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Clothing Workers and the United Textile Workers along with the TWUA.

In his rejection of the plan, Nixon said he would "strongly support" legislation to impose quotas on textile imports.

The President listed two basic principles which he considers essential to any agreement.

- Specific import ceilings for a limited number of products particularly sensitive to import competition. These products involve about half the imports from Japan.
- Specific limitation by the United States if Japanese imports should exceed the 1970 level plus a "more liberal" growth factor—unless a mutually satisfactory solution was reached.

CONVENTIONS

The Utah State AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention in Salt Lake City Aug. 11-13.

The Colorado AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention Sept. 15-18 at the Antlers Plaza Hotel in Colorado Springs.

Railroads Admit Plan For Strike Insurance

American railroads have established a strike insurance program to protect them against losses from selective strikes, management lawyers told federal Court of Appeals judges at a hearing as to the legality of strikes that are less than nationwide.

Existence of the program, a well-kept secret until the United Transportation Union decided to strike two railroads, was admitted by management attorneys under questioning by Judges Harold Leventhal, J. Skelly Wright and Malcolm R. Wilkey in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The insurance issue may figure in the decision on the UTU's appeal of a lower court ruling that the union may call a strike against all 170 of the nation's Class I railroads but not against a few at a time.

Under questioning by Leventhal and the other judges, counsel for the railroads admitted the existence of a program to protect the carriers against strike interruptions.

The point being fought out in the courts is whether the UTU, or any rail union, may use the strike weapon against selected carriers when an impasse is reached in negotiations. On Mar. 10, Judge John H. Pratt in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled they could not. He said selective strikes would have a "whipsaw" effect which individual railroads would be helpless to resist.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged after Pratt's ruling that U.S. railroads have once again "artificially created a national crisis" designed to get Congress to "abolish the basic human rights" of their employes. He called on Congress to "meet this threat" to collective bargaining either by passing the Staggers-Williams bill to authorize selective partial strikes, or by nationalizing the railroads.

Two days before the Pratt ruling, another U.S. District Court judge, Barrington Parker, refused the railroads' request for a court order forbidding a UTU strike against a few railroads in another long dispute over the use of firemen on freight diesel engines.

He ruled that selective strike action is a legitimate union tool so long as the strike is not used to compel management to settle on an individual basis. The UTU has no such intention in either case, Pres. Charles Luna has testified.

On the subject of strike insurance, Parker cited the action of the Long Island Rail Road in setting up a self-help program during a work stoppage a few years ago. Under the program, a railroad can collect its average daily "fixed expenses" for up to 365 days a year.

In another contract dispute, the Railroad Signalmen testified before a presidential emegency board that the wages of their skilled members are among the lowest in the railroad industry. Signalmen must maintain complicated signal equipment under all kinds of dangerous conditions but draw pay of only $3.78 to $3.81 an hour.

The Signalmen set a Mar. 5 strike date when their negotiations bogged down. Pres. Nixon delayed a strike for at least 60 days by appointing a board to make recommendations.

Wages Top List:

CWA Drafts Goals In Bell Bargaining

By Tom Castor

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the CWA has placed "substantial wage increases" at the top of its negotiating priorities for 490,000 Bell System workers whose contracts begin expiring April 30.

"Our members are hurting," Beirne said. "In this year's negotiations, we must recoup the buying power lost through inflation since 1968 and secure some additional improvement beyond, in recognition of our members' work and increased productivity during the same period."

Beirne said that an immediate 25 percent increase could be justified after taking into account the financial condition of the utility industry, the "unprecedented increase in the cost of living" and wages paid electricians performing work similar to that of Bell craftsmen.

He said the union would not commit itself to more than a one-year contract unless cost-of-living protections are included in a longer agreement—which Beirne said he preferred.

Bell's parent company, American Telephone & Telegraph, which is a protected utility, had a return of 7.68 percent in 1970, the union noted. And workers have increased their productivity by 5.6 percent over the past decade.

Yet, the average wage for non-supervisory workers in the Bell System is $3.25 an hour, or $127.73 weekly for 39.2 hours of work.

Bell craftsmen—installers, cable splicers and exchange workers—are paid from $156 to $190 a week.

Telephone operators earn from $96.50 to only $115 a week.

Beirne announced the bargaining goals Mar. 16 after a two-day Washington conference of the union's 61-member, rank-and-file Bell System Bargaining Council.

He characterized the mood of the council as "very sober and very determined" and told newsmen that the outlook for negotiations is the "worst since 1946-47" when CWA members struck for six weeks across the nation.

The reasons for the tough outlook, Bierne said, are changes in the managerial structure of AT&T, the economic mood of the country and the Nixon economic game plan, specifically its suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Talks already are in progress in some locations and they directly affect telephone workers in 21 Bell System operating companies, the AT&T Long Lines Division, two Western Electric divisions (installation and sales), various Western Electric Manufacturing plants, and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Although no pattern-setting target has been picked, Beirne said Northwest, Michigan and Western Electric installation talks will be the crucial ones in the first round of negotiations.

Other contract proposals call for an increase in the pension formula from 1 percent to 1.5 percent and a cost-of-living adjustment in pension plans applying to both present and future retirees. All minimum pensions would be increased to $125 a month, according to the union proposal.

Under job reclassification, the union is seeking an upgrading of at least $10 weekly for central office technicians, field communications technicians and computer technicians as well as a $5 weekly upgrading for computer attendants and accounting or tape librarians and $20 weekly for business-service representatives.

The CWA proposes shortening all six-year progression schedules to four years and is introducing a "dual choice" concept under the present health plan to permit employes to elect group practice.

Can Strike Settlement Produces Major Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

cents per hour immediately depending on job classification, additional wage hikes of 12.5 to 20.9 cents an hour in each of the next two years, an unlimited cost-of-living escalator, and "significant" pension improvements.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, here for the final negotiating meeting, said he was pleased with "an excellent agreement" that is "responsive to the needs of our members in the can industry."

The cost-of-living clause, a major union goal, calls for a 1 cent pay increase for each four-tenths of a point rise in the federal Consumer Price Index during the second and third contract years.

The clause guarantees that, if living-cost increases during 1972 total less than 12.5 cents, a special supplement will make up the difference. This provision also applies to the third year so that, by the end of the third year, every employe will be receiving no less than 25 cents an hour more.

The companies agreed to increase the benefit factor in the pension plan from $6.50 to $8.50 per month times years of service, effective during the second contract year. In addition, all present retirees will receive a $15 monthly increase in benefits, effective immediately.

It was agreed also to raise Part B Medicare payments for retired employes to a maximum of $7 a month. The medical program for early retirees up to age 65 was changed from a $200 surgical schedule to the same fee schedule that applies to employes who are still active.

Other major pension improvements include an increase in the special supplement for early retirees from $100 a month to $130. Workers affected by a long layoff, plant shutdown or disability will receive it until they become eligible for full social security benefits.

Employes aged 50 or above may under the new contract apply for early retirement benefits in case of job loss if their age and years of service total 70. They may retire at any age under the same formula if the "magic number index" totals 75.

Another pension change provides vesting of pension rights after 15 years of service regardless of age.

Other improvements were made in the major medical program, effective Feb. 15, 1973, and in the job classification manual. An additional paid holiday raises the total to 10.

The companies agreed to add 4 cents an hour to their payments into the Job and Income Security Fund to finance higher supplemental unemployment benefits and sickness-accident payments.

Prevailing Wages Stay:

States Buck Nixon On Davis-Bacon Act

A growing number of state administrations—both Republican and Democratic—are opposing the Nixon Administration's attempt to have them suspend their prevailing wage laws, or "little Davis-Bacon acts."

On Feb. 23, Pres. Nixon suspended the federal Davis-Bacon law, which requires that prevailing local wages be paid on all federal construction projects. He simultaneously asked the states to take similar action.

And Labor Dept. Solicitor Peter Nash wrote to state governments, telling them the Nixon suspension pre-empts all state prevailing wage laws as they apply to federally assisted state construction.

But last week, as spokesman for New York state's Republican Administration reiterated that state's position that "on publicly funded construction project, financially assisted by the federal government, state law requiring prevailing wages remains in effect as mandated by the state legislature."

Pennsylvania has made a similar ruling, prompting the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades Dept. to advise its affiliates to "get similar rulings if you have a state or municipal prevailing wage law."

Massachusetts and Ohio, states with heavy concentrations of both population and industry, have declared that they would not, or could not, end supports for construction industry wages.

"I could not suspend it by executive order, and even if I could, I would not," said Ohio's Democratic Gov. John J. Gilligan.

"If wage and price controls for everyone in the box were involved —if we go to full wartime controls —this is something else," said Gilligan.

"But to single out one group is not a solution."

Gilligan told a National Press Club audience in Washington that Nixon's suspension of the law was "more of a stunt" than a real effort to deal with inflation. It was a "misdirected and ineffective move," he said.

He said there have been a dozen or more state construction contracts awarded in Ohio since Nixon's action and that every one of them went to firms on the basis of their compliance with the state's prevailing wage law.

"We are not going to suspend our law," said Gilligan, "because to do so would throw us into chaos."

In Pennsylvania, Gov. Milton Shapp, through a statement issued by the Dept. of Labor & Industry, said the state's Prevailing Wage Act applies to "all public works" where the estimated cost is in excess of $25,000.

Nixon's action will have no effect on the law's operation, he said.

Governors Gilligan and Shapp both are Democrats, but Gov. Russell W. Peterson of Delaware is a Republican as is New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In Delaware, an effort to repeal the prevailing wage law was opposed by Gov. Peterson, and killed when more than 2,000 construction workers descended on the state capital in buses, appealing for continuation of the law.

Of the few states announcing they would go along with the President, several have let it be known they are doing so only under the threat of losing funds for federally assisted construction projects.

Idaho was one such state, and Wyoming said it would comply with the White House's wishes only on federally assisted projects and would continue to require prevailing wage rates on purely state-supported projects.

The administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Workplace Standards Administration, Robert D. Moran, urged federal contracting agencies recently to take the "appropriate steps" insuring compliance with the Nixon Administration's request.

He also said "it should be understood" that no federal assistance would go to construction projects where wages were supported in resistance to the President's action.

But when Moran was pressed by newsmen as to whether this was a hard-and-fast rule, he replied, "I'm not in a position to answer at this point. We will react to cases as they come up."

GE Ordered to Reveal Data from Wage Survey

An employer must furnish correlated wage survey information to a union when the company relies on such surveys in collective bargaining, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

This was the substance of a ruling involving such a request by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which had asked the management of three General Electric plants for "correlated" wage information—that is, specific rates in specific plants supplying data for the General Electric survey.

Management refused on the grounds that the information was obtained from other employers under pledge that it would be kept confidential.

But the labor board rejected the assertion that disclosure of the information would "inhibit future collection of such data and deprive employers generally of access to accurate information concerning local wage standards."

The NLRB said its order applied only to such information as the company might have. In other words, if management does not have in its possession a correlated wage survey, it would not be obligated to furnish it to a union.

Observers saw an unstated suggestion here that a firm might hire some organization outside the company to make the survey, leaving the sources protected.

Board members also make it clear that their order does not apply to "all factual situations," basing the limitation on the fact that a company, General Electric, had conducted the survey, and "demonstrated without question its own reliance on the data."

"Well-established" precedents under Taft-Hartley, the board said, require an employer to supply a union with information necessary for the union to fulfill its function of representing employes.

The three cases ruled upon by the NLRB involve GE plants at Rome, Ga.; Dover, O., and Seattle, Wash.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES in the Service Employes will make Pres. David Sullivan, right, president-emeritus on May 26. First Vice Pres. George Hardy, center, will become president, with Executive Sec. Thomas R. Donahue taking Hardy's post. Sullivan is an AFL-CIO vice president.

58,000 Join Public Unions In AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

unions welcomed the affiliating employes and said their active membership would "immensely strengthen" the organizations involved.

The Los Angeles vote followed a recommendation to affiliate by the LACEA directors. LACEA General Manager Vic Hochee called the board recommendation and resulting approval a "landmark" for public workers in California.

SEIU Pres. David Sullivan said the new group has been chartered as LACEA Local 660 of the SEIU. George Hardy, SEIU vice president and president-designate, worked closely with the association over a two-year period leading up to the affiliation.

The merger, Hardy said, is a "major step toward providing frustrated public employes in California with real hope that their legitimate needs will soon be met."

The other vote to merge brought together two formerly unaffiliated groups that had for many years been considered the strongest public employe organizations in Hawaii.

After merger terms had been worked out, SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf told a Honolulu press conference that he was inviting all of Hawaii's 40,000 public employes to membership in SCME.

Under the affiliation pact, each formerly independent organization will retain its autonomy within SCME as a local union. All new employes of state and local governments in blue-collar classifications will be required to join the UPW local and, generally speaking, all white-collar workers in public employment will join the HGEA, under existing contracts.

Both HGEA and UPW studied the question of affiliation since passage by the Hawaiian legislature last year of a collective bargaining law for public workers.

Moratorium Called In Lettuce Boycott

A 30-day moratorium on the lettuce boycott was announced March 17 by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in Salinas, Calif.

UFWOC said the moratorium was part of a program to work out a permanent settlement in the West Coast dispute.

David Sullivan Retiring, Hardy Will Head SEIU

David Sullivan, president of the 435,000-member Service Employes since 1960, announced his resignation effective May 26. Sullivan said he wants to devote more time to a number of personal projects involving "the continuing struggle for social justice."

George Hardy, who took office as first vice president the same year that Sullivan assumed the union's top job, will succeed Sullivan as president. Hardy's post will be taken by Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the union since January 1969 and assistant Secretary of Labor for the two years before that.

Sullivan was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1904. He attended school there and came to the United States in 1925.

He took a job as an elevator operator and joined SEIU Local 32-B in New York City. Sullivan played an active role in helping the union organize and rose in the ranks from shop steward to local union business agent.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of 32-B in 1938 and president in 1941. The local union meanwhile became one of the largest in the nation with more than 42,000 members, and Sullivan became president of the international union.

During Sullivan's incumbency, SEIU experienced a 70 percent increase in membership in the U.S. and Canada. It represents public employes, hospital and nursing home employes, and private building maintenance and custodial workers.

The union named Sullivan president emeritus in recognition of his leadership role. He serves also as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, chairman of the labor advisory committee of the Office of Economic Opportunity, member of the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, and vice chairman of the Senior Citizens Golden Ring Council.

While Sullivan was serving as president of Local 32-B, the union's largest, Hardy headed its second largest, Los Angeles Local 399.

Hardy was born in 1911 in North Vancouver, B.C. His father, Charles, was first organizer of an SEIU local in California and a vice president of the international union until he died in 1948.

Hardy went to school in San Francisco, worked as a laborer in a coal yard and as a radio operator on deep sea ships until the depression of 1929-32.

He joined Theater Janitors Local 9, the oldest SEIU local union in the state, in 1932. From that time on he witnessed and participated in the growth of the Service Employes from a total membership of 386 in the state to some 120,000.

Hardy helped organize Local 87 in San Francisco, Local 399 in Los Angeles, and virtually every other local of his union in California. He helped form the first state council of SEIU unions in 1936, and has been its secretary-treasurer since 1937.

Hardy earned three battle stars for service with the U.S. Army in the Battle of the Bulge and other engagements. After the war he was named to head SEIU's organizing program in southern California.

A long-time Democrat, he was a delegate to the 1960 and 1968 national conventions and still serves on the California State Democratic Central Committee.

An international union representative from 1946 to 1948, Hardy was elected an international vice president in 1948 and first vice president in 1960.

Donahue joined the staff of Local 32-B in 1949 and served as head of the publicity and contract departments for seven years. Following three years in Paris with the Free Europe Committee, he returned as executive assistant to Sullivan in 1960, and later became SEIU executive secretary. In 1956 he received a bachelor of laws degree from Fordham University.

ILO Survey Cites Rising Joblessness

Unemployment increased in nearly half of the world's industrialized nations during 1970 but the jobless rate was generally below 3 percent of the total labor force, the International Labor Organization reports.

The jobless rate exceeded 5 percent only in the United States, Canada, Yugoslavia and Ireland, according to data in the ILO's 1970 Year Book of Labor Statistics.

Consumer prices also rose through most of the year, with the rate exceeding 5 percent in almost half of the countries for which data were available. Real wages, however, rose for workers in 24 of the 27 countries surveyed by the ILO. The United States was one of the three countries where consumer price increases eroded wage increases to result in a decline in purchasing power for workers from 1969 levels.

Looking to 1972

THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES unions have been a major factor in the development of the American trade union movement and they have been a major factor in protecting the interests of all American workers in war and in peace.

So it is somewhat odd to see today that the construction workers are the target of a vicious campaign of misrepresentation on the part of some people who, in an effort to distract attention from their own failures, are holding construction workers responsible for all of the nation's troubles.

January 1969, when Pres. Nixon was inaugurated, was the 95th month, according to official records, of continuing economic expansion in this country. This long period of economic growth got under way in March of 1961 and was still continuing eight years later.

By January 1969, the number of unemployed in this country was down to 2.7 million or 3.4 percent of the labor force. This was still not a perfect record but it was the lowest unemployment rate in 16 years.

Then came a new Administration with new ideas—the so-called Nixon "game plan," the brain child of Dr. Arthur Burns, an extraordinary economist, an egghead of unusual brilliance, who for eight years had been the most severe critic of the economic policies of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. With the election of Nixon, his big moment had come.

Well, the plan, as put forth by Dr. Burns and Pres. Nixon, was to slow down the economy, to restrict the money supply, to tighten up on credit, to curb inflation, to bring down prices. And this was going to be done without increasing unemployment. And let me repeat that again—without increasing unemployment.

The Nixon-Burns "game plan" for the country's economy, after two years, was a miserable and complete failure.

NOW WE HAVE a "new game plan." We are going to psych the economy toward prosperity by the middle of 1972. Well, of course, 1972 is important. That is when we elect a new President.

And we are presented now with what can be called mini-expansion measures, pie-in-the-sky revenue sharing plus a barrage of optimistic rhetoric.

And what about the architect of this prolonged recession with its increasing unemployment, combined with the steady rise in living costs? What does Dr. Burns have to say now from his new ivory tower as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board?

He has new ideas for the future. He knows how he can solve our problems and he has found a very convenient whipping boy in the process. And who would the whipping boy be? Surely you can guess. Organized labor, the favorite whipping boy for kept eggheads of big business from time to time over the years.

So, we are going to be the target and this is not new. Organized labor has been the whipping boy before. We have been around quite a few years. We have been shot at before. And I am sure we will survive and continue to do our job long after our critics have been gone and forgotten.

And we, too, look forward to 1972. And we realize that it is an election year. And we realize it is an opportunity presented to us to make the political arm of the AFL-CIO, COPE, much more effective than it ever was before.

And in November of 1972, we will answer Dr. Burns and those who feel that the nation's future lies in a crackdown on labor.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a dinner in New York City Mar. 12, 1971, honoring Pres.-Emeritus Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers.

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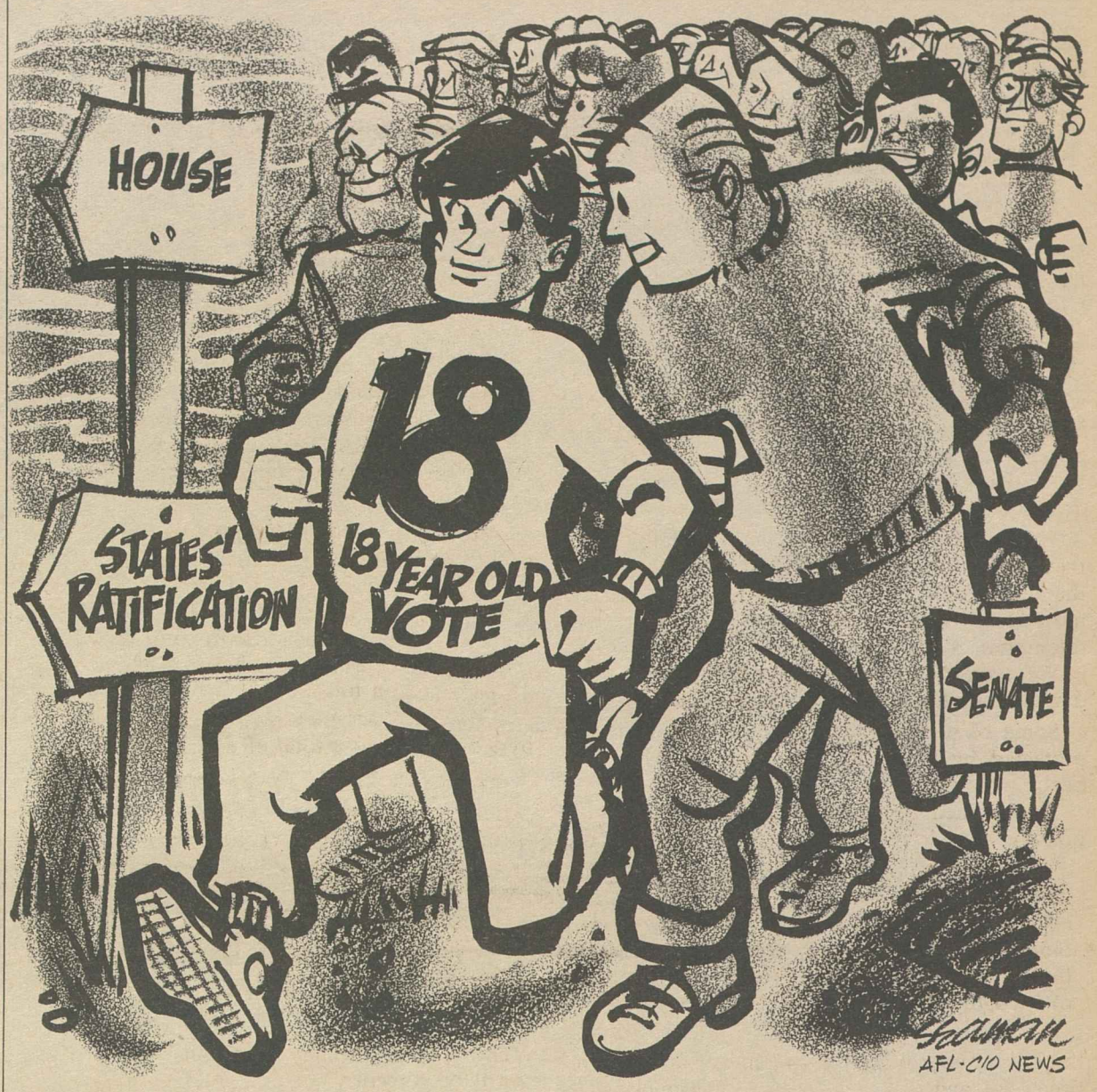


A Word Edgewise:

Plight of Jews Underscores Reality of Vast Soviet Prison

By John P. Roche

ALL OVER the United States the Communists and other extremists of the left are busy trying to "Free Angela Davis!" Indeed, Eldridge Cleaver, the Panther who is currently in Algiers, is upset about the campaign: he thinks it is a clever diversion designed to distract attention from the "Free Bobby Seale!" operation.

The presumption of innocence in American criminal law reaches all the way from Angela Davis to Tony Boyle of the United Mine Workers. In every case we have to see what a jury thinks about the evidence when the trial is over. Given Miss Davis's predilection for travel, it seems eminently sensible to hold her without bail to make sure there will be a trial.

My concern is not Angela Davis, but a young woman 27 years of age who was recently sentenced to forced labor by a Soviet tribunal in Leningrad. The evidence indicates that she was in fact guilty of participating in an ineffectual conspiracy to hijack a plane to escape from Russia, a conspiracy that literally never got off the ground.

However, her basic offense, like that of her 10 co-conspirators, was that she is a Jew who wants to emigrate to Israel. Her final statement to the court, which appeared in the February issue of Midstream, was one of the most moving indictments of totalitarianism that I have ever read.

"I think," she said, "that Soviet law should not regard a person's intention to live in another country as treason, and I am convinced that, according to law, those who illegally trample on our rights to live where we please should be brought to trial." Then, particularly when you realize that she was speaking before the court (no jury) had retired to consider its verdict, came an incredibly courageous credo.

"We will never abandon the dream of being united with our ancient homeland. Some of us didn't believe this venture would succeed . . . we had already noticed that we were being trailed. But obviously we couldn't go back. . . . Go back to the past, to regret, and provisional living from suitcases.

"Our dream to live in Israel was incomparable (sic) to the fear of the suffering that could be caused us. Our departure would have harmed no one. I wanted to live with my family there and to work. I wouldn't have become involved in politics. All my interest in politics consisted of the simple wish to leave (the Soviet Union)."

Then, like a trumpet, echoing down the centuries, came her final affirmation: "Even now I don't doubt for a minute that some time I will leave anyway and will live in Israel. I will never abandon this dream sanctified by two thousand years of hope. Next year in Jerusalem! And now I repeat: If I forget Thee, oh Jerusalem, may my right arm wither."

SHE WILL NOT BE in Jerusalem next year; she was sentenced to a long term at forced labor. But her statement highlights the appalling reality of the Soviet regime as a vast prison. Not just for Jews, of course; other minority groups have been savagely repressed, but have no Zion, no dream of Jerusalem.

In fact, one could argue that Soviet anti-Semitism today arises in large part from the symbolic role of the Jews as the spearhead of resistance to the brutal nationalities policy, to what is known as "Great Russian chauvinism."

As readers of this column know, I have consistently opposed conspiracy trials in the United States from the first application of the Smith Act to a group of Minneapolis Trotskyites to the most recent litigation against anti-war militants in Boston and Chicago.

Perhaps Dr. Benjamin Spock, Abbie Hoffman, Rennie Davis, Jerry Rubin and the others whose rights I have defended will sign on as charter members of my committee to "Free Silva Zalmanson!" I await their response.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Full Coverage Plan Needed:

Fear of Medical Costs Mars Nation's Health Care Record

The following is excerpted from an address by Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, to a conference on National Health Insurance held by the California AFL-CIO in San Francisco.

WE PRIDE OURSELVES with being able to put a man on the moon. We pride ourselves with being the nation with the highest per capita income in the world. We pride ourselves on a great many visible accomplishments. We like to show the world that "here's something we can do that none of the rest of you can."

Well, if a lot of people aren't laughing at us, they ought to be. When it comes to the matter of the health care of our citizens, a matter of the most basic of human concerns, we're a second-rate nation.

We have a population in which many of us don't know what real health security is.

Some of us think we've got it—because we're protected by hospitalization—because there is a health and welfare plan in our contract.

Then, when we go to the doctor, to the hospital, to a nursing home, we find out the rude truth.

Hospitalization, on the average, covers only three-fourths of the bill, and that's on the average. The rest of the money comes out of the family budget. All too often, an individual can find himself faced with financial ruin because of a lengthy illness over which he has no control.

This is not a problem that's peculiar merely to the lower income ranges. Estimates are that between 60 and 90 percent of all personal bankruptcy cases are due to the high cost of medical care.

We live with the fear of the cost of medical care—not with the assurance that what we are paying will protect us. We live with the fear of:

"What will it cost me? Can I afford it? What's it going to do to the money I've been setting aside for the education of my children? What's it going to do to my savings?"

We use the word crisis so often that it tends to lose meaning. But the fear of going to a doctor, the fear of going to a hospital, the fear of any kind of medical treatment—because of what it might cost—that's the real crisis.

And no one in this country should have to live with that fear.

We are well aware that the costs of groceries are a sharply rising element in the family budget. But you have to eat, so you buy.

But the tragic fact is that the American public does not "buy" the kind of medical care it ought to have—the prevention of sickness as well as the treatment of sickness—that it ought to have.

What's at fault is not the doctors, or the hospitals, or the other medical institutions in this country.

What's at fault is our present "nonsystem" of health care we now have in America.

Doctors and health facilities are at the wrong places for the most efficient and effective care of the whole population. There are 150 counties in this nation who do not have a single doctor—and another 150 who have only one. There are only about one-ninth as many specialists and hospital-based doctors per 100 beds in rural regions as compared with metropolitan areas.

Health care spending in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 increased by 12.2 percent to a total of $67.2 billion—an increase of $7 billion over the previous year. To give this some meaning, the federal government spent $27 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 for health care.

Spending for health care now represents 7 percent of the entire gross national product. In 1960 it was 5.4 percent.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970, spending on hospital care increased at a greater rate than any other element of health care; it rose by 15 percent to a total of $25.6 billion.

Physicians' services in the same period rose by 9.5 percent to a total of $12.9 billion.

THE AVERAGE PER-PERSON health expenditure during those 12 months rose by $33 to a total of $324 a year. If you've got a wife and three children, multiply that one and see what it does to the family budget.

Those are just the figures for the latest year. Take a look at what's happened over the last 10 years.

In that period, the cost of living rose about 25 percent. But, hospital daily service charges rocketed 150 percent. Physicians' fees increased nearly 50 percent.

The figures of the American Hospital Association show that the daily expense of community hospitals went up by 59 percent from 1963 to 1968, while the average annual salaries of employes in these hospitals rose by 35 percent.

Someone is making good money out of health care—but it sure isn't the hospital workers.

Something has to be done about all of this. Something has to be done to put the lid on soaring costs of going to a doctor, or a hospital, or a nursing home—or, for that matter, receiving any kind of medical care.

We just can't go on living with this crisis.

The answer is simple—so simple we haven't been able to see it.

We can do it by spreading the cost of medical care over the federal government, employers, and individuals; by establishing an annual budget for our health care costs on a national basis, by providing financial incentives through that budget system for doctors, hospitals and institutions to do that which they can do best—take care of the health of people.

This is what National Health Security is all about. It insures health, and it insures security. It seeks to make out of our present poor distribution of health services a logical system to reach all Americans, to give them the effective and efficient health care of which we are capable as a nation.

Incentives and Controls Missing:

Nixon's Health Insurance Plan Scored as Unworkable Puzzle

THE HEALTH CARE plan proposed by the Administration is like a "jigsaw puzzle" that can't be put together "because so many pieces have been swept under the rug," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared.

Seidman stressed that Pres. Nixon's plan provides neither the incentives nor controls needed to encourage a better organized and more efficient medical care delivery system and to hold down costs. The result, he said, would be a "big bite" out of the "ordinary family's income," while the system would fall short of providing the kind of comprehensive, quality care that Americans need.

Seidman called for passage of the National Health Security bill now pending before both the Senate and the House, which "would cover a larger percentage of the costs of medical care than any other proposal that has been made" and protect all Americans, regardless of the nature of their employment.

Seidman appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Pointing out that the Administration's plan would deny coverage to part-time employes, domestic workers and agricultural workers, Seidman warned that there would be a very real danger that a great many "low-income people . . . who have a desperate need for medical care" would be left unprotected.

Seidman said that the National Health Security bill, which has bipartisan sponsorship in Congress and is the "number-one legislative objective of the AFL-CIO," stands a good chance of enactment in the current Congress. He predicted, "if the Congress does not respond to the needs of the American people for across-the-board, quality medical care," it will be "the most important issue" in the 1972 election campaign.

By Press Associates, Inc.

LAST OCTOBER Pres. Nixon vetoed a bill that would have both lowered and equalized television and radio campaign expenditures. In his veto message, the President declared that he was rejecting the measure because it "plugs only one hole in the sieve." He contended that the bill did not cover other media such as published advertising and direct mail.

Since both television and radio are the real reasons that campaign costs have zoomed in recent years, many found it impossible to accept the President's explanation for his veto.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, for example, charged that "Mr. Nixon and his political advisers turned thumbs down for only one reason. This law would have stopped the Republican Party's campaign to saturate the public airwaves with paid spot commercials."

There are some convincing statistics involved. The GOP is currently comfortably in the black while the Democratic Party is between $8 million and $9 million in debt.

According to figures compiled by the Federal Communications Commission, in the 1968 campaign Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew spent $12,697,953 in contrast to the $6,143,953 spent by Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie. Other comparisons have been offered which show an even wider gap.

The move to override the veto—requiring a two-thirds margin—lost by four votes with 58 in favor and 34 opposed.

However, before the vote Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania promised that he would come up with a "comprehensive election reform bill" early in 1971 that would meet the President's objections.

Scott did fulfill his pledge; he introduced a measure, the Federal Election Reform Act of 1971, on Feb. 25. It has four parts: financial reporting and disclosure; tax incentives for small political contributions; political broadcasting and advertising, and reduced rates for political mail.

Any meaningful reform must do two things: 1) reduce the costs of political campaigning, and 2) provide effective and full public disclosure of the sources of the contributions, since knowing who gave the money and who got it is vital.

The Scott bill goes a long way toward meeting the latter goal but serious questions are being raised over whether the bill would reduce the cost of campaigning, particularly radio and TV spending.

As Scott himself admitted, "it is important to note, at the outset, that this reform approach does not include any spending limitations on the candidate."

IN THE HOUSE, a bipartisan bill with 63 co-sponsors has been introduced by GOP Conference Chairman John Anderson (R-Ill.) and Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.). It provides for spending limitations of 30 cents, 25 cents and 20 cents per registered voter in campaigns for the House, Senate and the presidency, respectively.

The limits apply to total spending for broadcast and print media, billboards, postage and telephones. It also includes provisions pertaining to contributions and expense reporting, government-paid television time for candidates and tax credits.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is proposing another reform plan which, while meeting some of Nixon's objections to the 1970 bill, would set a 7 cents per voter limitation on broadcasting.

The Senate Commerce subcommittee on communications has been holding hearings on three bills that would revise federal election laws, lower the costs of political campaigns and afford reduced rates for broadcast time to candidates for public office.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) is chairman of the subcommittee and he was also the principal author of last year's vetoed broadcast spending bill.

"The legislation before the subcommittee is in no sense of the word partisan or the concern of a special group," Pastore said in opening the hearings. "It is in response, in the purest democratic sense, to the will of the people, who want something done to correct a situation that threatens the integrity of their electoral process."

HEALTH CARE legislation coming from the White House was described by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, as an unworkable jigsaw puzzle because "so many pieces have been swept under the rug." Seidman was questioned on Labor News Conference by Jerome Brazda of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star.

KEYNOTE to a three-day conference of Boilermakers legislative, education, action program (LEAP) is given by AFL-CIO COPE Director Alexander Barkan. Seated at right are Boilermakers Pres. Harold J. Buoy and Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton; at left is the union's research director, William Kuhl.

Senate Unit Okays Plan For Public Service Jobs

The Senate Labor Committee voted a bipartisan 15-2 endorsement of a public service jobs program that has been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and actively opposed by the Nixon Administration.

It sent to the Senate floor a bill authorizing up to $1.75 billion over a two-year period to provide useful jobs for the unemployed.

Unless the unemployment rate dropped below 4.5 percent—it has been hovering close to the 6 percent level for some months—the federal government would pay 90 percent of the payroll costs for hiring additional workers in the public service sector of the economy.

The federal grants would go to city, county and state governments and to non-profit public service organizations. It would cover employment in such fields as environmental quality, health care, public safety, education, transportation, recreation, park and street maintenance, pollution control, housing, conservation and community improvement.

Workers hired would be paid the prevailing rate for similar public jobs or the minimum wage, whichever is higher.

Under the bill, sponsored by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and co-sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and 32 other senators, up to $750 million would be available during the first year and up to $1 billion the second year, depending on the level of unemployment.

The program would be keyed to upward mobility of the newly hired workers, either to permanent career jobs in the public service field or to private employment.

Pres. Nixon vetoed a public service manpower bill last year, scoffing at it as creating "WPA-type jobs."

As the Senate committee was voting its approval of the bill, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson was testifying before a House Labor subcommittee in an effort to head off approval of similar legislation.

Hodgson spoke up for the Administration's new Manpower Revenue Sharing bill—which was introduced just a day before his testimony.

In essence, it would turn over manpower training funds to the states and cities which would be able, if they wished, to discontinue existing programs and shift part of the money into short-term "transitional" public employment with no minimum wage requirement.

The Administration, he said, would have to oppose the pending public service job bills.

Subcommittee Chairman Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) retorted sharply, "It seems every time this committee takes up a bill, there is a threat of a veto. I resent such threats."

Daniels indicated that his panel will act shortly on a public service jobs bill—before considering the Administration's manpower proposals.

Chemical Union Settles Sterling Strike, Boycott

Akron, O.—The Chemical Workers reached agreement with Sterling Drug Co. on new contracts for 2,000 members who went on strike June 8 at company plants in Cincinnati, O., and Rensselaer, N.Y.

The agreements were ratified and the strike ended, ICWU Pres. Thomas E. Boyle announced. At the same time the union called off its widespread boycott against Sterling products.

Expressing gratitude for the assistance of the AFL-CIO in the boycott, Boyle asked Federation Pres. George Meany to notify all affiliates of the boycott termination.

Rensselaer Local 61 reached agreement in February on a 3-year pact providing wage increases totaling 94 cents an hour. When Local 342, Cincinnati, won a similar settlement the strike and boycott were called off.

The pacts also contain inequity adjustments of 10 cents an hour, Good Friday as an additional paid holiday, a modified union security clause, and improvements in vacations, shift bonuses, seniority and overtime clauses.

Pilots Name Fergus As Education Director

The Air Line Pilots named James V. Fergus as director of education. Fergus joined ALPA in 1967 as supervisor of membership services, then became director and later assistant to the general manager.

Fergus is a Chicago native. He holds a bachelor of arts degree from St. Mary's Seminary, Perryville, Mo., and a master of liberal arts degree from De Paul University, Chicago.

IAM-UAW Pact Revived After 2-Year Lapse

Detroit—The Machinists and the Auto Workers announced that they have reactivated their old mutual assistance pact in an effort to build labor solidarity and insure maximum strength at the bargaining table. Mutual aid was the keystone of the two unions' bargaining strategy in the aerospace industry for 15 years.

The new pact was signed here by IAM Pres. Floyd Smith and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

The agreement had been ratified by the IAM executive council and the UAW executive board. It provides for mutual assistance in organizing and in negotiating. Its terms require regular meetings between committees of the two unions; the two union presidents are required to attend at least one of these meetings each year.

Unlike the earlier agreement which was abrogated by the UAW after it left the AFL-CIO in 1968, the new pact provides for arbitration of any differences between the two unions. The arbitrator is empowered to assess damages against either organization if it violates the accord.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE agreement is reactivated by the Machinists and the Auto Workers to insure bargaining strength of both unions in the aerospace industry. The new pact was signed by IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith, left, and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock in Detroit. An earlier agreement between the two unions was suspended in 1968 when the UAW left the AFL-CIO.

Biemiller Warns:

Major Fight Shaping On Health Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

head on. We are going to be taking on some of our oldest sparring partners—the American Medical Association, the insurance companies. . . ." He included the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers on the list. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Kennedy called on the unionists to join him in his goal of enacting comprehensive national health insurance "before the Congress adjourns for the 1972 elections." Biemiller predicted passage, if not at this session, then the next.

Dr. Edward Rosinski, executive chancellor of the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, called national health insurance not only necessary, but "inevitable."

The Nixon Administration had contributed an unwitting assist in these goals, Biemiller noted. Pres. Nixon's recognition of the nation's "massive health crisis" led the AMA and the insurance companies to give up opposition to the use of federal money to solve the crisis, he observed.

Disorganization of the health care system is widely and increasingly recognized, he said, and allies are springing up in unexpected places. He pointed to the interest of the American Nurses Association and the recent endorsement of National Health Security by the American Osteopathic Association. Biemiller added:

"There is a new and rising breed of doctors. The AMA just isn't their voice. Even many of those who have gone along with AMA policies in the past are now questioning and rejecting them."

Biemiller called on unionists to reach out to community groups of every kind, professional as well as non-professional. Where speaking invitations aren't forthcoming, generate them, he urged.

"We've got to be prepared to go anywhere and talk to anyone who'll listen."

Kennedy underscored the urgency. Health care, he said, "is the fastest growing failing business in the nation—a $70 billion industry that fails to meet the urgent needs of our people."

He cited these major factors in the nation's health crisis:

- "There is not a person in the nation who has not felt the burden of rising (health care) costs."
- Acute and worsening shortage of all kinds of health personnel.
- "The archaic and inadequate methods by which we provide health care for our people. Too often, the system is an obstacle course for the consumer, not a path to better health."
- "For millions of our citizens, the quality of care is so poor that they may easily find themselves worse off because of their contact with the system."
- "The system has operated in the interests of the providers—the doctors, hospitals, and their agents. The health consumer has been ignored."

The National Health Security program embodied in his bill, he said, is designed to overcome the crisis. "The goal of the bill is to bring health security to all Americans."

Corman summed up the Nixon Administration efforts to meet the crisis: "I don't know how Nixon's proposal would meet the need for more doctors, but it will surely produce a generous supply of happy, healthy insurance companies."

He declared that the National Health Security program "will work," but "Nixon's proposal won't."

He pointed out that Nixon's plan would funnel millions of health care dollars through insurance companies, requiring every employer to do business with them. Costs would skyrocket, he predicted, and the beneficiary would be faced with endless "deductibles" and "co-insurance."

Donald Vial, chairman of the University of California Center for Labor Research, Berkeley, summed up the major "frustrations" resulting from the present health and welfare structure—frustrations, he said, the health security program is intended to meet:

- Coordinating health and welfare purchasing power to achieve control over cost and quality of health care and to reform the delivery system hasn't worked. Experience rating—"the worst health plague of our time"—has divided labor into good and bad risks according to bargaining units and destroyed incentives for better health care.
- Lopsided benefits, geared to hospitalization, have hooked the health and welfare plans into a cost escalator. They have limited or barred outpatient care, promoted over-use of expensive and unnecessary hospitalization.
- Plans have generally failed to cover total health care bills, perpetuated expensive forms of service, wasted scarce resources, discouraged preventive medicine.

Richard Liebas, research director for the Bay Area District Council of Service Employes, saw a National Health Security program as largely replacing present functions of the health and welfare plans. He also saw in such a program a challenge to union officials to extend the horizons of collective bargaining still farther.

The challenge, Liebas said, lies in eliminating the necessity to be concerned with costs of bargaining continually for the pennies to meet the soaring cost of health care at the expense of other benefits or higher earnings. As NHI supplants health and welfare coverage, he suggested, trustees and unions can move beyond into other areas of benefit to workers.

Nixon-Burns 'Game Plan' Scored:

Meany Hits Labor Critics, Sees Move to Hide Failures

(Continued from Page 1)
the community of which they are a part."

Meany cited the many years during which the building trades had been "a major factor in developing American trade unions and in protecting the interest of American workers in war and peace."

"So it seems somewhat odd today to see construction workers as the target of a vicious campaign of misrepresentation by some people," he said, "people who hold the construction workers responsible for all the nation's troubles—some Administration politicians, some eggheads and some spokesmen of the new left."

He said there is "no question this country is in trouble" and cited high unemployment, the steady deterioration of major cities into "great American slums" and added that "there is no question where the blame rests"—the economic "game-plan" of the Nixon Administration, the "brainchild of Dr. Arthur Burns," former chief Administration economist and now head of the Federal Reserve Board.

When the new Administration took office, Meany recalled, the nation was in the 95th month of continuous economic expansion that had begun in March 1961, and unemployment was down to 2.7 million or 3.4 percent, the lowest rate in 16 years.

"Then came the new Administration with new ideas . . . the plan put forth by Dr. Burns and Pres. Nixon was to slow down the economy, restrict the money supply, curb inflation, bring down prices, and this was all to be done without increasing unemployment. Pres. Nixon in a letter to me in February 1969 said the plan would be put into effect without causing more unemployment."

Instead, Meany noted, workers out of jobs rose by leaps and bounds, housing starts declined sharply, interest rates soared to their highest point in 100 years, industrial production began falling off as early as August 1969.

"It took the Nixon Administration policy only a few months to turn the economy around to where we were in a general recession," he said, adding that the "Nixon-Burns game plan for the country's economy after two years was a miserable and complete failure."

Meany commented that if Burns had "turned in this kind of record for private industry, he would have been fired. If it had happened in Russia, he'd have been sent to Siberia. But since he did it in the Nixon Administration, he is kicked upstairs."

He said the Administration now had "a new game plan, including pie-in-the-sky revenue sharing plus a barrage of optimistic oratory."

And Burns, he said, also has new ideas for the future that include "a new whipping boy—and you can guess who it is—organized labor."

Meany cited a Burns speech in California in January in which he called for repeal of the Davis-Bacon law, compulsory arbitration in major industry disputes, a cut in the federal minimum wage for some workers and a tax incentive—speedy write-offs of the cost of new equipment—for industry.

Referring to a recent appearance of Burns before a congressional committee, Meany said the economist had said the time had come to take away some of organized labor's powers and to stop aiding strikers, some of whom get food stamps and in some states unemployment insurance benefits.

"He wants to take us back to the last century, back to the 'starve-'em-out' method of labor relations," Meany declared.

He also singled out Burn's assertion that "our apprentice system is medieval, archaic, and should be done away with."

He said he could tell Burns that the building trades are not going to give up their standards for qualifying apprentices as journeymen in the various trades.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER for Edward F. Carlough, retired president of the Sheet Metal Workers, brings together Carlough, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Edward J. Carlough, right, who succeeded his father last October. The senior Carlough refused renomination at the union's convention in September after serving from 1951 to 1959 as secretary-treasurer and from the latter year to his retirement as president.

NLRB Reaffirms Stand On Retiree Bargaining

The National Labor Relations Board ruled for the third time in recent months that retirement benefits for already-retired employes are mandatory subjects of bargaining.

The board ordered the Westinghouse Electric Corp. to stop refusing to negotiate on such benefits with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the corporation's Pittsburgh, Pa., plant. If an agreement is reached, the terms must be put into writing and signed, the board ruled.

A three-member NLRB panel disagreed with a trial examiner that Westinghouse also violated the law when it put an increase in benefits for retirees into effect after advance notice but against IUE objections.

A section of the agreement gives management that right, members Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr., said. Chairman Edward B. Miller concurred, but dissented from the other finding. Miller said he agrees with an appeals court finding in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. case that retirees are not employes within the meaning of the law.

Westinghouse claimed it had no obligation to bargain over increased pension benefits for retirees, citing the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass case. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear arguments on the ruling and the AFL-CIO has filed a brief urging reversal of the decision.

Examiner Ivar Peterson, who took testimony in the case, reported that the IUE has for some years represented about 1,000 employes in 23 of the corporation's maintenance and repair plants.

Bargaining on a new contract began Sept. 17, 1969. Union proposals to increase benefits for retirees were discussed at three meetings, Peterson said. During these sessions company representatives "refused to engage in meaningful bargaining about retirees, claiming that (it) viewed them as no longer its employes."

In a third case, the NLRB ordered the Union Carbide Corp. to furnish IUE Local 749 with information on retirees at a plant in Fostoria, O. That ruling, too, is being appealed.

Laborers Urge Probe Of Service Contracting

The Laborers charged the federal government with undermining the economic security of nearly 2 million federal employes by encouraging service contractors on government work to ignore the collective bargaining agreements of their predecessors.

LIU Pres. Peter Fosco challenged the right of government officials to ignore union-negotiated wage increases in setting "prevailing rates" upon which contractors base their bids for work on federal installations.

The union has taken two steps designed to combat what Fosco called the perversion of the intent of the McNamara-O'Hara Public Service Contracts Act. It has urged Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) to hold hearings on the "misadministration" of the act by the Dept. of Labor and the General Accounting Office. O'Hara is one of the original authors of the law.

Fosco said the union is also preparing to appeal a recent National Labor Relations Board decision allowing a successor contractor—Emerald Maintenance, Inc.—to disregard an existing agreement setting wages of civilian employes at an Air Force base in Laredo, Tex.

Fosco charged that government policy has been changed "in defiance of the intent and spirit of the law, which is to protect employes . . . subject to unstable conditions because of the frequent changes" in contractors underbidding other contractors and refusing to observe existing agreements negotiated by their predecessors.

The purpose of the act, Fosco pointed out, is to guarantee that employes of contractors at federal workplaces will have wages and benefits on a par with those of workers performing similar jobs in private business.

In service contracts, the "prevailing rate" of pay usually is determined on the basis of the rates in contracts previously negotiated at the installation. But some government agencies now are encouraging contractors to ignore the existing rates when they take over a service contract before the collective bargaining agreement has run its full course, Fosco said.

Current policies are "tantamount to a permanent freeze on Wages," Fosco charged. If employers bidding on a one-year service contract "are free to disregard the second and third-year provisions" of the collective bargaining agreement, employe wages are "forever frozen at the first-year level."

Such employes would "never receive an increase," even if they went on strike, Fosco observed. He said forcing them into such a position is to "encourage labor turmoil, which benefits none of the parties involved."

In the Emerald Maintenance case, the firm underbid a previous contract holder and then refused to deal with the union representing Laredo AFB employes. An NLRB trial examiner ruled its conduct violated the law and NLRB doctrine, laid down a year earlier in the Burns Detective Agency case.

The board reversed in part the ruling of Examiner Thomas Ricci that the contractor was bound to observe the contract negotiated by the former employer. It ordered Emerald, however to recognize Laborers Local 1057 and to negotiate new contract terms with it.

The employer asked the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans to set aside that part of the order requiring it to bargain with the union. The Laborers will cross-petition the court to set aside the board's finding that Emerald need not observe the existing contract.

The case arose when Emerald, of Sandpoint, Ida., was low bidder on contracts for maintenance work at Laredo. The agreements negotiated by the preceding contract holders called for increases in wages and fringe benefits as of Apr. 1, 1970. But the Comptroller General ruled in 1969 that the prospective wage increase need not be included in the "prevailing wage" determination under the Service Contract Act.

The union notified all bidders of the coming change in wages, but Emerald bid on the basis of the rates then in existence. Emerald took over the work on Apr. 1, 1970, and using the same employes as the other contractors, "refused to have anything to do with the union," rejected the agreements then in effect and fixed employe benefits below the level provided for in the contract "as though there had never been a union or a contract," the examiner reported.

Study by Census Bureau Confirms Advantages of Union Membership

Union members in private industry earn, on the average, substantially more than workers who don't hold a union card.

The paycheck advantage of union membership, according to a Census Bureau report, is even greater among black workers. And, the report notes, the percentage of Negroes in unions is slightly larger than the union membership ratio for the entire workforce.

The figures are old—based on a survey of 1966 earnings in private industry. But they're the latest the Census Bureau has compiled and the report has just been published.

Some statistical highlights:

- Among all workers in private employment, 23.9 percent were union members in 1966—31.4 percent of the men and 12.9 percent of women.
- Among workers who had full-time jobs for at least 50 weeks during the year, the union ratio was 28.9 percent—33.5 percent of men and 17 percent of women workers.
- Among Negro workers, 25.4 percent of the total black workforce had union cards—35.3 percent of the men and 13.9 percent of the women.
- Among Negro full-time, year-'round workers, 33.9 percent belonged to unions—41.2 percent of the men and 19.6 percent of women.
- Among all workers, the median earnings of union members were 88 percent higher than the median earnings of workers who didn't belong to unions.
- Among black workers, the typical union member earned 270 percent more than did the non-union worker.
- Among workers employed 50 or more weeks fulltime, the union member typically earned 20 percent more than the non-union worker. For the Negro segment of this group, the black union member earned 68 percent more than his non-union counterpart.

Other data the Census Bureau reported included findings that 78 percent of union members in private employment in 1966 were men, predominantly in blue-collar jobs.

Relatively more union members worked fulltime at least 50 weeks a year—66 percent compared to 51 percent for the non-union group.

The 1966 survey estimated 15.4 million union members in the private sector—excluding members of public employe unions and Canadian members of U.S. unions.

All of the survey data were based on a census sampling of some 29,000 households throughout the nation. The Census Bureau said the chances are 68 out of 100 that any error woud not be more than seven-tenths of 1 percent and 95 out of 100 that its data would not be more than 1.7 percent off the mark.

Robert S. Fuchs Heads NLRB Northeast Region

Appointment of Robert S. Fuchs as director of the Boston region of the National Labor Relations Board was announced by the board. Fuchs, a career attorney, is 52. He succeeds Albert J. Hoban, resigned, in a region serving Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except Fairfield County.

$2-Billion Program:

Public Works Plan Endorsed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

two amendments suggested by Meany.

One would make federal agencies clearly eligible for public works construction funds. The other would earmark a portion of the $2 billion for loans to municipalities that are too financially strapped to put up their 20 percent of the cost of the projects.

The AFL-CIO statement recommended that all areas certified by the Labor Dept. as having "substantial" unemployment—generally 6 percent or higher—and those designated as redevelopment areas by the Commerce Dept. be eligible for the federal grants.

Meany strongly urged that the Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing wage laws apply to the public works program "to assure that work for the federal government is not based on exploitation of workers."

In testimony and during the question period, Meany sharply criticized Pres. Nixon's suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act. Before the last election, Meany noted, the President was entertaining leaders of the construction unions at the White House and "now he turns around and spanks the workers."

But the President, Meany commented, was silent about the construction costs that have gone up much faster than wages, including land costs and interest rates.

"We hope that this committee will again endorse the principle of prevailing wages and thus inform the President that it disapproves of his action," he said.

There is on hand, Meany noted, a backlog of thousands of needed public construction projects and improvements that have been stalled for lack of funds.

"Let us not permit these planned projects to be delayed for additional months and years," he urged. "Let us quickly take these plans off the shelves and put them into operation."

Such a program, he said, "would be a powerful weapon against the stagnation of the national economy. It would be an investment in America that would pay for itself in improved public facilities, additional jobs, increased family incomes and reduced unemployment insurance payments."

Meany was asked what assurance there would be that the Nixon Administration would allow the public works funds to be spent in view of its refusal to release funds Congress has already voted for model cities programs, pollution control and other programs.

He replied that he didn't see how Administration officials could continue to go around making speeches about revenue sharing if they withheld funds from this "very practical" form of aid to cities and states.

And when a Republican congressman suggested that it might be more useful to get existing appropriations released to cities and states, Meany replied emphatically "let's do both."

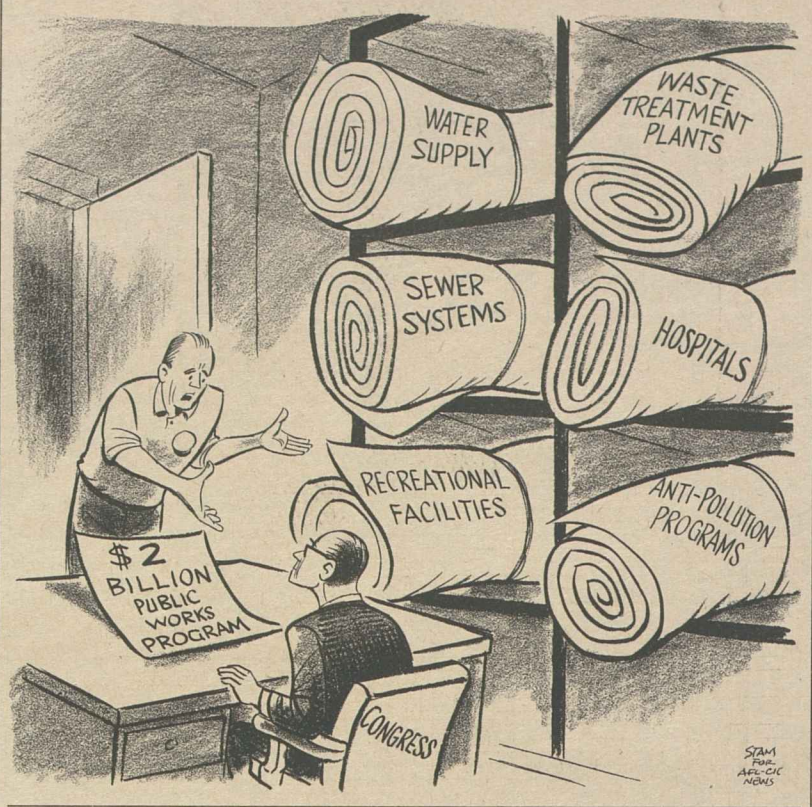
The need is urgent, Meany stressed. He told the committee he could find no sign that the national economy is turning "from recession and stagnation to a rapid upturn of sales, production and employment."

The basis for a prosperous economy, Meany said, is mass purchasing power. And until there is work at decent wages for people willing to work, he told the committee, the problems of the inner cities will never be solved.

With Meany at the witness table were AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger. Earlier, the committee heard a strong endorsement of the Blatnik bill from the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

Detroit Mayor Roman Gribbs, speaking for both groups, said America's municipalities have a critical shortage of funds for needed construction and at the same time face the problems resulting from high unemployment.

'Let's Get Them Off the Shelves!'



Extension of Aid Urged For Appalachia Region

The Appalachian Regional Development Act should be continued and expanded, a trade union leader testified from first-hand experience with its operation.

Miles Stanley, chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, told a House Public Works subcommittee that the program has clearly proved its value.

The Nixon Administration is trying to phase out the regional development program, but the Senate voted 77-3 to extend it an additional four years. The next move is up to the House.

Stanley told the subcommittee members that in the poverty-riddled Appalachian Mountain region "we have seen significant and measurable progress occur."

He stressed that "little or none of this progress would have been possible without the concentration of resources" authorized by Congress. And the "most important" of these, Stanley said, has been the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Stanley recited the detailed involvement of the region's labor movement in programs ranging from job training to education, housing and health.

"We know about the effect of these measures," he said, "not by casual observation, but by active involvement."

Labor has sponsored non-profit housing projects, placed some 9,000 workers in on-the-job training, recruited more than 13,000 into Job Corps programs, worked with hundreds in Neighborhood Youth Corps programs and screened more than 600 youths from West Virginia alone for entry into the privately-funded Seafarers' training program.

Thanks to the Appalachian regional program, Stanley noted, more than 230 vocational education schools have been established so that today's youth can meet tomorrow's manpower needs.

The fact that secondary school education so long was geared to pre-college students, Stanley suggested, was a major contributing factor to a high dropout rate and a correspondingly high unemployment rate.

He noted that the development program has made an important start in ending the isolation of mountain communities and making possible the flow of commerce necessary to create jobs.

The regional development concept has proved its worth, Stanley told the subcommittee. "We believe it should be continued as an effective method of solving the economic and social problems of regions similar to Appalachia."

Canada Hikes Wage Base to $1.75 an Hour

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian government has announced a boost in the federal minimum wage to $1.75 an hour effective July 1. It applies to about 530,000 workers in the transportation, communications, broadcasting and banking industries.

The federal minimum now is $1.65 an hour. Provincial minimums which apply to all other industries range from 95 cents an hour in Prince Edward Island to $1.55 in Alberta. Ontario's is now $1.50 increasing to $1.65 Apr. 1.

The government also has introduced legislation under which unemployment insurance changes would have nationwide effect. Maximum benefits would go up from $57 to $100 a week and well over a million Canadians who are now excluded would be added to the unemployment insurance rolls. These are wage and salary earners earning more than $7,800 a year who have not contributed to nor received benefits from the unemployment insurance fund so far.

The new benefits will be introduced in stages from June 27, 1971, to Jan. 2, 1972.

The new legislation is applied to all members of the work force who are not self-employed.

It also provides sickness and pregnancy benefits in what amount to the most important changes since the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced in the early 1940s.

While increasing benefits, the new plan will make benefits received taxable and contributions tax-deductible.

3-20-71

House Refuses Funds For SST Development

The House voted by a narrow 215-204 margin to cut off further federal funds for development of an American-built supersonic airliner.

Supporters of the SST—including labor, industry groups and the Administration—had urged that the program be continued to maintain the nation's leadership in commercial aircraft manufacture and sales, a major source of employment and export earnings. Britain, France and the Soviet Union have already fliight-tested commercial airliners that surpass the speed of sound.

Opponents had charged that supersonic planes are at best a risky financial investment and had stressed the possibility of hazard to the environment.

Existing funds for the project run out on Mar. 30, leaving the future of the two partially-completed prototype planes in doubt.

The federal government had financed most of the development cost to date, under an arrangement for repayment from future sales if the aircraft was put into commercial production.

A first vote on the issue came after a day and a half of debate, on a recorded teller vote when the Dept. of Transportation appropriations bill was being considered in the Committee of the Whole. The initial vote to delete the SST funds was 218-204. The final rollcall followed.

The Senate could still add funds for the program, but that appeared uncertain in light of the past history of the controversy, which deadlocked the 91st Congress.

Last year the House voted the full $290 million SST appropriations the Administration had requested as part of a Dept. of Transportation funding bill. The Senate voted to delete the funds, but a House-Senate conference committee then brought back a compromise appropriation of $210 million. A filibuster by Senate opponents kept it from coming to a vote and a final compromise provided temporary funding through this March, leaving further action up to the 92nd Congress.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to House members before the vote, urged approval of the appropriations.

"A sick economy, crippled by high unemployment," can't finance the social progress America needs, Meany stressed.

Meany is co-chairman of the National Committee for an American SST, which includes AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and 31 federation vice presidents.

10 Percent Social Security Boost Called 'Down Payment' for Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

an estimated $3.6 billion into the consumer purchasing stream this year alone.

To pay for the increases and ensure the continued solvency of the fund, the ceiling on earnings subject to the social security tax will be raised Jan. 1, 1972, to $9,000—up from the present $7,800 limit.

There will be no change in the tax rate, so persons making under $7,800 will not have any more money taken out of their paychecks.

The maximum additional payment—for persons making $9,000 a year or more—will be $62.40, or $1.20 a week.

However, those workers whose payments are increased will also be entitled to higher retirement benefits based on the higher earnings base, and to more insurance protection for their families if they die before retirement.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting renewed labor's support for a two-step 35 percent benefit increase, a wide assortment of other improvements, expansion of the Medicare program, and use of general Treasury funds to help finance the cost of social security benefits.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate ignored the Administration's proposal to scrap most federal grant programs in favor of "revenue sharing" and voted 77-3 approval of a bill extending the Appalachia regional development program an additional four years.

Pres. Nixon had wanted to phase out the program, but Republican senators and governors from the region joined with Democrats in pressing for its continuation. The House is expected to follow suit.

- Congress approved emergency legislation to finance unemployment benefits for returning servicemen and federal employes who are laid off. The Administration last year greatly underestimated the unemployment rate and although Congress appropriated the full amount requested, the money has all been used up.

- The Senate approved legislation to create a new joint congressional committee on the environment, subject to House concurrence.

- The House Armed Services Committee gave tentative approval—by a 32-4 vote—to legislation extending the draft an additional two years, until June 30, 1972. It rejected by a one-sided margin a substitute proposal to end the draft immediately and rely on an all-volunteer force.

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'Rosy' Claim on Economy Draws Meany Challenge

Price Rise Saps Real Earnings

By Tom Castor

A continued rise in prices reduced the "real earnings" of the average worker in February. His paycheck stayed the same, but it bought less than the previous month as the Consumer Price Index edged up another two-tenths of 1 percent.

The increase—which was idenical on a seasonally adjusted basis—brought the CPI to 119.4, an increase or 4.8 percent over the past year.

This meant that the same goods and services that cost $10 in 1967, cost $11.94 last month.

Gross weekly income remained unchanged from January and the average take-home-pay for rank-and-file workers with three dependents was little changed at $107.57.

But in terms of 1967 dollars, on which the CPI is based, this take-home pay represented only $90.09 worth of buying power—13 cents less than in January.

Since February 1970, the average worker has gained only 16 cents a week in buying power, the BLS reported, while the cost of living has skyrocketed.

The February CPI figures were the first since the Korean War to be released by the BLS without an accompanying press briefing. The Labor Dept. also announced cancellation of monthly briefings on unemployment figures.

The action was taken, a Labor Dept. news release said, to "avoid the awkwardness of subjecting the professional staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to questions with policy implications" and to "achieve a consistency with the method of release of all other statistical data by the Executive Branch."

House Speaker Carl Albert was harshly critical of the Labor Dept. action:

"I was appalled to learn of the cancellation of the Labor Dept.'s traditional monthly briefings on economic indicators," he said.

"The muzzling of those officials who for 20 years—under Democratic and Republican Administrations alike—have provided impartial interpretations of these statistics for newsmen is a most blatant attempt to impede the flow of government information to the public, and clearly demonstrates the Nixon Administration's lack of faith in its own rosy predictions on the future of the economy."

Cancellation of the briefings came just two weeks after the BLS report on employment for Febru-

(Continued on Page 8)

House Panel Okays Public Works Plan

A $2 billion program to provide jobs and build needed public facilities in areas with high unemployment has been approved by the House Public Works Committee and may reach the House floor before Easter.

The legislation, sponsored by Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), would revive the 1962 accelerated public works program that helped break the back of the last recession.

The federal government would finance 80 percent of the cost of constructing public works for which there is an "urgent and vital" need in communities "burdened by substantial unemployment and underemployment resulting from the economic decline of 1970."

And if the communities are so hard-pressed that they can't even borrow money to put up their 20 percent of the cost, the federal government would pay the full amount.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was the principal public witness for the bill when it was being considered by the House committee. He termed the concept "revenue sharing from a very practical viewpoint."

It would "create jobs," Meany said, give a "needed lift" to a bogged-down economy, and meet the nation's needs for such projects as waste treatment plants, water supply and sewer systems, health care and recreational facilities.

Under the committee bill, federal grants would go to areas that have had substantial unemployment—generally 6 percent or higher—for at least six of the preceding 12 months, and to places designated

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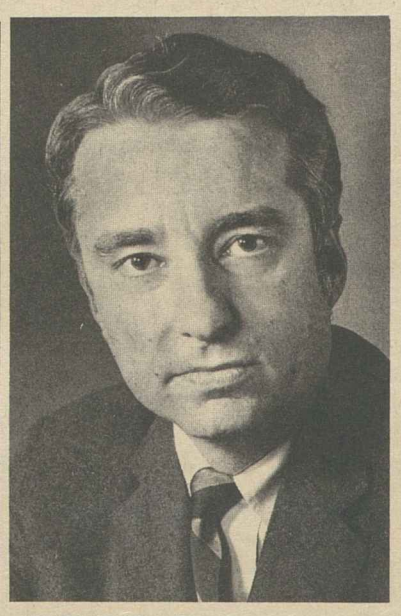


ENFORCEMENT of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act that goes into effect Apr. 28 will be administered by George C. Guenther, left, who was named Assistant Secretary of Labor by Pres. Nixon. Nominated to the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission was Alan Burch, right, safety director of the Operating Engineers. Other members named to the commission are Robert D. Moran, chairman, and James F. Van Namee. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Data Show Job Picture Worsening

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply challenged the "rosy-glow" claims of the Nixon Administration and told a congressional committee that the nation's unemployment crisis has gone from bad to worse in recent months.

At the request of the House Public Works Committee, Meany submitted a detailed analysis of the "hidden unemployment" that union economists cite as evidence of "a continuing weakness in the nation's job markets."

The analysis, prepared by the federation's Dept. of Research,

The Labor Dept. announced that the number of major job areas with substantial unemployment jumped to 50 in March, the highest level since June 1962. There were only eight such areas a year ago.

This means that one of every three of the nation's 150 largest manpower centers recorded jobless rates of 6 percent or more The five new areas so classified are New Haven, Conn., Rockford, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., Worcester, Mass., and Binghamton, N.Y.

In addition, 27 smaller areas were newly listed as having 6 percent or more joblessness, bringing the total for this group to 662.

punctures the "officially optimistic views of the Administration" that the decline in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from 6.2 percent in December to 5.8 percent

(Continued on Page 8)

Amendment Clear Congress:

States Rush to Ratify 18-Year Voting Age

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported campaign for ratification of a constitutional amendment giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections has gotten off to a running start. Within hours after the amendment received final congressional approval, ratification resolutions had been approved by five state legislatures and two more acted the next day.

The goal is to complete the ratification process before the 1972 elections—with at least a hope of ratification by this summer.

When 38 of the 50 states—the required three-fourths—ratify the 18-year-old vote proposal, it will become Amendment XXVI to the U.S. Constitution.

Under a law passed by Congress last year, 18-year-olds have the right to vote in elections for all federal offices. But the Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, said Congress didn't have the power to establish the voting age for state and local elections.

Thus, except in a handful of states with lower voting ages, election officials would be required to set up a cumbersome and costly system of dual voting procedures—one for persons over 21 who could vote for all offices on the ballot and the other for 18, 19 and 20-year-olds who could vote only for president, senator and congressman.

Faced with this reality, a bipartisan groundswell of support brought swift congressional approval of a constitutional amendment.

It takes a two-thirds vote by both the House and Senate to initiate a constitutional change, but the issue was never in doubt. First the Senate approved the amendment, 94-0. Then the House passed it, 400-19. The handful of diehard opponents argued that Congress should repeal the 18-year-old vote for federal elections instead of seeking to extend it to all elections.

Early ratifications came from the legislatures of Minnesota, Dela-

(Continued on Page 8)

More Funds, Stronger Law Sought To Press Fight on Water Pollution

New legislation—backed up by full funding—is needed to "move the nation off dead center in cleaning up its increasingly polluted waters," the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

Lack of funds as well as inadequate enforcement has hampered federal programs to curb water pollution, AFL-CIO Economist George H. R. Taylor said.

Taylor told the Senate Public Works Committee that both the executive branch and Congress share the responsibility for the too-slow pace of water clean-up campaigns.

Not only have funding authorizations been inadequate, but the budget requests have been substantially below the spending ceilings set by Congress.

This "gap between authorization and actual funding," Taylor said, will total about $1.3 billion by the end of the current fiscal year.

He urged the committee to build on the bill introduced by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) with bipartisan co-sponsors, and add some strengthening provisions including several sections of the Administration's pollution control bill.

The Muskie bill would authorize a five-year, $12.5 billion program of federal grants to help communities finance water waste treatment plants.

It would also increase the federal share of the cost from 55 percent to two-thirds, and the AFL-CIO suggested that the federal portion be raised further to 80 percent.

Taylor supported stronger and broader federal powers "to protect and improve water quality in all navigable waters, underground waters, lakes, coastal areas, contiguous oceanic waters, soil wash from agricultural and non-agricultural sources including metropolitan areas, feed lots and sanitary landfills."

Federal standards, he stressed, should "aim at improving water quality, not merely holding the line to prevent an already dirty water resource from getting dirtier."

Taylor praised the Muskie bill's

(Continued on Page 3)

Black Builders Hit Suspension Of Davis-Bacon

The Washington, D.C., Area Contractors Association, a group of 163 black general and subcontractors has denounced the Nixon Administration's suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, declaring that it could result "in the destruction of the growing black firms in the industry."

The Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that prevailing wage rates be paid on all federally financed construction work, was suspended Feb. 23 by Pres. Nixon on the grounds that it had contributed to "severe inflationary pressures" by spreading "excessive" wage increases.

(Continued on Page 3)

Con Ed Accord Benefits 18,000 In New York

New York—The Utility Workers reported ratification by a 25-1 margin of a new two-year contract providing sizable gains for 18,000 employes of the Consolidated Edison Co.

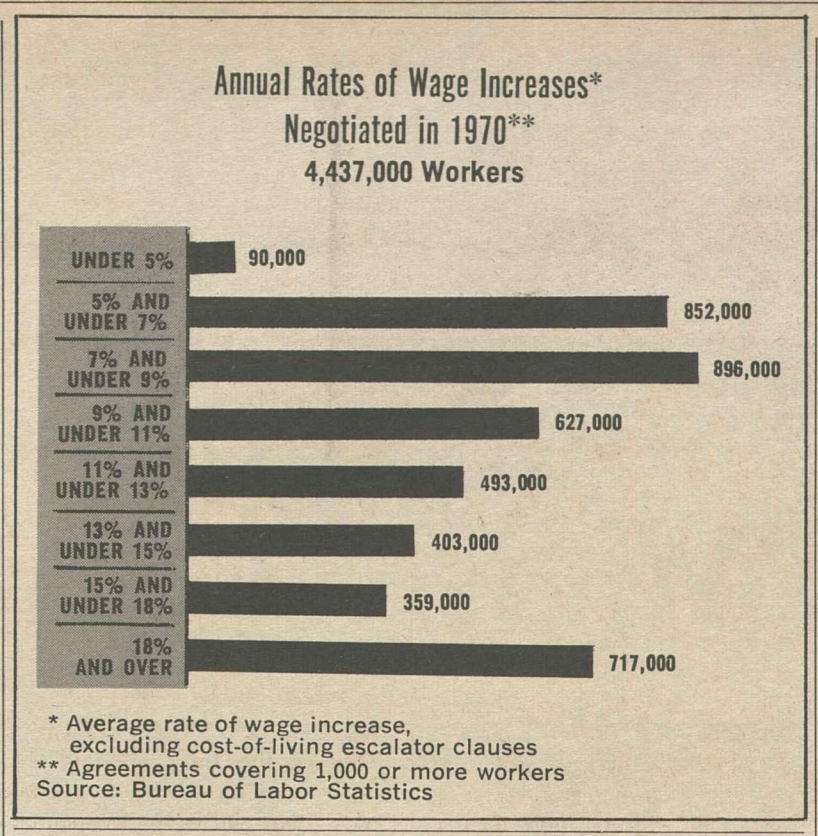
Ballots cast in a mail election showed 12,611 in favor of accepting the new terms, 503 opposed, the American Arbitration Association reported to Local 1-2 of the union. It represents Con Ed employes in Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Westchester County.

The new contract calls for pay increases of 10 percent in the first year and 8 percent in the second year, an accelerated progression schedule toward the top rates, and reduction of the voluntary retirement age to 62 without any change in benefits.

James Joy, Jr., the union's chief negotiator, said two major improvements were agreed to—the first dental service plan in the utility industry to be fully paid for by the employer and a provision that Con Ed can no longer deny a progression raise for any disciplinary purpose.

Also provided are three weeks of vacation after five years of service instead of the former seven, improved medical care coverage, increases in night shift premium pay from 5 percent to 6 percent and pension benefit boosts for 6,100 retirees or their widows.

Similar terms were accepted earlier by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 800 Con Ed employes on Staten Island.



Metal Trades Win Vote At Charleston Shipyard

Charleston, S.C.—The Federal Employes Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, turned back an attempted raid by the National Association of Government Employes at the Navy Yard here. In so doing it retained the rights it has held since the early 1960s to bargain for 4,700 wage board employes at the Charleston Naval Shipyard

The vote, in the second of two elections after what Metal Trades unions charged was a "vicious propaganda campaign" by the raiding group, was 2,126 for FEMTC, 1,777 for NAGE.

The victory was a "very important" one, said Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in a congratulatory message to council officers and J. R. Graham of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, campaign coordinator.

Council Pres. J. A. Grayson and Sec. Lewis E. Walters said a vigorous drive by union members to retain the right to represent blue-collar employes here was the decisive element in the victory. They asked shipyard management for a preliminary meeting to set ground rules for negotiations on terms of a new contract.

NAGE promoters began campaigning last year for bargaining rights, circulating charges which the Metal Trades rebutted. When the shipyard commander issued an order that restricted the right of union members to distribute printed matter, solicit union membership or leave work to perform the duties of a union steward, the Metal Trades challenged the order.

A hearing examiner ruled that the shipyard's directives to stop "electioneering" by either side were unfair labor practices. Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., upheld the Metal Trades' position in the first ruling of its kind since the President gave Usery the power to settle disputes under the Executive Order governing federal labor-management relations.

Neither party received a majority of the votes cast in the first election, Feb. 18. A new vote was ordered by the Labor Dept., and the campaign was resumed.

The raiding union intensified its charges, and the Metal Trades took to the radio, television and printing press to "straighten the record." The final vote was close, but decisive.

The Navy Yard here is used for the repair and overhaul of nuclear-powered and conventional Navy vessels, surface and submarine. The Metal Trades Council has been chartered in this area for more than 50 years.

White House Criticized On Youth Parley Shift

The Nixon Administration was charged with attempting to undermine the effectiveness of the coming White House Conference on Youth by shifting the site of the sessions from the nation's capital and for its heavy-handed controls in selecting delegates.

The Council of National Organizations for Children & Youth said that moving the conference to Estes Park, Colo.—a resort community of about 1,600 persons—"is certain to limit the participation and curtail public attention to youth problems."

The council which is made up of about 400 national organizations representing several million persons, also accused the Administration-picked conference staff of creating constant confusion over changes in the date and duration of the sessions.

The conference staff has refused to schedule a plenary session and has failed to involve or consult with the national organizations concerned with the interests of youth, the council charged.

White House conferences on children and youth have been held every 10 years since 1909. The Administration separated the conference for the first time with the children's sessions held last year in Washington and the youth conference now scheduled for Estes Park, Apr. 18-22.

The council said that rigid controls by the White House staff on the children's conference "severely limited representative and responsive citizen participation in the policy and decision-making processes."

Eli E. Cohen, chairman of the council, warned that the same thing will happen in Colorado. He said Estes Park was chosen to deliberately "keep the lid on the conference."

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO director of community services, who represents the council on the White House technical committee for the youth conference, said the Administration's staff has continually ignored the suggestions of the committee on the planning of the sessions.

The committee has been able to meet twice with the White House conference staff and "we didn't even have time to rubber stamp the proposals," Perlis said.

He noted that last year's children's conference ended in confusion because of the White House staff controls. More than half the delegates gave up in disgust and returned home before the conference was completed, Perlis recalled.

Isabella J. Jones, executive director of the bipartisan council, said that the youth conference will have the lowest number of delegates in more than 30 years—1,500. She noted that 6,700 delegates attended the youth conference in 1960, 5,000 in 1950 and 4,700 in 1940.

The council urged the White House to expand the number of delegates to 2,500 to increase the participation of youth and representatives of national youth organizations.

It also called for returning the conference to Washington "where public attention can focus more strongly on the problems and the needs of youth and on recommendations for solutions."

The council also urged that increased participation of youth be encouraged by rescheduling the conference for June when students will be through with classes.

Air Line Pilots Staffer Thomas G. McHale Dies

Thomas G. McHale, director of government affairs for the Air Line Pilots since last January, died of a heart attack at his home in Rockville, Md. He was 41.

McHale had been working "energetically" on the union's program in support of the supersonic transport plane, ALPA said. Before joining the union staff he had been legislative assistant to Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) and had worked for several federal agencies.

As Buying Power Sags:

Unions Bargaining For Catch-Up Pay

Decreased buying power brought about by record increases in the cost of living is one of the key issues as organized labor prepares to renegotiate 1,200 major contracts covering 4.5 million workers this year.

In "1971 Bargaining Preview," an article in the March edition of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine, Federation Economist Rudolph Oswald and Research Assistant John Volpe note the overwhelming rapidity of inflation in 1970.

Auto Workers, they point out, lapsed 26 cents behind the cost of living as a result of a 16-cent ceiling on their escalator clause for 1970.

"Such experiences were widespread as virtually all economists miscalculated the extent of the inflationary rise in living costs during the last three years," the authors note.

"Consequently, unions are going into negotiations trying to catch up from the losses in earning power that resulted from the unanticipated rapid rate of price changes."

The cost of living rose 6 percent during 1970 on the heels of a 5.4-percent hike in 1969, 4.2 percent in 1968 and 2.8 percent in 1967.

And the authors point to 1970 settlements as a preview of what's going to happen at the bargaining table in 1971.

"Wage increases in major contracts negotiated in 1970—by definition those covering 1,000 or more workers—averaged 10 to 12 percent during the first contract year. Nearly all these contracts were front-loaded to catch up to the accelerated rise in living costs. But when averaged out over the full life of the contracts, the typical wage increase was 8 or 9 percent a year."

Workers not protected by cost-of-living escalator clauses were hard pressed and the wage gains they won in the pay envelope were quickly diminished by higher prices for housing, clothing, medical services and public transportation.

"Cost-of-living escalator clauses gained new importance as a means of protecting the wage earner's buying power," the article observes. It notes that contract settlements in 1970 gave cost-of-living protection to an additional 300,000 workers and "brought the total number of workers covered by some sort of escalator clause to the highest level since 1960"—3.5 million.

Those hit hardest by rising living costs—pensioners—were also one of the principal subjects of bargaining in 1970.

Increases in the cost of Medicare and doctors' payments prompted many unions to renegotiate payments to cover the cost of these items for present and future retirees.

And 1970 contract language also reflected the rising unemployment rate due to automation or exporting of American jobs.

"Severance pay clauses were expanded; new attention was given to training programs, including a review of the apprenticeship programs; tuition refund programs were established."

The authors note, for example, that the Bakery Workers, in contracts with General Baking and Continental Baking, negotiated 30 hours severance pay per year of service after three years up to a maximum of 900 hours pay.

The Rubber Workers negotiated a severance pay plan calling for $250 for each year of service in their contract with Mattel, Inc.

A new feature of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' contract with Sperry Gyroscope was a "Phase-Out Fund." The program requires an employer contribution of 5 cents hourly to the fund, which provides benefits if any operations are shut down.

Under the IUE contract with Reliance Electric, the maximum severance benefit was increased from $100 to $120.

CWA Delegates Act On Structural Shifts

Denver—A special convention of the Communications Workers reviewed the union's objectives in contract negotiations with the Bell System and acted on changes in the constitutional structure of the CWA.

The 1,500 delegates to the one-day convention voted to extend the terms of national and local officers from two years to three, to stimulate meetings of local representatives at state and area levels and to set up clubs for retired members.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reaffirmed the current CWA contract goals that were adopted by the union's Bell System Bargaining Council a week earlier in Washington.

"There is not the slightest shadow of doubt" that a 25 percent increase in the wages of Bell System employes is a "reasonable, justifiable demand," he stressed.

Because of their own economic situation, Beirne said that telephone workers cannot be satisfied with the wage increases negotiated in the recent contracts in the auto and container industries.

Beirne reiterated his earlier charges that the workers' problems were linked to failures of the Nixon Administration economic policies. Efforts in Administration circles to establish wage ceilings show "how desperately devoid of ideas that Administration is," he added.

Administration policies are designed, Beirne said, to develop public opinion resistance to union collective bargaining programs so that labor organizations may be induced "not to seek, much less achieve, the legitimate and reasonable demands of our members."

He said that industrial management "has already begun to take advantage of this doctrine of the Administration."

The CWA's negotiations with a number of Bell System operating affiliates are to get under way shortly. Current three-year agreements start expiring Apr. 30.

In other action, the delegates rejected the union dues concept based on a percentage of wages and turned down a proposal to increase the number of CWA geographic districts from nine to 13.

A series of workshops were conducted for several days following the convention.

On Year-Round Basis:

'High' Construction Wages Revealed as Mostly Myth

By Eugene A. Kelly

Building trades wage rates, despite the spotlight beamed on them by Pres. Nixon and his advisers, produce incomes not much higher per year than those of factory workers, the government's own statistics prove.

The nation's construction craftsmen insist that their negotiated wage increases—far from being a cause of inflation—are the only means open to them to keep up with the ever-climbing cost of living.

They work in an industry where they are idle for an average of four months every year, even when times seem good.

They cite these facts, reported by the National Association of Home Builders, an employer organization, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, an agency of the Dept. of Labor:

Construction wages now take about 18 percent of the cost of a single-family home. Financing takes 10 percent, builder's expenses and profit 13 percent, land 21 percent, materials 38 percent. All have risen sharply in the last 20 years except wages and profits, which slipped—wages from 33 percent to 18, profits from 15 percent to 13.

That means construction wages are the least of the inflationary building factors. But the Nixon Administration, zeroing in on wages alone, took away the construction worker's legal right to be paid the prevailing area wage on federal construction projects.

"Sure, we make a good buck when we work," said one worker to a reporter at the site of the only big building now going up in Cleveland. "But the weather kills us."

On that building, Iron Workers lettered their reaction to Pres. Nixon's suspension of Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage rates: "Would Nixon do our work for less money?"

The hard hat who said "the weather kills us" was calling attention to a major fact of life in the construction industry, especially in northern cities.

Seasonality has always plagued employment in the industry. In spite of efforts to shelter workers from the wind and wet, weather still shuts down building projects and builders still lay off the workforce, as many a worker finds after traveling miles to the jobsite.

In 1970, construction workers, union and nonunion, earned an average of $5.22 an hour, according to the BLS. The average for union craftsmen was $6.18 an hour. Applying the latter figure to 1,400 hours a year, the average time worked, would produce an average yearly wage of $8,652 for union men in cities of 100,000 population or more.

The 1,400 hours breaks down to 35 weeks of work, leaving the equivalent of 17 weeks of unemployment. Averaging the union man's wage over the year, his pay was $166 a week—higher than that of the typical factory worker, but lower than the pay of a dozen other groups of workers.

When he works, the union hard hat gets an average wage ranging from $3.65 an hour for roofers' helpers to $7.01 for plumbers, plus pension, health and other fringe benefits valued at 34 cents to $1.23 an hour extra.

Wage rates vary from city to city and region to region. In areas of high demand and short supply, workers get more than the average—and these are the rates that draw public attention.

But the construction worker thinks not of his high hourly rate, but of his total income over a month or a year, as do all Americans.

The typical construction worker travels increasingly longer distances to reach the building site. When he climbs out of the car, he may find the job shut down. So he goes home, unpaid for the day.

When he works, he faces the hazards that go with working on 40-story-high beams or in deep trenches subject to cave-ins.

The construction job is nearly twice as dangerous as the factory job, BLS statistics show. In 1968, the latest year for which the bureau has reported, the injury-frequency rate in contract construction was 26.9 per million hours worked against 14 per million hours in manufacturing. And the injury-severity rate—the number of days of disability per million hours worked—was 1,992 in construction, nearly three times as high as that for manufacturing.

Should these factors be reflected in wage rates? The building tradesman says yes.

But today his resentment is directed toward the Administration for ignoring all these factors and focusing on the hourly wage rate as an inflationary villain.

In New York, a worker on a 50-story office building told a newsman "if the President wants to do something about prices, tell him to check that delicatessen across the street. I just paid a buck eighty-five for a sandwich and a cup of coffee."

The Administration's swat-labor approach drew other criticism, too, from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to company executives, home builders and economists.

Meany charged the worker is the victim, not the cause, of high prices. It was unfair of Nixon to single out construction wages and shut his eyes to all other factors, he said.

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., which represents more than 3.5 million union construction workers, also denounced the action. BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said: "This move by Pres. Nixon, I am sure, was motivated by his advisers, or misadvisers. Suspending the Davis-Bacon Act will not halt inflation.

"It won't help unemployment, which is about 14 percent in our industry. It won't help, either, in our effort to bring minority group workers into the construction industry."

John Stastny, president of the 40,000-member National Association of Home Builders, and a member of the President's Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Construction Industry, told a reporter for the newspaper, Newsday, of Long Island, N.Y.:

"In our industry, labor is not the principal trouble right now. High land and materials costs probably have more to do with pushing up the cost of new homes."

Vice Pres. Herbert D. Conant of Turner Construction Co., one of the world's major builders, declared of the freeze on prevailing wages: "I don't think the President is getting very good advice. The people advising him don't know much about the construction industry."

The President's action, "other than irritating a lot of people, isn't going to do anything for anybody," commented Pres. William J. Hunkin of Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co., another major firm.

Michael Sumicrast, chief economist for the home builders association summed up the prevailing opinion: "Actually, labor's share of the homebuilding dollar has been declining for the last 25 years."

Negro Contractors Hit Davis-Bacon Suspension

(Continued from Page 1)

But Peter R. Taylor, president of the Washington contractors group, said at a news conference that the action hasn't done anything to stabilize the construction industry in the Washington metropolitan area. And he said, it is beginning to have an adverse effect on the firms in his association which employ about 5,000 workers, most of them black.

"The Davis-Bacon Act took wages out of competition, thereby causing all workers to get a fair pay for equal labor," said Taylor.

"Many black contractors geared their firms on the strength of the act. This enabled them to compete for labor costs and tended to stabilize the bidding on inner-city construction. All participants in the industry were aware of the labor and material costs on a given job.

"Thus, the only other consideration would be the overhead and profits. With the suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, this is no longer true," he said.

Members of the association charged that the larger contractors can now reduce wages and then submit much lower bids, forcing the smaller, minority contractor into a bid lower than he can afford.

"This is a tactic often used to drive minority contractors out of business," Taylor said. If this were to happen, he added, "those who are semi-skilled or unskilled will have to barter for whatever they get."

"I think it is a fallacy, a falsehood to say that suspension of the act is in any way aiding the small black and white contractor," he declared.

On the same day of Taylor's news conference, Mar. 24, Project Build, an organization engaged in the training of young black craftsmen in Washington, issued a statement saying it is experiencing difficulty in placing apprentices who were being accepted at $2.89 an hour.

Now, with the suspension of Davis-Bacon, they are being offered $1.60 hourly.

"Prior to the suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act, contractors were well aware that 'slave labor' was not available and they would make no attempt to acquire manpower at such poverty levels of pay," the statement said.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT undertaken by Local 1969 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Redwood City, Calif., is discussed by Local Pres. John Knezevich, right, and Peace Corpsman Chuck Stout. The local is raising $1,200 to build a village school in a developing nation.

IBEW Local Sponsors Village School Overseas

Redwood City, Calif.—Union electrical workers here are raising funds to build a village school in one of the 50 developing nations assisted by the Peace Corps.

Local 1969 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers hopes to raise $1,200 through various community projects to participate in the School Partnership Program of the Peace Corps.

While more than 1,400 such schools have been built since the program was launched in 1964, Local 1969 is the first union to take on the project. A number of unions and labor organizations are involved in other Peace Corps programs.

Local Pres. John Knezevich said the money will be raised through sales, raffles and other means, without tapping the local's official treasury. It hopes to complete the campaign by September.

Construction materials will be purchased with the funds. The people of the village will provide the land and build the school themselves, Knezevich explained. A Peace Corps volunteer in the village will administer the funds and provide on-site assistance. The country and village in which the Local 1969 school will be built are still to be decided. Schools built under the program generally consist of one to four classrooms.

The Peace Corps volunteer will make periodic reports on the project to the local and will coordinate the exchange of letters, pictures and artifacts to promote a better understanding between the villagers and local members.

Local 1969 was chartered by the IBEW in 1957 and has 2,600 members—almost 70 percent of them are women. The local has contracts with 27 manufacturing plants in San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

Additional information on the School Partnership Program is available at the Peace Corps headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Funding Gap Slows Drive to Curb Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirement.

"This may not be in the direction of the wind presently blowing from the White House," he told the committee, "but the need for prevailing wage protection to workers on federally financed construction programs was recognized many administrations ago. It has not diminished one hair's breadth despite Pres. Nixon's recent punitive action against construction workers."

Taylor urged the committee also to explore steps that can be taken to prevent companies from falsely claiming that adherence to pollution control standards will result in layoffs or plant closings. And he said in cases where a job loss actually takes place, special Labor Dept. programs should be established to assist the workers in obtaining new jobs and training.

Masters, Mates Affiliate With Longshoremen

Miami Beach, Fla.—The executive boards of the Longshoremen and the Masters, Mates & Pilots have approved a merger of the two organizations and set up committees to complete details "on other facets of the affiliation."

The announcement was made by ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and MM&P Pres. Thomas F. O'Callaghan. The Masters, Mates & Pilots will become the Marine Division of the ILA under the terms of the agreement.

The union presidents said that "both unions recognize" that there is a "revolution in technology and modernization" in the maritime industry and that the "security and future" of both licensed deck officers and longshoremen "are on the block."

The two organizations have a membership of 128,500, the joint statement said. The ILA's 116,000 members load and unload cargoes from ships in East Coast, Gulf of Mexico and Great Lakes ports. The 12,500 members of the MM&P provide the captains, licensed deck officers and pilots for deep sea, inland and Great Lakes merchant marine as well as skilled personnel in a large number of ports.

Gleason, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, said at a press conference at which the merger was announced that "the basic reasons for this affiliation are that it will bring total stability to our organizations and will break the ice in bringing together maritime unions that have been split too long."

Politics and Prices

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S public relations approach to the tremendously important area of economic statistics on unemployment and living costs poses some new doubts and questions.

The cancellation of press briefings by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the release of monthly statistical reports on job figures and the Consumer Price Index is not a mortal blow to press freedom.

But the decision announced by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to issue the information without briefings raises anew the questions of analysis, interpretation and political comment, and perhaps as happened in the Eisenhower Administration, leads to a questioning of the accuracy and the integrity of the statistics themselves.

On one point there is widespread agreement—that the BLS has demonstrated over years of statistical reporting under varying political conditions the bureau's overriding integrity.

This has not been a simple matter. Tremendously important decisions by government, business, unions and other segments of society rest on the accuracy and integrity of BLS statistics. And over the years there have been efforts to exploit the monthly figures for political gain.

IN THE EARLY DAYS of the Kennedy Administration this problem came into sharp focus because of the political uses of BLS figures made in the final years of the Eisenhower Administration, according to Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times, who commented:

"General Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, would sometimes announce the figures before the Bureau of Labor Statistics could. And he—and President Eisenhower himself—were strikingly inconsistent about their use of seasonally adjusted or not seasonally adjusted figures (usually emphasizing those that looked most favorable).

"Some similar things are occurring now as policy-making officials increasingly comment on the various economic statistics."

The consequences of the public relations treatment of economic statistics in the late 1950s, she notes, were that "many informed individuals across the nation began to doubt the accuracy and integrity of the statistics themselves. . . ."

Pres. Kennedy established the Gordon Committee to examine the problem and it came in with a series of recommendations and stressed that publishing unemployment statistics "in a non-political context cannot be overemphasized."

This is the issue in the cancellation of the BLS briefings—not that reporters will have to dig into the statistical information without formal guidance from the trained technicians of the bureau.

Without the interpretation and analysis that only trained economists working as career civil servants can offer, the political interpretation offered by the White House or its representatives will gain a new currency and raise new questions about basic economic data that will impair intelligent policy-making.

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'He Did It!'

A Word Edgewise:

U.S. and Israel Short-Changed On Peace Talks Ground Rules

By John P. Roche

THE OTHER NIGHT one of our local radio stations, which specializes in good music, was off doing its duty to the public interest by sponsoring "controversy." Assuming it would return to Bach in a few minutes, I left the station on but mentally tuned out.

The problem, however, was that the speaker's voice was somehow familiar. He was in a rage about our refusal to engage in genuine negotiations, about our refusal to bargain in good faith, about our absurd faith in a military solution. I had just observed, slightly profanely, that the peace crowd ought to get a new tape, when I discovered it has. The familiar voice was not talking about the United States and the Vietnamese Communists; he was referring to Israel and the Arabs.

For those who have never watched the Communists employ negotiations as a weapons-system, the current Israeli and American predicaments are instructive. The basic gambit is the non-negotiable precondition for negotiations.

We have been told for at least six years, for example, that productive negotiations with the Hanoi regime could start in half an hour once we have a) agreed to pull out all our troops, and b) busted the Saigon government. Of course, this would leave nothing for the "genuine negotiators" to negotiate about except, as one sardonic North Vietnamese put it, what music the Americans would like played for their departure.

The U.S. government has to stonewall in the face of this bogus generosity, though in the process it gets a reputation for inflexibility, stubbornness, if not sheer international malevolence. The ubiquitous U Thant, along with various spokesmen for the "Third World," the worldwide Communist agitprop apparatus, and a number of innocent men and women of good will all agree that we are willfully refusing to compromise and thus continuing the war.

Now the Israelis are in the same boat. They have been handed a bogus proposition, and roughly the same cast of characters is out jumping up and down, accusing Jerusalem of aggressive, militaristic, imperialistic greed. In essence, Gunnar Jarring (with apparent United States support) has told Israel that as an indication of its sincere desire to negotiate a permanent peace it must withdraw from the territory occupied after the 1967 war.

This bears repeating: Jarring has not moved to bring the Israelis and Arabs together to negotiate an Israeli withdrawal, to work out a map. He has handed Israel this requirement as a precondition for genuine negotiations. This is just one more variation on a classic gambit.

If Israel were not a democratic state sincerely interested in peace, the Israelis could treat the whole affair as an exercise in political warfare. The appropriate response, for instance, would be to gather together a group of disaffected Egyptians and set them up as the "legitimate government of Egypt."

This "Gaza government" would call upon the Egyptian people to rise against the Soviets and their puppet Anwar Sadat, would demand admission to the United Nations, ask for recognition by other nations, and—most important—negotiate a peace treaty with the Israelis. (This is a rerun of the Polish ploy that Joseph Stalin devised to destroy the non-Communist Polish government-in-exile during World War II.)

THE TROUBLE IS that democratic societies are incapable of playing games of this sort. Madame Binh claims to represent a Viet Cong government at the Paris negotiations, a "government" that has all the clout in South Viet Nam that the "Gaza government" I just set up has in Egypt. But there she is, making speeches.

In contrast, it would take the press about an hour to demolish the "Gaza government" as an Israeli invention. Totalitarian states really have the jump on us when it comes to political warfare.

Our Israeli friends should relax. It's very depressing to be on the receiving end of one of these negotiating campaigns, but the alternative is to give away the ball game before it even starts.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Over Recount on Deaths:

Black Panther Episode Indicts Knee-Jerk Reaction of Press

The following is excerpted from an an article in the Wall Street Journal of Mar. 17, 1971 entitled "Those 28 Panthers—and the Press," by Robert L. Bartley of the paper's Washington Bureau.

A RECENT ARTICLE in the New Yorker punctured the myth about 28 Black Panthers being killed by police in 1968 and 1969, but it seems to have spawned a few myths of its own. The first is that the substance of the information in the story is startlingly new. And that gives rise to the second, that the lesson of widespread acceptance of the 28-death figure in the press is merely that journalists ought not to be careless.

The 28-death figure originally came from Charles R. Garry, a lawyer who represents the Panthers in court. He made the complaint shortly after two Panthers were killed in an orgy of police gunfire in Chicago. His complaint gave rise to talk of "genocide" and a national police conspiracy to eradicate the Panthers.

Edward Jay Epstein, author of the New Yorker article. reports that both the New York Times and the Washington Post, after giving Mr. Garry as the source in their initial articles, subsequently used the figure as a fact, without attribution. It was also treated with utmost seriousness by Time, Newsweek and other publications that did not happen to commit careless slips in their attributions. As Mr. Epstein traces so well, the charge fed on itself: the newspapers printed the figure, civil rights leaders read the newspapers and repeated it, newspapers quoted the civil rights leaders citing the figure, etc., etc.

The New Yorker article has created quite a stir among the press. The Washington Post published a long editorial finding itself "guilty" of "reinforcing a misconception." Time said it "served to remind newsmen they can never be too careful." The Washington Star found a major sin of omission: "No major newspaper, it seems, did what Epstein did. None of us asked Garry just who those 28 victims were."

If the Star had checked its facts a little more carefully, it would have discovered that the New York Times is far too great a newspaper to have left itself open to so simple-minded a charge. The Chicago raid that triggered the Garry charges and the "genocide" talk took place on Dec. 4, 1969. On Dec. 21, 1969, the Times published the story that resulted when Earl Caldwell, who covers the Panthers for the Times in San Francisco, asked Mr. Garry who the 28 victims were.

Mr. Caldwell reported that Mr. Garry responded with a list of not 28 but 19 names of Panthers who had "died violently since March of 1968." Of these, Mr. Garry attributed only 12 deaths to the police; the others had been killed by rival black nationalists, by a merchant or in unexplained violence. The 12 included Alex Rackley, a victim whom several Panthers were already under indictment for killing. One victim, by Mr. Garry's own account, was threatening a policeman with a rifle when he was shot. One case with no details was listed as "killed by police agent."

The remaining nine died in shootouts with police. Mr. Caldwell's story balanced Mr. Garry's list with details attributed to "sources" but clearly relating the police or official side of events. The details made clear that it was at least a matter of dispute who fired first in these cases, and that police officers had also been killed and wounded in some of the exchanges of gunfire.

All this has been a matter of public information for nearly 15 months now. In case you missed it in the Times, which was easy enough to do considering that the story was on page 47 of the Sunday edition, it was all repeated in an editorial in this newspaper on Dec. 29, 1969.

So the interesting question is why the figure achieved and maintained such cachet even after this information had been published by two major newspapers? Or to take it a step further, why was that information so completely ignored in December 1969, when today essentially the same information is greeted with fantastic word-of-mouth and a consensus of mea culpa?

The answers, almost surely, are to be found in the temper of the nation. In the last months of 1969 a decade of social turmoil was boiling to a climax. . . . Such an over-excited atmosphere can bear heavily on what seems credible and what incredible, what seems startling and what seems proforma.

NOT EVERYONE reacts the same way, but obviously a substantial and influential segment of the American people was willing to take charges of "genocide" seriously. Especially in the immediate wake of the Chicago raid, details from police were published and read merely as a matter of record. The most morally concerned segment of the nation was willing to credit any indictment of the police, society and the national Administration.

Mr. Epstein's article is a measure of how the national temper has changed. People on both sides drew back from excesses of excitement after Cambodia and Kent State, and particularly after the 1970 congressional elections. The magnificent common sense of the common man again prevailed, managing in one election to rebuff both the political strategy epotomized by Spiro Agnew and the one epitomized by John Kenneth Galbraith.

There is a lesson here for the press, all right, and not merely a general one about the need for double-checking. The lesson for the press, and for its readers, is a far more specific one about the susceptibility of judgments to broad cultural trends. Especially, the lesson is that the national press has a particular set of reactions to cultural stimuli like the intense ones of the late '60s. These are the reactions not of the common man but of the morally concerned elite. And no one circle—even for all its good intentions, the morally concerned one—is always right.

'Cop-Out' on Standards:

Flaws in Revenue-Sharing Plan Threaten National Priorities

SEPARATION of the "responsibility for raising money from the responsibility for spending" it, as Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing plan would do, fails to assure that nationally collected revenues will be used to meet national priorities, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor warned.

Using the federal government "as a conduit—as a collection agency"—to funnel money back to state and local governments with no standards of performance or priority is "a cop-out," declared Cantor.

"Nobody's arguing the need for federal aid to state and local governments," Cantor asserted, stressing that "the argument really is on the delivery system." Cantor, of the federation's Dept. of Research, appeared on the AFL-CIO produced network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Cantor said it is "unfortunate" that the Administration's revenue-sharing plan is viewed by many people as "a power struggle between local officials and federal officials." As a result, he said, "the real needs are getting lost in the shuffle."

Noting that the President would lump the hundreds of current federal grant-in-aid programs into "five or six big categories," Cantor said that consolidation is "desirable." He noted that such a multitude of "categorical grants-in-aid" can result in programs so narrowly drawn that help can't be channeled where it is most needed.

WHILE THE AFL-CIO does favor consolidating categorical programs, Cantor stressed that state and local governments should be required to designate how the money will be used, and Congress should set standards that will assure its use to meet national priorities.

"It is appropriate" that federal tax dollars collected in comparatively affluent areas be used to ease the "tremendous imbalances" in poorer areas, he declared. But, he added, it must be "controlled at the federal level," with "a congressman I have something to do with electing" having a voice in how those funds are used.

By Press Associates, Inc.

FORTY YEARS AGO three Republicans—Pres. Herbert Hoover, Sen. James J. Davis and Rep. Robert Bacon—contrived to have enacted into law the Davis-Bacon Act.

It was enacted in the middle of the worst depression this country has ever had. It was designed to help the unemployed and to keep up the standard of living of America's construction workers.

It has now taken another Republican—almost half a century later—to knock it off the books, at least for the present.

Pres. Nixon suspended the Davis-Bacon Act under which government contractors must pay prevailing wages, in the name of his war on inflation. Other members of his Administration, however, have not been so restrained. Assistant Sec. of Labor Arthur Fletcher, for example, has used the suspension as part of an open "union-busting" crusade.

Davis-Bacon has more than an economic meaning to American union workers, notably construction workers whom it directly affects. It has a symbolic meaning, first developed at a time when millions of Americans were out of work, when American standards of living were on the downgrade and when labor unions were all but helpless to alleviate conditions.

Pres. Hoover threw the full force of his Administration into enactment of the Davis-Bacon legislation that was strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor and all of the liberal forces in Congress.

Supporters of the bill also included Fiorello La Guardia, of New York mayoralty fame; Rep. John McCormack, later Speaker of the House; Sen. James Mead, New York liberal, and many others who played vital roles in the New Deal days.

It was Hoover himself who complained that his make-work half-billion-dollar federal building program was being ruined by unscrupulous contractors who employed alien labor and transported workers great distances to areas where heavy unemployment already existed.

There were other similar complaints. La Guardia told of visiting construction sites in the North where he saw workers from other parts of the country "huddled in shacks, living under most wretched conditions and being paid wages far below the standard."

BACON SPOKE OF "irresponsible contractors, with itinerant, cheap, bootleg labor," who had made it necessary for the government not only to protect workers but to protect itself.

The picture they painted was startlingly similar to the picture of migratory farm labor today—workers imported from great distances, paid low wages, housed miserably, exploited viciously.

How far unscrupulous contractors will go in taking advantage of suspension of the act remains to be seen. But already there are strong signs that the suspension touches the problem of inflation only peripherally, that its real impact is on the use to which the suspension is made to undermine and perhaps even "bust" the unions concerned.

Sec. of Housing & Urban Development George Romney had scarcely taken office in 1969 when he began an open campaign against the construction unions, accusing them of excessive wage gains and of practices that held up the housing industry.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Fletcher has been conducting a similar drive in the name of placing minority workers in the ranks of apprentices and journeymen. He has now turned to gloating at what he believes is the breakdown of union strength in the construction industry. Only recently he told a contractors' meeting that now was their chance to weaken the construction unions.

Yet, today minority workers are beginning to make their way into the ranks of organized labor, to become part of the progress that has been painfully made by organized workers over the long years. It would scarcely seem a time to undermine the very structure of which they are so rapidly becoming a part. And, on the largest scene, it would scarcely be the time to turn the clock back to the conditions of 40 years ago.

A MAJOR FLAW in Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing plan is failure to tie the "responsibility for raising money" to the "responsibility for spending" it to guarantee that nationally collected tax dollars go to meet national priorities, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times, and Spencer Rich of the Washington Post.

House Rollcall Vote on Funds for SST

The House on Mar. 18 voted 215-204 against appropriating funds to continue development of an American-built supersonic airliner. The AFL-CIO supported the SST as important to preservation of the nation's leadership in aircraft manufacturing—one of the nation's basic industries.

On labor's scorecard, the 114 Democrats and 90 Republicans who voted for SST financing cast Right votes (R); the 131 Democrats and 84 Republicans who voted against funds were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA

1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) R
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA

AL Begich (D) W

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS

1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) W
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) W
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) W
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) W
10. Gubser (R) R
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) R
14. Waldie (D) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) W
18. Mathias (R) R
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) R
36. Willson, Bob (R) R
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) R

Los Angeles County

17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) R
24. Rousselot (R) PR
25. Wiggins (R) R
26. Rees (D) W
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) W
30. Roybal (D) W
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) R

COLORADO

1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT

1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Grasso (D) W

DELAWARE

AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) R
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) R
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) R
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Matsunaga (D) W
AL Mink (D) W

IDAHO

1. McClure (R) R
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) R
15. Reid (R) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) R
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County

1. Metcalfe (D) W
2. Mikva (D) W
3. Murphy (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) R
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) W
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) PW
9. Yates (D) W
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) W
13. Crane (R) A

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) W
2. Landgrebe (R) R
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) PW
5. Smith (D) W
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS

1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffrey (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Edwards (D) PR
8. Long (D) R

MAINE

1. Kyros (D) W
2. Hathaway (D) W

MARYLAND

1. Vacancy
2. Long (D) W
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) W
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) W
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) W
4. Donohue (D) W
5. Morse (R) W
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Macdonald (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) W
9. Hicks (D) W
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) W
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN

2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) R
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) W
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan District

1. Conyers (D) W
13. Diggs (D) W
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford, William (D) W
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Griffiths (D) W

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) R
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) W
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernethy (D) R
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) R
5. Colmer (D) R

MISSOURI

1. Clay (D) W
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) W
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) R
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) W
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA

1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) W

NEBRASKA

1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) R

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) W
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) W
10. Rodino (D) W
11. Minish (D) W
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) W
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO

1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) R
3. Wolff (D) W
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) W
27. Dow (D) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) R
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) R
35. Hanley (D) W
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) W

New York City

6. Halpern (R) W
7. Addabbo (D) W
8. Rosenthal (D) W
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) W
11. Brasco (D) W
12. Chisholm (D) W
13. Podell (D) W
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) W
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) W
18. Rangel (D) W
19. Abzug (D) W
20. Ryan (D) W
21. Badillo (D) W
22. Scheuer (D) W
23. Bingham (D) W
24. Biaggi (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones (D) PW
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) R
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) W

OHIO

1. Keating (R) R
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) PW
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) R
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) R
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) W
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) R

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) R
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Camp (R) R

OREGON

1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Yatron (D) W
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) W
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) PW

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) W
2. Tiernan (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Vacancy
2. Spence (R) R
3. Dorn (D) PR
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Denholm (D) W
2. Abourezk (D) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) R
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) W
6. Anderson (D) W
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) R

TEXAS

1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) PR
3. Collins (R) R
4. Roberts (D) PR
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) R
8. Eckhardt (D) W
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Price (R) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH

1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) R

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) R
4. Abbitt (D) R
5. Daniel (D) R
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Scott (R) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN

1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Roncalio (D) W

Congress Cuts Off Funds:

SST Action Shakes Aerospace Industry

Refusal by Congress to vote the money needed to continue development of an American-built supersonic airliner has put a big question mark over the future of the nation's depressed aerospace industry and its dwindling work force.

The Senate, by a 51-46 vote, confirmed the decision of the House a week earlier to drop SST funds from a Dept. of Transportation appropriations bill covering the balance of this fiscal year—until June 30, 1971.

Existing spending authority expires at the end of this month, and Boeing Aircraft Co. announced in Seattle that it will have to lay off as many as 7,000 workers as a result of the congressional decision. Seattle's unemployment rate is currently 12.7 percent, one of the highest in the natiion.

The SST votes in both the House and Senate led to unusual alliances on both sides of the issue, splitting both party and ideological ranks.

Most—but not by any means all—of the liberals of both parties ended up voting against the SST on the ground that there are higher and more deserving priorities for the nation's tax dollars.

Other liberals argued—as did the AFL-CIO—that supersonic airliners are already being built by Britain, France and the Soviet Union and the only effect of abandoning the U.S. effort would be to cripple the future of the nation's aircraft industry whose employment and export sales are vital to the American economy.

Most conservatives went along with the Administration in support of the SST program, which was launched by Pres. Kennedy back in 1962.

But some of the most conservative members of Congress—such as Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) and Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.)—opposed further funding just as they have opposed most federal spending.

Their votes, in fact, more than tipped the balance since even a small shift in either the House or Senate would have reversed the outcome.

The bruising congressional battle could be renewed in a few months, when the appropriations bills for the fiscal year starting July 1 begin to move through Congress. Or, alternatively, efforts might be made to provide some form of government backing for private financing of the balance of the prototype development.

Under the existing financial agreement, the federal government would recover its investment and possibly a profit from royalties on the SST if it proved successful commercially and moved into large-scale production.

Senate Rollcall Vote On Funds for SST

The Senate on Mar. 24 voted 51-46 to cut off further federal funds for development of a supersonic airliner.

Labor supported the position of the 19 Democrats and 27 Republicans who voted for SST funds. Opposed were 34 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

FOR SST FUNDS

Democrats 19

Bible (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (La.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Symington (Mo.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McGee (Wyo.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hollings (S.C.)		

Republicans 27

Allott (Colo.)	Cotton (N.H.)	Mathias (Md.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Curtis (Neb.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Beall (Md.)	Dole (Ken.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Scott (Pa.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Boggs (Del.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Taft (Ohio)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cook (Ky.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST SST FUNDS

Democrats 34

Allen (Ala.)	Harris (Okla.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Hart (Mich.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Nolson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Church (Ida.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cranston (Calif.	McGovern (S.D.)	Spong (Va.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams (N.J.)
Gambrell (Ga.)		

Republicans 17

Aiken (Vt.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Roth (Del.)
Case (N.J.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Miller (Iowa)	Smith (Me.)
Griffin (Mich.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Hansen (Wyo.)	Percy (Ill.)	

Absent, but announced against: Bayh (D-Ind.), Jordan (D-N.C.), Mundt (R-S.D.)

MANPOWER PROGRAMS of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute are discussed at a three-day conference in Philadelphia. From left are West Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley, HRDI Regional Director Ben Stahl, HRDI Executive Director Robert M. McGlotten and Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Julian F. Carper.

HRDI Parleys Explore Wider Job Programs

Regional conferences conducted in Atlanta and Philadelphia by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute explored organized labor's efforts to broaden its manpower programs for unemployed and under-employed workers.

Particular emphasis was put on the role of unions in finding jobs or training opportunities for disadvantaged workers despite rising unemployment.

HRDI Pres. Julius F. Rothman outlined labor's historic function of assisting the disadvantaged and cooperating with federal programs with similar goals.

Executive Director Robert M. McGlotten described the new HRDI Job Development & Placement program now operating in 11 cities and the Veterans' Assistance Program for returning veterans.

At the three-day Philadelphia conference, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman reported on increasing minority representation in the building trades through Appenticeship Outreach and journeymen's training and upgrading efforts.

Attending the Atlanta conference were key officials of city and state central labor bodies from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Philadelphia sessions drew participants from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Shop Stewards Manual Updated

A newly revised edition of the AFL-CIO Manual for Shop Stewards is now off the press.

The 66-page booklet deals extensively with the steward's key role in resolving grievances and dealing with management. But it also discusses the broader role of the steward as the "first-line leadership" of his union. A foreword by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stresses that point.

Single copies of the manual are 20 cents; the bulk rate is $15 for 100. It is AFL-CIO Publication No. 75 and may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

House Panel Approves Public Works Program

(Continued from Page 1)

as "redevelopment areas" where unemployment has been persistent.

The proposed $2 billion authorization would cover a two-year period. The actual amount, up to that ceiling, would depend on the appropriations voted by Congress—and on the willingness of the President to spend the money Congress votes.

While refraining thus far from an actual veto threat, the Administration has opposed the concept of the program and argued instead for its token "revenue-sharing" grants to states and cities with "no strings" on how the money is used.

The Public Works Committee joined to the bill a four-year extension of the popular Appalachian Regional Development program, that has already passed the Senate.

That, too, is opposed by the Nixon Administration which wants to phase it out within a year as part of the revenue-sharing cutback of existing programs. But Senate Republicans joined with Democrats in approving a four-year extension by a one-sided 77-3 vote.

Campaign Spending

In another development, the White House appeared to have second thoughts on whether there should be a limit on spending in political campaigns and sought to reopen hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee.

The political fact of life is that more well-heeled businessmen support Republicans than Democrats, and the GOP has consistently outspent Democrats in presidential campaigns and in most campaigns for lesser offices.

Pres. Nixon last year vetoed a bill that would have imposed spending ceilings on political broadcasts over television and radio, claiming it would be "discriminatory" and also ineffective because the excess money could be spent for other campaign expenses.

The Senate Commerce Committee, its hearings concluded, was preparing to act on a bill setting overall limits on campaign spending when the White House intervened.

Deputy Attorney Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst asked that hearings be reopened so that the Justice Dept. could present its position which, he said, could not be adequately covered in a letter. Five Republican members of the committee asked also that other witnesses be called, who could testify on constitutional issues involved. And Republican objections blocked a meeting of the committee on the seldom-used ground that the Senate was in session.

Just before the GOP began its efforts to delay the legislation, Pres. Nixon said in a White House interview, "We do favor a limitation on expenses. There's no question about that."

Democrat Wins D.C. Election To House Seat

The District of Columbia elected its first representative to Congress in nearly 100 years—Democrat Walter E. Fauntroy, a Baptist minister who was an associate of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

He will have a vote in the House District of Columbia Committee and will be able to speak—but not vote—on the floor of the House.

Fauntroy won the Democratic nomination in a field of seven candidates in January. In the general election, he easily outdistanced Republican John A. Nevius, 65,905 to 28,349. The only one of four petition-nominated candidates to poll a significant vote was Julius W. Hobson, with 15,114.

Fauntroy's election theme, in the predominantly Negro capital city, was "black and white together."

State-County, NEA Join in Coalition

The State, County & Municipal Employes union and the National Education Association have announced the formation of a new Coalition of Public Employe Organizations, subject to ratification by the executive boards of both groups.

The goals of the coalition, as announced by SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and NEA Pres. Helen Bain, are to secure enactment of meaningful collective bargaining laws for all public workers and establish a "separate, cabinet-level post for education."

The statement said that other public employe organizations "with similar aims" will be encouraged to join and that the coalition is designed to allow public employe organizations to maintain their own identities while working cooperatively for common goals.

Nixon Fills Key Posts:

Alan Burch of OEIU On Job Safety Panel

Pres. Nixon has nominated Alan F. Burch, safety director of the Operating Engineers, as one of three members of the new commission which will review violations of workplace standards under the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The law goes into effect Apr. 28.

Nixon also named George C. Guenther as Assistant Secretary of Labor to oversee the enforcement of the act. Guenther has been director of the Bureau of Labor Standards since September, 1969.

The Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission will include representatives of government and industry as well as labor. It will be headed by Robert D. Moran, who was named for a six-year term as chairman.

James F. Van Namee, accident prevention administrator for Westinghouse Electric Corp., was appointed to a four-year term on the commission.

Burch, who has headed the Operating Engineers' safety department for the past six years, was appointed to a two-year term on the commission. He is the past chairman of the National Safety Council's Labor Conference.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson also announced that Nixon has nominated Horace E. Menasco, deputy assistant secretary for workplace standards, to succeed Moran as administrator of both the Wage & Hour Division and the Workplace Standards Administration of the Labor Dept.

All of the nominations require Senate confirmation.

Hodgson noted that the provisions of the act will cover about 57 million workers in some 4.1 million places of employment.

He said the Occupational Safety & Health Administration will operate through 10 regional offices with 35 to 40 area offices in the regions.

The administration's staff is expected to number 2,000 when fully operative. Two-thirds of staff, including the compliance officers, will be in field operations.

Hodgson said he anticipates a force of 625 persons in the administration by mid-summer. He reported that the compliance officers are being selected "very carefully" from nearly 4,000 applicants, mainly from the ranks of safety engineers, safety officers and industrial hygienists.

The Labor Dept. will depend on states to enforce their own safety standards until the federal law is fully implemented, he said.

The review commission will consider appeals from employers who are found in noncompliance with the federal standards and from workers over the length of time allowed for correcting unsafe working conditions. The commission's decisions may be appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeal.

The three commission members will serve fulltime. Moran will be paid $40,000 annually and Burch and Van Namee $38,000.

A new training school was set up to prepare the compliance officers for their responsibilities in inspecting workplaces covered by the act.

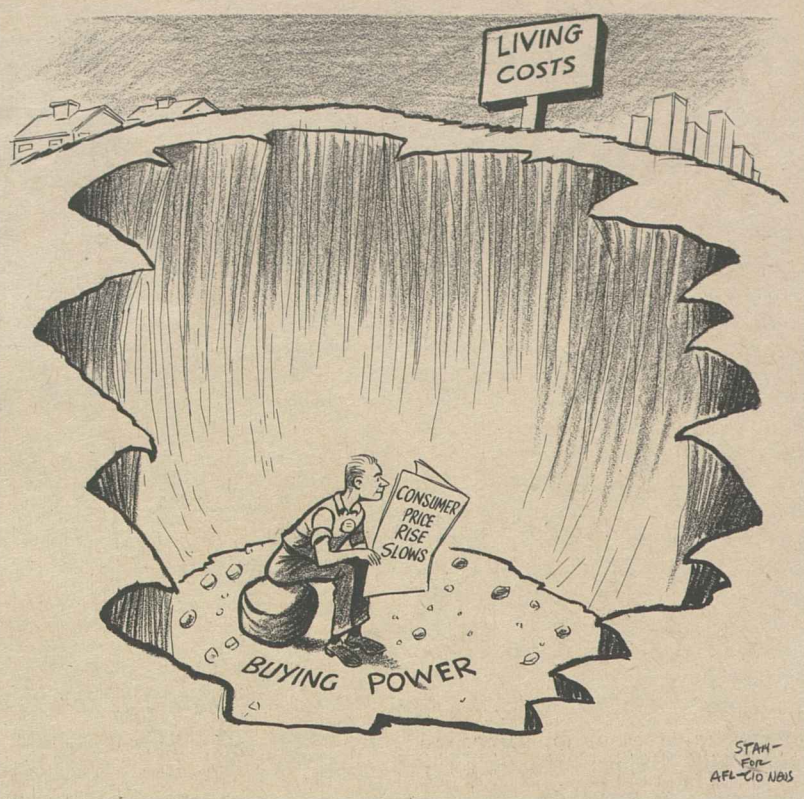
Guenther referred to the first class of 28 as "trail blazers." He told the trainees that "the success of this program rests on the way it is carried out in the field," and that it is their responsibility.

A new class of 25 or more trainees will be entering the school each week. The curriculum includes both technical and administrative subjects.

Initial on-the-job safety and health standards will be adopted "on or soon after Apr. 28," Hodgson reported.

"The standards we promulgate will be essentially those that have been issued by nationally recognized standards-producing organizations," he said.

Still in the Hole



Railpax Network Seen Eliminating 6,000 Jobs

The National Railroad Passenger Corp., established by Congress to operate most of the nation's passenger trains after May 1, announced its selection of routes over which 184 daily or thrice-weekly runs will link 114 cities of 100,000 population or more.

Six states and several cities will have no passenger service whatever when the Railpax system begins functioning about May 11. The cities include Cleveland, headquarters of two rail systems and two major railroad unions. The states are Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont in the East, and Arkansas, South Dakota and Wyoming in the South and Northwest.

Eight Railpax incorporators met the press in Washington, D.C., Mar. 22 to explain their plans and the reasons for their choice of routes between key points picked by the Dept. of Transportation.

"What we are announcing today represents our best judgment," said Chairman David W. Kendall, former corporation lawyer and Eisenhower Administration official. "We realize that others may take issue with us."

Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union, a member of the board of incorporators, told newsmen the new system will cost the jobs of more than 6,000 of the 16,000 workers now employed in rail passenger service.

His union and others are meeting with management now to negotiate protective agreements to cushion the loss of jobs and wages expected when senior employes "bump" those with less service, Luna said.

The board of incorporators will choose a president and other corporation officers to run the system. Kendall said Railpax is "taking the best equipment—some 1,500 out of 3,300 existing passenger cars, operated by 22 different railroads" under schedules mostly not coordinated with one another, and in the face of a loss estimated at more than $235 million a year.

Incorporator Arthur D. Lewis said Railpax expects revenues of about $150 million the first year—$100 million shy of anticipated costs.

The routes chosen by Railpax were among alternate choices offered by the Transportation Dept. between 21 pairs of cities the department said Railpax must serve. The corporation decided to provide no passenger service west of Buffalo on the former New York-to-Chicago route of the Twentieth Century Limited, the Pacemaker and other once-popular trains. Instead it chose to use the route of the Broadway Limited, through Pittsburgh, Canton, O., and South Bend instead of through Cleveland, Toledo and South Bend.

Kendall said in a letter to 50 state governors that "limited finances and prudent management" limit service, at least in the beginning, to a "small basic system."

The Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, however, provides that additional service may be negotiated with state, regional or local agencies that agree to reimburse Railpax for at least two thirds of the extra cost.

Passenger trains will be run by cooperating railroads under contracts now being negotiated with Railpax. The corporation has $40 million in cash from the federal treasury, $100 million in federal loan guarantees, and another $200 million in cash, loans or equipment that railroads will give in exchange for dropping their own passenger service.

Nearly two dozen railroads have agreed to date to turn their passenger service over to Railpax. Those who do not contract with the semi-public corporation must continue to provide existing service, under the Passenger Service Act. They have been given until May 1 to decide.

New CPI Rise Saps Workers' Real Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

ary drew divergent reactions from Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein.

Hodgson saw in the unemployment statistics "an additional indication from the labor market that the economy is moving in a favorable direction," but Goldstein told reporters at the monthly briefing the job picture "was sort of mixed."

Hodgson's comments were contained in a news release made available during the press conference on the BLS figures, and newsmen asked Goldstein how the Secretary's interpretation squared with his. Goldstein replied that it was not his job to support or refute the Secretary's statements.

Hodgson expressed further optimism over the February CPI report, describing the small rise in the index as "good news."

But one of the most basic costs — food — posted its biggest increase since last May.

Food prices rose four-tenths of 1 percent during February on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The overall price increase in consumer services showed only a slight increase, but the cost of medical care continued to soar, rising seven-tenths of 1 percent over January.

About 551.000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the February index.

Approximately 530,000 workers, including 527,000 employes in the trucking industry, will receive annual hourly increases ranging from 3 cents to 8 cents based on the national index.

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'Rosy' Economic View Challenged by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

in February is a sign of economic recovery.

"Hidden behind the White House rhetoric," Meany said, "is the fact that the civilian labor force has actually declined in the past few months, that there has been a substantial increase in hidden unemployment and that employment in the private sector is off considerably."

The AFL-CIO backed up its position with these facts:

- The small increase in employment over the two-month period—74,000 out of a labor force of more than 83 million—is not only statistically insignificant but is substantially less than could be expected by the normal growth of the labor force.
- The big factor that made it appear that unemployment had gone down was the decline of 225,000 in the civilian labor force over the two month period.

That is "the opposite" of progress, since it means that these are people who dropped out of the active search for work—and therefore were no longer counted as unemployed—because there were no jobs available in their areas.

- By normal standards, the labor force should have increased by about 320,000 between December and February. The decline in the labor force thus points to a "hidden unemployment" of about 500,000.

The conclusion, the AFL-CIO analysis found, is that the seeming decline in the unemployment rate "was mainly the result of the economy's failure to produce the needed expansion of job opportunities, rather than a substantial rise of employment."

And considering the continuing drop in employment during most of 1970, the lack of a "significant" rise in jobs in recent months, "is a sure sign of general economic stagnation and weakness in the job markets."

Taking a look at the economy as a whole, the AFL-CIO economists found only two areas of job improvement during the past year—in trade and services, where many of the jobs are part-time, and in employment with local and state governments.

By contrast, employment in manufacturing is 1.6 million under what it was less than a year-and-a-half ago, and construction is down 300,000.

States Rush to Ratify Voting Age Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

ware, Tennessee, Connecticut, Washington, Massachusetts and Hawaii.

The AFL-CIO has had a long-standing policy in support of the right to vote at 18, and Federation Pres. George Meany had testified for it at congressional hearings.

After the Supreme Court ruling, the AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly endorsed the constitutional amendment that is now awaiting ratification.

"It is impractical to have one age standard for voting for federal office and another for state office," the council said. And in any event, it stressed, "we believe that 18-year-olds should have the vote."

Under the pending constitutional amendment, there would be no difference in registration or voting procedures for those 18-21 and older voters.

"The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of age," the amendment reads. It concludes: "The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

San Antonio Trades Get Outreach Grant

San Antonio, Tex.—The San Antonio Building & Construction Trades Council received its third federal contract to prepare an additional 40 minority youths for apprenticeships in the trades.

The new one-year contract for $47,272 from the Labor Dept. will run through next January, Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr., said.

In two previous contracts, the council placed 68 minority youths in building trades apprenticeships.

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Senate Okays $1.75 Billion For Jobs in Public Service

Appeals Court Backs UTU:

Rail Union Upheld On Selective Strike

By Eugene A. Kelly

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that the United Transportation Union has the legal right to conduct a selective strike against railroads in pursuit of a national contract agreement, provided it acts in good faith.

Reversing a District Court decision of Mar. 10, a three-judge panel sent the case back "for such further proceedings as may become appropriate" in the light of future developments.

The only proviso the appeals judges attached to their ruling was that the union must give reasonable notice of a strike, and railroad management must give like notice of a lockout. The judges said two weeks "is a bench mark for reasonable notice."

UTU Pres. Charles Luna called the decision a "step forward" toward settlement of the long contract dispute with 170 major railroads. Union Counsel Lester Schoene said the court adopted "completely" the UTU's legal position in urging the judges to set aside the ruling by District Judge John H. Pratt that a union must strike all railroads or none under the Railway Labor Act.

"The union is giving careful consideration to the court's opinion, and will steer its course along those lines," Schoene said.

Appeals Judge Harold Leventhal wrote the opinion reversing the lower court for himself and Judges J. Skelly Wright and Malcolm R. Wilkey.

The dispute grew out of a strike called last Dec. 10 by the UTU and three other unions. Terms have since been reached with the carriers

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Vote Falls Shy on Jobless Aid

The Senate narrowly turned down a move to liberalize the extended unemployment benefits program, but left the door open for future action.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) had the support of a bipartisan liberal-moderate coalition in an effort to tack an unemployment compensation amendment onto an unrelated House-passed tax bill—a not uncommon form of legislative shortcut.

His amendment would have eased the present stiff requirement for triggering an additional 13 weeks of benefits for workers who have exhausted their state unemployment insurance.

It also would have provided full federal financing instead of the 50-50 matching fomula written into a law Congress passed last year.

Bayh's amendment was killed when a motion to table it was

(Continued on Page 7)

THE STEELWORKERS will seek a "very substantial" wage increase for 450,000 members in negotiations with the basic steel industry this year, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel tells newsmen in Washington. Shown with Abel at the close of a conference for 600 local union presidents is USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony. **(Story, Page 3.)**

On Executive Order:

Crafts Pledge Fight For Members Equity

By Tom Castor

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said it has "no choice" but to comply with Pres. Nixon's Executive Order imposing controls on construction industry wages, but will press a legal battle to gain "equity for our members."

The order, issued March 29, was accompanied by the President's reinstatement of the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that the prevailing wage be paid on all federal or federally assisted construction projects.

The presidents of the 17 building trades unions issued a statement the next day declaring that the Nixon order "is fundamentally unfair in applying strict controls to wages and a vague procedure with respect to prices and profits."

They hailed the Davis-Bacon reinstatement, noting again that its suspension on Feb. 23 "did not address itself to the inflationary problem at hand and served no purpose other than to completely confuse the bid and award procedure in almost every locality of the nation."

Nixon's new order, in effect, ties wage increases for the 3.5 million workers represented by the building trades to the 6-percent annual increases prevalent in the 1961-68 period—when the average rise in the cost of living was 2.5 percent a year.

The order does contain a clause permitting additional "equity adjustments . . . where carefully identified," but how the section will be interpreted remained to be seen.

The BCTD presidents said they have directed their legal departments to make extensive analyses of the order "so that an appropriate basis can be secured for making future policy determinations."

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Bipartisan Vote Passes 2-Year Plan

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted to set up a public service employment program that the AFL-CIO said is "desperately needed" both by unemployed workers and by local and state governments with jobs to be filled but no money to meet the payroll.

The bipartisan legislation authorizes up to $1.75 billion over a two-year period, with the rate of funding keyed to the level of unemployment. The federal government would pick up 90 percent of the cost of the program.

A smaller-scaled bill was vetoed by Pres. Nixon last year with a sardonic reference to "WPA-type jobs."

Before passing the bill, 62-10, the Senate defeated an attempt to send the legislation back to committee so that it could be pared down and linked to the President's revenue-sharing plan. The recommittal motion by Republicans Peter H. Dominick (Colo.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) was beaten, 44-29.

By an even larger margin, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) to lower the minimum wage for persons hired under the program to $1.30 an hour, and to set a ceiling of $500 a month on their wages.

Despite the Administration's opposition, a number of Republicans joined in voting for the measure which was introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and co-sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and 32 other senators.

Similar bills are being considered

(Continued on Page 7)

House Democrats Press Minimum Wage Boost

The House Democratic leadership has given the green light to legislation that would increase the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour by Jan. 1, 1973, and extend coverage to as many as 7 million workers not now protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) said he expected "broad support" for the bill introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and 18 other Democrats.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its winter meeting, called for an immediate increase in the minimum wage to at least $2 and extension of coverage to all workers.

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, pledged his "wholehearted cooperation" in securing passage of a higher minimum wage. Hearings have been set for April 20 and 22.

Dent predicted the bill would be ready for a House vote within four to five weeks.

Dent's bill would increase the minimum wage for all workers now covered by the $1.60 minimum to $1.80 on Jan. 1, 1972. A year later, the figure would reach the $2 level.

Agricultural workers, whose minimum wage is currently frozen at $1.30, would go to $1.50 on Aug. 1. Further steps would bring them to the $2 level on Jan. 1, 1974.

(Continued on Page 2)

AMA Puts $1.5 Million Into Health Care Battle

Organized doctors, opposed to enactment of the National Health Security program endorsed by the AFL-CIO, will begin a $1.5 million advertising campaign in May "to tell medicine's story to the public."

Announcement of the expensive promotional campaign came as the American Medical Association launched its political drive to defeat National Health Security.

The AMA's board of trustees has contracted with the firm of McCann-Erickson to prepare the advertising that will appear in newspapers, magazines and on television. The contract calls for spending $750,000 in each of fiscal 1971 and 1972.

The advertising is in addition to the activities of the organization's political arm, AMPAC, according to the weekly AMA publication American Medical News.

AMPAC enlisted the aid of Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), the chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a Washington workshop promoting the AMA's health care proposal, "Medicredit."

AMPAC Chairman Hoyt D.

(Continued on Page 6)

Musicians Win Rate Boost for Commercials

New York—Members of the Musicians who make commercial spot announcements for television and radio broadcasts have approved a new two-year contract providing a 10 percent increase in scale and other benefits.

AFM Pres. Hal Davis said the members involved voted 640 to 231 to accept a new agreement with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., and the American Association of Advertising Agencies, Inc.

Davis said the contract contains new provisions for payment to musicians for the use of commercial spots in other countries and for "explicit recognition of the federation's position that employers cannot, without the consent of the AFM, use the spots produced under the agreement for anything other than free TV and radio broadcasting."

The contract is retroactive to Mar. 1 and expires Apr. 1, 1973. The basic scale will be $44 an hour for instrumental musicians, five men or more, up $4. For sidemen, the rate will be $50.80 a day—up $3.62. Employer pension contributions of 6.5 percent continue for both groups.

Re-use payments for the 13-week cycle after the first cycle will continue to be based on 50 percent of the minimum session fee, plus the 6.5 percent pension contribution.

Other changes include a mandatory rest period of 5 minutes the first hour, 10 minutes in each subsequent hour; another paid holiday—Washington's Birthday—and a 10-percent wage increase for music arrangers, orchestrators, copyists and librarians.

THE NEED TO SAFEGUARD interests of workers in both the United States and Japan is stressed in a statement signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Ichiro Shioji of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI). The agreement was drafted at a meeting at the AFL-CIO headquarters. Standing are DOMEI General Sec. Takumi Shigeeda and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery.

U.S., Japan Labor Cite Mutual Goals, Problems

The AFL-CIO and the Japanese Confederation of Labor (DOMEI) agreed to work for domestic wage policies and international trade practices that are not harmful to workers of either country.

Representatives of the two international labor federations stressed that their prime task is to safeguard the interests of workers, members and affiliates in their respective lands.

They explored the impact of multinational corporations on employment and wage levels at the third regular meeting in Washington aimed at increasing the understanding between the AFL-CIO and DOMEI.

Representing the AFL-CIO were Pres. George Meany, and Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Joseph D. Keenan, Hunter P. Wharton and S. Frank Raftery.

The Japanese delegation was made up of DOMEI Vice Pres. Ichiro Shioji, General Sec. Takumi Shigeeda and Osamu Arakaki of the Dept. of International Affairs.

In a joint statement signed by Meany and Shioji, the two federations warned of "the harm done to employment and wage levels in their respective countries by companies which establish plants in other lands in order to swell their profits by taking advantage of the intolerable low wages in these countries."

"The economic problems caused by multinational enterprises," the statement continued, "are not only theirs, but the common problems for the entire working population of the world."

They agreed to continue to study the problems caused by multinational firms in an effort to achieve an equitable solution.

The federation also agreed to cooperate with DOMEI to meet any difficulties that may occur for workers over the scheduled return of Okinawa to Japan in 1972.

The two parties reaffirmed their objectives to help expand the free and democratic trade union movement throughout the world, particularly in Asia in an effort to bring peace and prosperity to the Asian workers.

The need for closer ties and more frequent meetings designed to solve mutual problems was expressed at the Washington sessions.

"Both organizations consider it worthwhile that their affiliated unions . . . should also be invited to participate in such meetings," the statement said.

The next meeting between the two organizations was set for Tokyo next year.

Seniors Hit 'Stacking' Of White House Panels

Political bias shown by the Nixon Administration has all but destroyed the real significance of the White House Conference on Aging scheduled next Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, Nelson Cruikshank charged at a Senate hearing.

Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, testified before a joint hearing of the Senate Special Committee on Aging and the Subcommittee on Aging of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

The NCSC spokesman questioned "how a conference used by the White House for partisan political purposes can produce a national policy acceptable to a bi-partisan Congress or, for that matter, acceptable to a bi-partisan nation."

The technical committees assigned to analyze problems of the elderly have ratios of up to five Republicans to every Democrat on them, according to Cruikshank. He charged that members were chosen on the basis of their politics rather than their knowledge.

Few of those named to the committees are known to leaders in the field of aging and gerontology, Cruikshank observed. He also criticized the decision to give each of the more than 350 national organizations participating in the conference an equal voice in pre-conference planning.

"With this kind of planning," he said, "the voice of the 3-million-member NCSC will be no louder than that of the Boy Scouts of America, the Diplomatic & Consular Officers, Inc., or the Sex Information & Education Council, all national organizations invited to participate in the Conference."

Even more noteworthy, Cruikshank said, is the fact that "the planners seem to see no difference between an organization set up simply to make money off the needs of the elderly—like managers of proprietary nursing homes—and a non-profit organization whose members are dedicated solely to advancing the welfare of the elderly."

William R. Hutton, NCSC executive director, who also testified at the Senate hearing, charged that the Nixon Administration is phasing out the U.S. Administration on Aging.

He called the 10-percent cutback in funds "the latest dismemberment of this agency which will probably amount to a death blow unless Congress does something about it."

Both witnesses urged the Special Committee on Aging to name a task force or advisory committee to recommend the type of federal agency best designed to promote programs to meet their special needs.

They called for renewed efforts by Congress to assure the low income elderly more governmental programs to provide training and employment for the elderly.

Also, they asked for congressional action to provide an "ombudsman" representative of the elderly, who would be charged with responsibility for making federal programs available where the need is greatest.

Nayder Named to Head Chicago Building Trades

Chicago—Thomas J. Nayder was elected president of the Chicago Building Trades Council to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas J. Murray.

Nayder, a member of Glaziers Local 27 of the Painters, has been secretary-treasurer of the council since 1958. He also is a vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Disputes Plan Set:

Pact Brings End Of Lettuce Boycott

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced resolution of a dispute between the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and the Western Conference of Teamsters.

The agreement, Meany and UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez said in simultaneous statements, ends the Farm Workers' current lettuce boycott. It provides a method for mutual resolution of problems between the two organizations, establishes an arbitration procedure to resolve disputes.

Under the plan, representatives of the Teamsters and UFWOC will have five days to resolve a disputed matter to their mutual satisfaction. If they fail, the issue will be referred to the Bishops Committee on Farm Labor of the United States Catholic Conference for attempted resolution.

Inability of the bishops' committee to arrive at a mutually satisfactory solution within 15 days will result in referral of the issue to Meany and Frank Fitzsimmons, general vice president of the Teamsters, or to an arbitrator or arbiters appointed by them for final and binding arbitration.

The agreement will remain in effect until Mar. 31, 1974.

UFWOC had announced a moratorium on the lettuce boycott Mar. 17 while discussions with the Teamsters were being held. Both groups had agreed earlier to respect each other's jurisdiction but some growers have refused to abide by the agreement.

Meany said in a statement that he believes "a bright new day is dawning for America's farm workers."

Under the "able and dedicated leadership of Cesar Chavez and his associates," Meany said, "America's farm workers have moved far in recent years. But much more remains to be done before any of us can be satisfied."

The AFL-CIO, Meany declared, is "determined to continue its unstinting efforts to help UFWOC in its quest for basic human dignity for farm workers. We and they are confident we will achieve that goal."

Chavez told a news conference in Salinas, Calif., that growers are being asked to begin contract negotiations with the Farm Workers for agricultural employes represented by his organization.

A boycott against non-union growers of lettuce was launched last Sept. 16 after some growers refused to recognize UFWOC or negotiate with it on the ground that they had contracts with the Teamsters.

"We're not in the business of fighting unions," Chavez said. "We're in the business of fighting employers for contracts."

During the lettuce dispute Chavez was jailed for refusing to end the boycott. He was released after 20 days by order of a higher court, and an appeal is pending.

House Leaders Press Boost In Wage Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

All public employes would be covered for the first time by the Dent bill, with their wage floor set at $1.80 an hour strating Jan. 1, 1972, increasing to $2 the following year.

The bill also would repeal certain overtime exemptions for transit employes, seasonal industry workers (principally agricultural processors) and for workers in the fish and sugar industries. Overtime coverage of nursing home employes would be modified to conform with that for hospital workers.

The bill also would change the method for determining minimum wage for Puerto Rico. Beginning with hotel and motel workers, all Puerto Rican workers would eventually receive dollar parity with the mainland minimum wage.

At a news conference announcing introduction of the bill, Dent admitted that the $2 minimum wage is "50 cents an hour lower than what it should be." He said the delay by Pres. Nixon in revealing the Family Maintenance Assistance Program prevented him from seeking $2.50.

Dent also said he expected the Administration would oppose increasing the minimum wage.

Albert told reporters, "The people who will benefit from this legislation are those hardest hit by inflation, not its cause.

"Minimum wage legislation fits into a developing pattern of congressional initiatives to get people back to work, to put a decent wage in their pockets so that they can start buying again, and thereby enable industry to gear up to meet the renewed demand," he concluded.

ORGANIZED LABOR in the Stockton, Calif., area as well as religious and civic leaders have pledged their support to a current United Farm Workers' organizing drive among 6,000 asparagus workers there. Some of the labor leaders attending a rally kicking off the campaign were: from left, Sec.-Treas. Harley L. Harris of the San Joaquin and Calaveras County AFL-CIO; William L. Kircher, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization; UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez, and Sec.-Treas. Bill Dorcey of the San Joaquin County Building & Construction Trades Council.

In Coming Negotiations:

Big Pay Raise Tops Steel Contract Goals

The Steelworkers will be asking "very substantial" wage increases tied to a cost-of-living escalator clause when negotiations open May 18 with nine basic steel companies, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel told a Washington press conference.

Abel declined to speculate on the amount of the increase the union will seek for 450,000 members who work in steel plants. But he told reporters, "I have an idea our members will not accept anything less" than the union's recent settlements with four big can manufacturers. The can contracts provide wage boosts of $1.10 an hour over three years plus an unlimited cost-of-living escalator and "significant" pension improvements.

Asked if the union would accept a 6 percent limit on increases suggested by the Nixon Administration, Abel replied "certainly not."

Abel and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony met newsmen after a two-day conference at which presidents of 600 U.S. and Canadian locals gave the union's chief negotiators a verbal picture of what their members want and need.

The local presidents made suggestions for supplementing the 1971 policy statement adopted by the union's International Wage Policy Committee last November, and gave their unanimous vote of confidence to Abel and other USWA negotiators.

The recommendations of the conferees will be reduced to writing and included in proposals to be drafted by a USWA committee. Abel gave this time table for basic steel talks:

"Sound-off" meetings will start May 18 at the Hotel Shoreham in Washington for an exchange of proposals. Follow-up meetings are to be held the week of May 23 in home cities of the nine big steel firms. The entire month of June will be devoted to local plant-level issues in each plant city. Negotiations will resume in Washington July 6, with Aug. 1 the date of contract expiration.

Abel said he is sure that union and company negotiators will "engage in good, honest collective bargaining across the table." Union members need a sizable wage increase, he said, but he declined to suggest a specific figure.

"With runaway inflation," he asked, "who knows now how much will be needed?"

Acknowledging that the steel industry has problems, Abel said "we have joint problems—we've been victimized, too, in some respects."

Abel noted there has been no steel strike since 1959. And when Aug. 1 arrives, he said, "I hope those who have stockpiled steel" as a hedge against a walkout will "find themselves with a supply to be worked off" after a settlement.

Abel told his questioners that the union will insist on a cost-of-living clause, along with wage, pension and vacation improvements. A previous escalator clause was removed in the 1959 strike settlement.

The wage-policy statement adopted last November lists all the areas in which the union will be seeking improvements—wages, pensions, insurance, job evaluation and incentive pay, income security, shorter workweek, contracting-out of members' work, and others.

CURRENT ISSUES facing Congress are discussed at a periodic legislative conference for members of the Rubber Workers in Washington. Addressing the session is Rep. John F. Seiberling, Jr. (D-Ohio), a freshman congressman who was elected last fall with the support of organized labor.

2 Unions Set Bargaining Target As Aluminum Industry Talks Near

Unions representing 75,000 workers in the aluminum industry set 1971 collective bargaining goals at conferences held well in advance of the May 31 expiration of contracts with major producers.

The Steelworkers, meeting in Pittsburgh, drafted a program that will be presented to the Aluminum Company of America and Reynolds Metals Co., Apr. 17, in New York City, and to Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., May 4, in the same city.

The Aluminum Workers held pre-contract talks in St. Louis for delegates representing 30,000 industry employes. Tentative approval was given to proposals to be submitted Apr. 30 in New York to union bargaining teams for Alcoa and Reynolds employes and May 4 to company representatives.

The Steelworkers' proposals call for a wage increase keyed to the industry's "high productivity and high profitability," and protection against job layoffs and constantly rising living costs. The USWA represents 45,000 employes of five major firms and numerous independent companies.

Delegates from 105 USWA local unions, representing employes of 43 aluminum companies, adopted a statement pointing out that the aluminum industry "set new production records in 1970" at a time when employes were suffering "severe hardship."

"Prices are skyrocketing. Our purchasing power is decreasing," the policy statement declared.

"Layoffs and unemployment continue to rise, even in this highly profitable industry. Moreover, plants . . . are being phased out, throwing our people out of work by the scores."

The conference agreed that "aluminum workers are entitled to a very substantial wage increase to reflect the prosperity of the industry, its enormous productivity, settlements in other industries and the urgent economic needs" of Steelworker members.

The delegates called for these improvements:

- Wage increases that "reflect the inflation which has eroded our living standards" and past gains, including a general increase and amounts necessary to maintain an "appropriate relationship" among various jobs and skills.
- A cost-of-living escalator provision for "adequate protection against future increases in consumer prices."
- Correction of wage and salary inequities between plants and companies, better pensions, insurance, jobless pay benefits, vacations and holidays.

"Income security should be assured by instituting earnings protection," the statement emphasized. "Now is the time to move ahead to a shorter workweek without reduction in pay. Whatever the workweek, it should be guaranteed so that working employes can receive a full week's pay."

The conference, after adopting numerous other goals, said "we shall proceed with unity and militancy to negotiate satisfactory settlements" in line with USWA policy.

The Aluminum Workers, bargaining with many of the same employers, represents 19,000 workers whose contracts are due to expire in two months. Contracts covering 11,000 others will be extended until the talks with industry leaders are concluded, Pres. Henry S. Olsen said.

Nixon Plan Would Split Labor Dept.'s Functions

Pres. Nixon proposed to slice the Labor Dept. down the middle and parcel out its functions to two sprawling new superdepartments in a message to Congress spelling out his plan for reorganization of the executive branch of the government.

The proposal to abolish seven present Cabinet departments and create four new ones was outlined in his State of the Union message earlier this year and the final version reflects only minor changes.

If enacted—something congressional sources consider highly doubtful—about 7,000 of the Labor Dept.'s 11,000 employes would be shifted into the new Dept. of Economic Affairs.

The 161,000 employes in the proposed department would include large segments of the present Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Commerce and various independent agencies ranging from the Small Business Administration to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. The Coast Guard would also be a part of the department.

Some 4,000 employes of the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration—which includes the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and the U.S. Employment Service—would be assigned to the proposed Dept. of Human Resources.

This department, with 121,000 employes, would include the largest part of the present Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

A new Dept. of Natural Resources, with 110,000 employes, would embrace many of the programs of the Interior Dept. Large portions of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development would be found in the proposed Dept. of Community Development, with 30,000 employes.

One effect of the reorganization would be to disperse the natural "constituency" of the present departments.

The Labor Dept., for example, was established in 1913 under a congressional mandate "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its February meeting, was sharply critical of any move to eliminate a single Cabinet department "where workers and their unions can take problems and get understanding response."

And it suggested that "consolidation of many diverse existing programs into four sprawling catch-all departments is far more likely to produce administrative monstrosities than efficiency."

Pilots Appoint Davis Public Relations Chief

The Air Line Pilots named Lou Davis as director of public relations. He had been editing its magazine and other publications for 13 months after years of experience as an aviation news and feature editor as well as an aircraft industry executive. Davis also is a licensed pilot.

Jobs Conference Set for July 12-13

The AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs, which will explore all aspects of the job-loss problem in the United States—from foreign trade to reconversion—has been scheduled for July 12-13 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington.

"We consider it one of the most important conferences ever held by the AFL-CIO," said Federation Pres. George Meany in a letter to union presidents asking that they reserve these dates.

Meany said a limitation on the number of delegates would be necessary to insure fair, across-the-board representation from all affiliates.

The Conference on Jobs was authorized by the AFL-CIO Executive Council during its last session.

Appeals Court Upholds Selective Rail Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

by the other three—the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, and the dining car division of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The UTU, resisting management demands to emasculate several protective rules, served notice Mar. 8 of its intent to call a "peaceful withdrawal from service" of its members on the Burlington Northern and Seaboard Coast Line railroads.

Railroad management promptly sought an injunction, Judge Pratt issued it after a hearing, and the union appealed.

The appeals court ruling, barring a reversal by the Supreme Court, could affect the future course of union-management negotiations under the Railway Labor Act.

In it, the judges reached the legal conclusion that "when collective bargaining on a national handling basis has come to an impasse and all procedures of the act have been exhausted, it is not unlawful for the union to call a strike against some or a few of the carriers in order to put pressure on the railroads to reach a national multi-employer agreement."

The judges said their views of the law are "congruent" with those of U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker, who ruled Mar. 8 in another case that the UTU has the right to call selective strikes against railroads in a separate dispute over the use of firemen on diesel freight locomotives. That dispute has been in process for several years.

The appeals judges concluded that the Railway Labor Act "defers and delays, but . . . does not deny a union's right to call a strike. That right of self-help has been reached in the case before us."

The courts are not free, they said, to "terminate or qualify that right, except in pursuance of authority granted by Congress. No such authority appears in the wording of the act."

Over-65 Population Continues to Grow

The number of persons 65 and over grew to slightly more than 20 million—or about 10 percent of the total U.S. population in 1970, the Bureau of the Census reported. There were 16.6 million counted in that age group in the 1960 census.

The South accounted for the largest number of senior citizens among the four major regions in 1970. It had 6 million persons 65 or older against 5.7 million for the Northeast, 5.2 million for the North Central region and 3.1 million for the West.

Among the states, New York had the largest number of elderly persons with 2 million, but Florida had the largest proportion of the 65-and-over age group—14.5 percent of its population.

Wage Guidelines

THE PRESIDENT'S Executive Order providing for "stabilization of wages and prices in the construction industry" is primarily a wage guideline approach that contains potential implications for the entire economy.

The order says that "acceptable economic adjustments in labor contracts negotiated on or after the date of this order will be those normally considered supportable by productivity improvement and cost of living trends, but not in excess of the average of the median increases in wages and benefits over the life of the contract negotiated in major construction settlements in the period 1961 to 1968."

Labor Sec. Hodgson said this means about 6 percent.

The AFL-CIO has maintained that a wage guidepost policy—even where it is coupled with price restraints, a factor left for future committee consideration in the President's order—is unworkable, one-sided and inequitable.

The pressure of a guideposts policy is to hold down wage increases, with the emphasis always on wages as a cost rather than wages as income for workers and the major source of consumer buying power.

If the Administration's 6 percent guideline for the construction industry were to be applied across the board, the effect would be to cut workers' buying power in terms of the inflationary and tax realities of 1971.

In the 1961-68 period living costs were up an average of 2.5 percent a year. They accelerated after 1968 while many workers were locked into two- and three-year agreements. Last year the CPI climbed 5.9 percent. Increases in federal, state and local taxes have made further inroads on workers' buying power since the 1961-68 period.

BECAUSE OF these factors the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February adopted a statement on the national economy which included this recommendation:

"Increases in the buying power of workers' wages and salaries are a basic prerequisite for economic growth in 1971—to provide workers with a share in the benefits of economic progress and to establish the foundation for the needed expansion of consumer markets. Rapid economic growth in 1971 will not be possible without a substantial boost of consumer sales, which account for almost two-thirds of the national economy. And the needed rise of consumer expenditures cannot possibly be achieved unless increases in the real incomes of workers are attained."

Simple economic justice demands substantial improvements in collective bargaining agreements to be negotiated in 1971, the council said, given the decline in buying power in 1970 for the second consecutive year.

A 6 percent wage guideline based on 1961-68 averages applied to all wage settlements in 1971 would thwart the goal of equity and justice for American workers who for too long now have borne the burden of the Administration's economic policies and "game plans."

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'Let's Put It All Together!'

A Word Edgewise:

True 'Progressive Education' Neither Anarchy Nor Tyranny

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST difficult historical accomplishments is to modify an arbitrary, capricious, irrational authority structure without simultaneously destroying the authority principle itself. Nowhere is this problem more evident than in American educational circles. Under the banner of "progressive education," many schools and classrooms have been turned into unstructured, free-floating rap sessions.

First, this is not "progressive education" in the sense that John Dewey and his associates conceived it. Their objective was to eliminate the appalling system of rote learning, to inject relevance (in its real sense) into a curriculum, and, above all, to make students and teachers into allies in a quest for knowledge.

Never in his long, long life did John Dewey confuse a school with libertyville: he sought to replace an archaic and irrational authority system with a rational one. The thought of a teacher going into a classroom and asking his students, "What shall we discuss today?" would set Dewey spinning in his grave.

To Dewey, Lucy Sprague Mitchell, and the other pioneers of progressive education, the teacher and students were allies, not peers. But the teacher had authority growing from knowledge and dedication, not from official status as a warden in a quasi-penitentiary.

Indeed, a teacher who genuinely accepts the principles of progressive education probably works twice as hard as either the old style martinets or the new wave of permissive educators. I have investigated some "dynamic, relevant, student-oriented, free-flowing, etc." courses offered both in colleges and high schools and, frankly, I think the teachers should be arrested for grand larceny.

What a racket. You wouldn't believe what goes on under the protection of "innovation." I verified a situation in an unidentified college where a volley ball game determined final sociology grades: the winners got an A; the losers A−.

Or take "discussion courses." There is no harder task in this world than conducting a good seminar, or small discussion class. I could, with half an hour's lead time, deliver a respectable lecture on, say, Locke or Rousseau, but it takes hours of preparation to prime a seminar on the same topics. You have to sit down and prepare the key questions, then ready yourself to play devil's advocate, set up challenges to the conventional wisdom, and above all avoid the lazy man's way out: turning on your Locke or Rousseau tapes.

COMPARE THIS with the innovative fantasy of "student taught" courses. Only an egomaniac would argue that the only things learned in college derive from the faculty. I recall bull sessions with my fellow students as a vital part of the learning process, but we never expected academic credit for it. I have known students who were helped immensely by psychiatic support, but again did not expect brownie points for their time on the couch.

A good teacher will be an intellectual catalyst: his students will go off to argue and debate amongst themselves, and then return to argue with the teacher himself. That is the name of the game: for students to teach students in a formal sense is basically an anti-intellectual exercise, one which in practice results in the facile leading the docile.

To come back to the initial point, this academic nonsense is not in any proper sense progressive education; it is a shameful caricature of the fundamentally sound and genuinely innovative views of John Dewey. A believer in progressive education—and I am one—must repudiate academic anarchy with the same vigor that he condemns the academic tyranny of the fundamentalists. As usual, a true liberal finds himself fighting a two-front war.

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Impact of Economic Stagnation:

Grim Employment Statistics Refute White House Optimism

The following is taken from a memorandum to the House Public Works Committee from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the present employment situation to supplement Meany's testimony before the committee supporting a public works construction program.

DESPITE the officially optimistic views of the Administration, the Labor Dept.'s reports on the employment situation, in recent months, reveal a continuing weakness in the nation's job markets.

Hidden beneath the White House rhetoric is the fact that the civilian labor force has actually declined in the past few months, that there has been a substantial increase in hidden unemployment and that employment in the private sector is off considerably.

These are the facts and the "rosy-glow" statements of the Administration should not be allowed to camouflage the picture.

The details of the reported decline in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from 6.2 percent of the civilian labor force in December to 5.8 percent in February clearly indicate job-market weakness rather than a show of strength.

Total employment between December and February increased only 74,000 after accounting for seasonal changes—not enough to reduce the unemployment rate by even a full one-tenth of 1 percent, with a civilian labor force of over 83 million. So the decline in the reported unemployment rate in those two months was hardly due to increased employment.

Examination of the Labor Dept.'s figures reveals that the reported decline in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate between December and February was mainly the result of a sharp decline in the civilian labor force—a decline of 225,000. In other words, 225,000 people disappeared from the government's tabulation of the labor force and that cannot, by any reasonable standard, be considered progress. In fact, it is the opposite.

Aside from the possibility of month-to-month statistical difficulties, the essential reason for the decline in the reported unemployment rate was that 225,000 people, who had been in the civilian labor force in December, stopped actively seeking jobs by February, after failing to find work. Since the Labor Dept.'s definition of the civilian labor force requires the active seeking of work, those who stop such active search are considered to be no longer part of the labor force.

The reported decline in the unemployment rate between December and February, therefore, was mainly the result of the economy's failure to produce the needed expansion of job opportunities, rather than to a substantial rise of employment.

Moreover, the detailed figures reported by the Labor Dept. reveal the probability of a substantial increase of hidden unemployment between December and February. The civilian labor force should increase by about 160,000 a month, after accounting for seasonal variations. So the civilian labor force should have expanded by about 320,000 in December-February, instead of the reported decline of 225,000. These figures reveal that hidden unemployment increased by as much as 500,000 in those months.

In addition, the failure of employment to increase to any significant degree in recent months—following a decline during most of 1970—is a sure sign of general economic stagnation and weakness in the job markets.

Moreover, a clearer picture of weakness in the job markets is revealed in the Labor Dept.'s detailed reports on the number of wage and salary workers on payrolls of non-farm establishments, based on employers' payroll records.

THESE REPORTS indicate that the number of workers on private and public payrolls in February was down 700,000 from the peak in March 1970. They indicate substantial job losses in manufacturing industries and construction in the past 15 to 17 months—down 1.6 million in manufacturing and 300,000 in construction. Moreover, contract construction and most manufacturing industries reported continuing job-declines in February.

The only parts of the private economy that reported significant job-increases were wholesale and retail trade and the services, with a combined employment-increase of about 400,000 in the past year; but many of these jobs are part-time.

In addition, production cutbacks have resulted in reduced working hours for large numbers of employed workers. The average number of weekly working hours of non-supervisory workers in private employment in January-February 1971 was down 2.7 percent from the same period of 1969.

The only part of the total national economy that has reported substantial job-increases is government employment. Jobs in state and local governments in February were up almost 490,000 from the previous year, while federal employment was down nearly 50,000.

The overall employment picture remains one of continuing weakness in most job markets—revealing the stagnation that persists in most parts of the national economy, following the general economic decline of 1969-1970.

$2 Base Needed:

Inflation Erodes Buying Power Of $1.60 Minimum Pay to $1.24

AMERICA'S LOWEST-PAID workers are even worse off now than they were when the minimum wage was last improved in 1966, AFL-CIO economist Rudolph Oswald declared as he called for an immediate boost to "at least $2 an hour."

"The inflationary impact of the last five years" has cut the 1966 value of the $1.60 minimum wage to "only $1.24 today, which is less than it was before" Congress made the last improvement, said Oswald, of the federation's Dept. of Research. That "deterioration of buying power . . . makes it mandatory" that there be a new and higher federal floor under wages, he stressed, on Labor News Conference.

Oswald said that low-paid workers also continue to suffer from employer violations of the federal Wage & Hour law, noting that "inspections of only about 5 percent of the establishments covered by the law" revealed that half a million workers "were short-changed some $93 million last year."

Noting that the minimum wage law has been on the books since 1938, he said, "it is hard to believe that after (more than) 30 years," employers would not be aware of the law and what it requires. He said that mounting employer violations could be curbed by the addition of more inspectors "to assure that workers . . . are actually paid" the minimum wage required by law.

The union economist turned aside the contention that the rise of unemployment for the past two years makes this the "wrong time to raise the minimum wage." He said that "if we listen to that argument, it would always be 'the wrong time' to raise the minimum wage," yet past improvements have been followed by a decline in unemployment.

WHEN THE MINIMUM WAGE was first established in 1938, Oswald pointed out that "unemployment was double the current rate," and it decreased in the following years. He said that unemployment has also eased after other minimum wage improvements, "largely because we've always been so modest in the increases."

Oswald said the AFL-CIO will also push hard in this Congress to extend minimum wage coverage to all wage and salary employes. "If a job is worth doing, it's worth a wage that is at least enough to support the worker and his family," he declared.

Questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview were James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE GROWING OUTCRY against the failures of our health delivery system is being matched by a deep resentment against practices of the auto insurance industry.

The complaints on auto insurance have been repeated over and over again: high unilateral increases in rates, cancellation without notice, non-renewal of policies, refusal to sell insurance in certain areas and to certain groups of workers, etc.

Since 1965, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, has conducted hearings and studies on many facets of the auto industry and the auto insurance industry.

The Dept. of Transportation conducted a two-year study in the same area and its report has been made public.

Time and again in these hearings and studies the outrageous cost of litigation in resolving accident disputes emerged. Both the Hart hearings and the DOT study show that on claims for 1969 auto accidents, the parties engaged in litigation will pay legal fees totalling some $1.1 billion, conservatively estimated to be one-fourth the total income of the legal profession for that accident year.

Such litigation ties up our courts, too. A study by the Federal Judicial Center points out that motor accidents litigation requires 11.4 percent of judges' time in federal district courts and approximately 17 percent in state courts of general jurisdiction.

This is taking place at a time when the backlog of cases in our courts has reached frightening levels. In Los Angeles, for example, there are 42,000 civil and criminal cases awaiting trial. Philadelphia has 427 untried homicide cases.

A study done by the insurance industry for DOT showed that claimants with a permanent total disability had an average economic loss of $78,000. Yet, they received only an average insurance payment of $12,556—only 16 percent of their total loss.

To move litigation out of the auto insurance picture, Hart and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) have offered a proposal for "no fault" insurance.

Under this bill a federal program will be established requiring uniform insurance laws in the states which would guarantee that auto insurance will be available to every qualified driver with sufficient, fair and prompt payment of losses due to death or injury—regardless of who is at fault.

THE WHOLE CONCEPT of "no fault" insurance has reached such a point that Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe told Magnuson's Senate Commerce Committee that the Administration also favors the no-fault approach but seeks its adoption on a state-by-state basis. He acknowledged that it would take about five years even if the states cooperated.

The Volpe plan got some sharp reactions from both Hart and Magnuson.

Hart termed it "an insurance industry proposal." Volpe replied that it was based on the Massachusetts "no fault" plan and it was supported by both lawyers and insurance men in the legislature.

Hart then pointed out that under the Massachusetts legislation the no-fault provision is limited to claims under $2,000.

"What the lawyers care about," Hart said, "are the big claims, the ones still going to court. Just as the Massachusetts bill is the lawyers' bill—assuring them of the juicy business—the Administration plan is an insurance industry proposal."

Also, the Administration plan does not deal with two other critical problems, cancellation and non-renewal of policies. The Hart-Magnuson Bill protects the motorists on both counts.

The idea of "no fault" insurance is not new. It was proposed more than 50 years ago when it was suggested that the no-fault insurance plan in workmen's compensation be applied to auto insurance.

A MINIMUM WAGE of "at least $2 an hour" is "mandatory" for America's lowest-paid workers, who are worse off now than they were when the floor under wages was last raised in 1966, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by James F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Donald Finley of United Press International. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

HEALTH SECURITY COVERAGE is the basic right of all Americans, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, declares on a television forum in Columbus, Ohio. Appearing with Seidman on the "Town Meeting" program were Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, left, assistant secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and Dr. Walter C. Bornemeier, president of the American Medical Association.

Nixon, AMA Plans Hit:

Health Security Seen Meeting Basic Right

Columbus, O.—"Every American citizen, whether he's rich or poor, black or white, blue-collar or white-collar worker, has a basic right to a decent standard of health care. It is the purpose of our proposal—the National Health Security Act—to provide this goal."

So declared AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman here as he participated in a television "Town Meeting" debate on America's health crisis with Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, assistant secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, and Dr. Walter C. Bornemeier, president of the American Medical Association.

Seidman told the panel and Columbus television viewers that "America faces a health care crisis of unprecedented proportions." He noted that health care costs have zoomed 170 percent over the past 10 years, 11 percent in the past year alone.

He pointed out that the United States is the only industrial nation in the world without a national health program.

"This means that in 35 other countries of the world, a 10-year-old-boy can expect to live longer than a similar 10-year-old American boy. And yet," Seidman declared, "we spend more money on health care in this nation than any other nation in the world."

He described the main features of the National Health Security Act, emphasizing that it would not interfere with existing doctor-patient relationships as some critics have charged. What it will do, Seidman said, is:

- "Finance across-the-board quality medical services so that your doctor's judgment of medical needs and not the size of your income will determine your medical treatment.
- "Increase the number of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel and encourage development of up-to-date efficient health care facilities.
- "Increase the availability, control the costs and assure the quality of comprehensive medical services.
- "Make quality health care the right of every American."

Dr. Egeberg defended the Nixon Administration's proposal to require compulsory health insurance through private insurance plans. It would, he said, build on the "many strengths" of the present system and "fill in the gaps."

Dr. Bornemeier said the AMA plan, called "Medicredit," is an "insurance policy" which will provide a health care card in the pocket of every American. He said a sliding scale formula would be applied to health care bills with the poor having their entire bill paid, and tax credits granted to middle-class and rich Americans.

Seidman, in response, described the Nixon Administration proposal as a "fragmented approach to the health care crisis in America today." He said the Nixon plan is really four different proposals: one for the poor, one for workers, one for the elderly, and one for people not covered by anything. "The AMA proposal does not appear to be much different," Seidman declared.

During a half-hour of questioning from viewers at home, Dr. Bornemeier admitted surveys have shown that in every community of 1,000 persons, 250 will need the services of a doctor at least once in a given month. But he argued that the AMA plan would continue to allow those needing health care services to have a choice of the type of services they wished to have. He was critical of the labor-backed bill because "it would lock everyone into one group."

Dr. Egeberg said he didn't have confidence in the federal government's ability to find solutions to the health care crisis. He contended one plan of health care would work in one section of the nation, while another might be best for a different region. He said it might be "eight or 10 years before we really know what America needs" to solve the health crisis.

First Bargaining Order Upheld In Long Battle with J. P. Stevens

New Orleans—The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a Labor Board order that J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., must bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America because of the company's "outrageous" and "pervasive" anti-union conduct interfering with an election.

The order to bargain without another election being held was the first by any court against Stevens in the corporation's long history of labor law violations, the union pointed out.

Three appeals judges voted to enforce the National Labor Relations Board order against Stevens, the nation's second largest textile chain and a major supplier of government cloth. The judges upheld an NLRB finding in October 1969 that Stevens must negotiate contract terms even though the union lost an election. The cause of the loss, the NLRB found was "numerous unfair labor practices" by company supervisors at Stevens's Gulistan plant in Statesboro, Ga.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the judges agreed that the order to bargain, which went beyond the usual remedies in such cases, "was warranted . . . even if the union never possessed a valid card majority, in view of Stevens's extensive campaign . . . of unlawful practices to defeat the union."

The order also requires Stevens to stop its illegal practices and reinstate four discharged workers with back-pay. In addition, the corporation must post appropriate notices in the Gulistan plant, read the NLRB order to its employes on company-paid time, and give TWUA reasonable access to company bulletin boards for a period of one year.

The 5th Circuit decision was written by Appeals Judge Irving L. Goldberg for himself and Judge Homer Thornberry, with Judge Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., concurring. It listed the case as Stevens No. 6 and expressed the hope there would be no Stevens No. 7.

Stevens claimed the record in the case contained no substantial evidence of law violations.

"We disagree," the appeals court said. "The record reveals, and the NLRB found, that Stevens engaged in an extensive campaign of 'classic, albeit crude, unlawful labor practices' to defeat the union" in a 1968 organizational campaign.

There were, the judges said, numerous instances of company misconduct violating the law. They spelled it out:

- Supervisors threatened that a union victory would result in a reduction of work, extensive discharges, and even the closing of the plant.
- Four union supporters were fired to make good the threats.
- Company officials engaged in "blatant surveillance" of union activities.
- Supervisors interrogated employes about union activities under circumstances that tended to be "coercive and intimidating," and promised benefits "calculated to undermine union strength."
- During a critical juncture in the union campaign, the company granted certain benefits which the board found were "designed to destroy union support."

These and other samples of company misconduct ate away the union's support and finally resulted in its defeat at the polls.

The court, while ordering Stevens to bargain with the TWUA, nevertheless denied a union request that it compel the NLRB to devise "more meaningful and far-reaching remedies."

Other courts, including the Supreme Court, have upheld Labor Board orders against Stevens to remedy unfair labor practices. But until now no order to bargain has been enforced by a federal court.

That record "shows how successful Stevens has been" in avoiding bargaining with the union, a government attorney said. Last year the board directed Stevens to bargain with the TWUA at its Black Hawk warehouse after a 1969 election victory, but the order was dissolved with a ruling that the union had lost its majority.

TWUA had previously won 11 board rulings against Stevens over nearly a decade of legal battling. One ruling, upheld by the courts, required the textile chain to give more than $1 million in backpay to employes it fired illegally.

AMA Presses Drive Against Health Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Gardner, M.D., told the record gathering at the workshop that AMPAC was born out of the AMA's opposition to Medicare.

He said the AMA's arguments did not prevail during Medicare because Congress and the Administration were not listening.

"We fought hard and the battle cost us dearly in dollars and in image," he recalled.

"AMPAC was born to provide weight to our argument. We have set out to improve the legislators' attention span so they will listen while we make our points."

Dole told the workshop that National Health Security, the Griffiths-Kennedy bill, is a "multi-billion-dollar blueprint for the end of American medicine as we know it."

His statement came about the same time two AMA spokesmen were telling Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's health subcommittee of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee that "Medicredit," the AMA's proposal of giving federal tax credits to persons who buy private insurance, would cost $14.5 billion.

One of those spokesmen, Dr. Max H. Parrott, also told the AMPAC workshop that "medical leaders must be aware of and know the value of political action."

Labor, Civil Rights, Liberal Alliance Essential to Progress, O'Neal Says

Philadelphia—The common objectives of the labor, civil rights and liberal alliance demand that the coalition continue as an effective political force in the nation.

Relations among the three groups have at times become strained in recent years, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal noted, but the differences have not been great enough to destroy the movement.

He said the strength and effectiveness of the coalition were reflected in the results of the 1970 elections.

"We have lived through a decade in which race was a central domestic issue," O'Neal said, ". . . and we are entering a decade in which the central issue will be economic justice. This is our issue. With it we can win."

This was O'Neal's assessment to the question "Is a Black-Labor-Liberal Alliance Viable?" at a joint luncheon meeting of the Jewish Labor Committee and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council here.

O'Neal emphasized the need for continued cooperation between Negroes and organized labor. He said the strengthening of the bonds between the civil rights movement and labor was "one of the brightest developments of the 1960s."

"At a time when one could not open a newspaper without reading about the division between the civil rights and labor movements, they combined to block the appointment of Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court," he told the 90 leaders of labor, civil rights, religious and community organizations.

O'Neal, who also is president of Actors' Equity and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, said that to achieve common goals, "we must remain together—black and white, trade unionist and liberal."

"Common interest is the force that binds the Negro-labor alliance," he pointed out, "and it is common interest that will cause this alliance to grow stronger over the years."

O'Neal refuted the charge that the trade unions are blocking the Negro's struggle for equality.

"This is very dangerous nonsense," he warned, "put forth very often by the same people who charge that the workingman is responsible for inflation, backlash and war."

"The people who talk this way are not workers. . . . They are not struggling to make ends meet on $7,000 or $8,000 a year. They live sheltered lives in sheltered communities, far from the cutting edge of social change."

O'Neal said the liberals who sat out the 1968 elections because of the Viet Nam war issue were in error. "But we must not now permit the question of foreign policy to become the overriding issue in our coalition for it will obscure our unity on domestic policy."

"We should emphasize that which unites us," he observed, noting that the trade union movement supported candidates in the 1970 elections not on their position on Viet Nam, but because of their support for progressive domestic policies.

"If the 1970 elections are to be a model for future action, we will be able to rebuild the coalition and reverse the political trend of the nation," he suggested.

On Executive Order:

Crafts Vow Fight To Assure Equity

(Continued from Page 1)

The Nixon order came the same day the Joint Economic Committee of Congress suggested that perhaps construction wages were being unfairly blamed—on the basis of insufficient information—for inflation in the industry.

"The Committee was surprised and dismayed to learn how little factual data is available regarding construction wages," said the statement, which was quoted by the BCTD presidents during their news conference.

And although Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson labeled the mechanisms in the order "constraints" as opposed to "controls," BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty disagreed.

"It is a full control—one that is clothed in very clever language," Haggerty said.

He said that while the building trades will comply, they also "will fight this plan with all the legal power at our command to gain equity for our members."

Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Edward J. Carlough stated his union's position firmly: "I say in all candor that we will not buy 6 percent," adding that "we intend to discover the full and complete meaning of the word 'equity' as it applies in this order, at the earliest possible opportunity."

Administration spokesmen have implied that contractors and unions alike nodded at the proposal of an Executive Order covering the construction industry so long as the Davis-Bacon suspension was lifted.

But the building trades presidents emphasized in their statement that they "had rejected a proposal of the Labor Dept. for a voluntary wage stabilization arrangement, and any implication to the contrary is not consistent with the facts."

Although Nixon reinstituted Davis-Bacon, his Executive Order provides for selective suspension of the law in any case in which a wage settlement violates the criteria set forth:

"Acceptable economic adjustments in labor contracts negotiated on or after the date of this order will be those normally considered supportable by productivity improvement and cost-of-living trends, but not in excess of the average of the median increases in wages and benefits . . . negotiated in major construction settlements in the period 1961-68."

Or, in Hodgson's words, 6 percent.

The Executive Order establishes labor-management craft dispute boards to review wage settlements to make sure they are in line with the wage guidelines.

Wage agreements negotiated earlier but which have not yet gone into effect also will come under review by these boards.

If they find violations of the criteria, they are to notify a "watchdog" committee—the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee—also established by the Nixon order.

This will be a tripartite board, including four members each from labor, management and the public. This committee has 15 days to decide whether a specific settlement violates the order.

If it does, the Sec. of Labor could then take action, in one of several ways. He could merely identify or publicize the violation, he could have government contracts with the offending parties suspended, or he could selectively suspend the Davis-Bacon Act.

The order also establishes a committee to determine criteria for prices in the construction industry.

But, it states, "until criteria have been developed and applied and prices and compensation are determined to be unacceptable, prices and compensation shall not be deemed in violation of this order."

'I Can See Without Them!'

Fire Fighters Cite Need for Aid to Cities

The Fire Fighters, worried by cutbacks in municipal fire fighting facilities, launched a program to help cities and states get the federal financial aid that now has become "an urgent matter of life or death for millions of people."

The program was announced by Fire Fighters' Pres. W. Howard McClennan at a pres conference-luncheon. At the same time, IAFF affiliates throughout the country made similar announcements of the union's efforts to help mayors and governors.

The program will be coordinated and directed by a newly-established Emergency City Fiscal Affairs Committee, operating from IAFF's headquarters in Washington.

Although the aim of the union is to help achieve "responsible" revenue-sharing between federal and local governments, McClennan said the IAFF is not supporting any specific proposal at this time. In fact, he emphasized that the union, like the AFL-CIO, opposes any revenue-sharing where there are no strings attached to how the federal funds are used.

The desperate need for federal aid to cities, McClennan observed, is evidenced by a recent wave of cutbacks of police and fire services for lack of funds. Although these restrictions are "short-sighted," he noted, they illustrate the "desperation" of city governments.

He released data on fire station closings in Washington, cuts in "already inadequate" fire services in New York, and dangereous reductions or threatened reductions in Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle and more than a score of other cities.

"Reports from our members all over the country are couched in the language of desperation," McClennan said. "Our cities are literally becoming death-traps while fire services are being stretched thinner and thinner."

Senate Passes Program For Public Service Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

by the House Labor Committee. House Democratic leaders have strongly endorsed the public service jobs concept and have promised a high priority to the legislation.

The Senate bill would start the flow of federal funds whenever the national unemployment rate is at least 4.5 percent; it has been close to 6 percent for some months. The higher the rate, the more funds would be released to city, county and state governments and to private, non-profit organizations.

Jobs to be filled would be in such areas as health care, environmental quality, public safety, education, transportation, recreation, park and street maintenance, conservation and community improvement.

Workers hired would be paid the prevailing wage for similar public jobs or the minimum wage, whichever was higher.

In a letter sent to all senators before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that "the legislation makes it clear that the public service jobs are not to be of the dead-end variety."

The legislation is of "critical importance," he said, and the labor movement considers a vote for the bill as "a vote toward restoration of a full employment economy."

The maximum amount available under the Senate bill would be $750 million in federal grants the first year and $1 billion the second year of the program.

Although the legislation accomplishes one of the key objectives of revenue-sharing — shifting federal funds to city, county and state governments—the Administration remained adamant in opposition.

Its own proposal, which met with a cool reception in Congress, calls for discontinuing existing federally financed manpower training programs and turning the money over to the states and localities.

Then, if they wished, they could divert part of the funds to public service employment. But the Administration said any such program should be short-term "transitional" employment—actually closer to the WPA-type concept that the President derided than to the Nelson bill.

In terms of creating jobs and meeting public needs, the Senate measure is one-half of a two-pronged program that labor has strongly urged.

The other half of the job-creating package is the accelerated public works construction program, aimed at building and improving waste treatment plants, water supply and sewer systems and other needed facilities.

The House Public Works Committee has already cleared a $2 billion measure that is expected to reach the House floor during April.

In both programs—public service jobs and public works construction—the basic premise is the same. The unemployed need jobs and the communities need services and facilities.

The twin legislation is aimed at bringing them together.

Jobless Aid Extension Sidetracked in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted 45-40. But its supporters noted that some senators opposed it primarily because it had not gone through the committee hearing stage and that a number of liberals who were likely to back the proposal were among the Senate's 15 absentees that day.

Under the present law, a nationwide program of extended benefits takes effect only when the seasonally adjusted jobless rate among workers covered by unemployment insurance is at least 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

Since insured unemployment always is lower than the actual unemployment rate, that would require a jobless rate well above 6 percent and would be reached only during the most severe recession periods.

An alternate, presently optional, system allows a state to trigger extended benefits when its insured unemployment rate is at least 4 percent and also is at least 20 percent above the average for the same period the previous two years. States have until next January to pass enabling legislation.

Under this program 17 states are already paying extended benefits, with 50 percent federal financing. But many eligible states have not yet passed enabling legislation and others have not reached the trigger point.

In some cases, their unemployment rate is well above the 4 percent mark, but not 20 percent above the previous level; in other states unemployment has nearly doubled in the past year but the insured rate has not come up to the 4 percent level.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its mid-winter meeting, declared that "soaring national unemployment rates require much earlier implementation of this extended benefit program."

The council urged Congress to reduce the national trigger to 4 percent, provide 100 percent federal financing of extended benefits, and put the nationwide program in effect this year.

Perkins Named to Key COPE Post

John Perkins has been named assistant director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, COPE Director Alexander Barkan announced. Perkins has been COPE area director in Illinois and Indiana since April 1968. Prior to that, he was business representative of Carpenters Local 565, Elkhart, Ind. Perkins's responsibilities will include conduct of the annual AFL-CIO voter registration effort and coordination of the COPE data processing program.

Succeeding Perkins as Illinois-Indiana COPE area director is Peter Pesole, assistant business manager of Local 713 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago.

Nixon's Policies Seen Holding Back Recovery

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress gave poor marks to the Nixon Administration's latest "game plan" and called for new and expanded federal programs to restore full employment.

The committee majority warned that the Administration's present policies and proposed federal budget would result in unemployment continuing "at a very high and wholly unacceptable level" through the balance of this year.

It criticized as "a serious failure of national policy" the lack of advance planning to provide jobs for returned servicemen and for defense workers thrown out of work because of cutbacks.

The committee, made up equally of representatives and senators, urged immediate enactment of a public service employment program "both to reduce the present high level of unemployment and to fill some of the many unmet needs in the public sector."

It urged improvment of the unemployment insurance program, both in terms of basic benefits and coverage and in the federally-aided program of extended unemployment benefits. And it called for a federally-financed income support and welfare reform program for all needy persons "adequate to provide a decent standard of living."

At the same time, the committee largely glossed over the problem of job losses caused by imports, declaring that the solution is to provide more generous adjustment benefits and retrain workers for jobs elsewhere.

And while criticizing the Administration for its "ineffective . . . inflation alerts," the committee recommended a national "incomes-price board" that would "issue guidelines specifying acceptable increases in wages and prices." It also suggested the possibility of a "temporary" wage-price freeze, but said it should not be imposed only on a single industry.

Teachers Protest New Coalition

The American Federation of Teachers has protested the action of the State, County & Municipal Employes union in forming a coalition with the National Education Association as aiding the "non-union chief rival of the AFT."

Teachers Pres. David Selden said in a statement that protests from unionized teachers across the nation on the formation of the coalition of Public Employe Organizations led to the action.

He said the coalition was formed without exploratory meetings with other AFL-CIO unions, including the AFT.

In Equal Rights Drive:

Legal Protections Held Vital to Women

Carefully-drawn legislation to outlaw sex discrimination was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony opposing a constitutional amendment that labor contends would backfire against working women.

"We are not opposed to equal rights for women," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed at a House Judiciary subcommittee hearing.

He said the AFL-CIO's opposition to the so-called "equal rights amendment" is based on the belief that it could "destroy more rights than it creates" and that its principal effect would be to nullify state labor standards designed to protect women against employer exploitation.

Only a minority of working women have trade union protection on the job, Biemiller noted. The protective laws, he said, are especially important to women without a union to turn to.

The equal rights amendment has been pushed primarily by women's professional and business groups and last year a discharge petition brought it to the House floor where it was approved by a one-sided vote. But it died in the Senate, after various amendments to modify its impact were adopted over the protests of the most vocal women's groups.

Biemiller told the House panel that the thrust of the proposed amendment is "essentially negative," that the basic principle of equality is already embodied in the U.S. Constitution and that the goal of Congress should be to remedy discrimination, not destroy hard-won protections.

In the legislative area, Biemiller urged a women's equality law including these key provisions:

- Authorization for the Attorney General to join in court challenges to all forms of sex discrimination that violate the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the law."

This would be done by amending the 1964 Civil Rights Act to extend the Attorney General's powers to act against racial and religious discrimination to include discrimination based on sex.

- Amendment of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to remove the present exemption of executive, administrative and professional employes from the coverage of the Equal Pay Act, which prohibits wage discrimination between men and women doing the same work. The present law is basically limited to jobs covered by the wage-hour law.

While stressing the importance of safeguards against job and pay discrimination, Biemiller cautioned against needless and irrelevant blanket addition of sex to all sections of the Civil Rights Act.

There is no reason, he said, to legislate against a separate women's hotel by applying the same public accommodations standards used to bar discrimination against Negroes, nor to require every school to be coeducational so long as there is no overall discrimination in availability of education.

"Equality and identity are not the same," Biemiller said, and thus well-meaning but poorly thought-out constitutional and legislative changes threaten to create more problems than would be solved.

Court Upholds Ban on Use of Convict Labor

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO has won a three-year court battle to outlaw the use of state convicts as a source of cheap labor for the state's agricultural industry.

The victory came recently when the California Supreme Court refused to hear arguments on a 1967 injunction won by the state central body against the use of nearly 300 convicts for harvesting figs and grapes in Merced and San Bernardino Counties.

Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan, who authorized use of convict labor by the growers, tried to defend his action by citing sections of the penal code which extended a work furlough program to inmates of state institutions.

But Thomas Pitts, then executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation, challenged the governor on the grounds that temporary use of convicts as farm laborers had no rehabilitative aspects as the law requires and that there was no labor shortage.

Administration Hit For Blocking Funds

House Democratic leaders sharply denounced the Administration for holding back billions of dollars voted by Congress for state and local programs at the same time it is trying to drum up political support for revenue sharing.

Majority Leader Hale Boggs charged the White House with "hypocrisy" on the issue.

Joined by House Speaker Carl Albert and chairmen of a number of Appropriations subcommittees, he estimated that impounded and withheld funds total $20 billion. This includes money earmarked for urban renewal, mass transit, pollution control, highways and air safety.

Albert said the President's withholding of funds has been on an unprecedented scale and "seriously compromised" the role of Congress as a co-equal part of government.

Administration officials have argued that the withholding of funds voted by Congress is both legal and necessary to combat inflation. But a number of Republicans have joined in the protest and there have been some signs that the Administration policy is being eased.

The issue flared up in the Senate, too, when Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin appeared before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee handling funds for his department.

Subcommittee Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) told Hardin the Administration does a lot of talking about environmental problems and the need for safer pest controls but has refused to spend funds Congress appropriated for research on that very problem.

Even Republican Sen. Roman L. Hruska (Neb.) joined in the criticism, telling Hardin, "I am puzzled."

Hardin said the question of releasing the funds is under study and told the critical senators, "I think I got the message."

LARGEST HEARING ROOM in the new Senate Office Building was filled to capacity and additional hundreds of members of the American Federation of Government Employes lined the hallway as hearings opened on a labor-supported bill to provide additional pay steps and a better prevailing wage system for federal blue-collar workers. At the witness table are AFGE Pres. John F. Griner, other union officials, and William H. Ryan of the Machinists, representing the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Federal Unions Win 74 of 77 Elections

Federal employes voted for union representation in 74 of the 77 collective bargaining elections held in the Washington, D.C., area between Jan. 1, 1970 and Feb. 28, 1971.

The tally was compiled by the Washington area office of the Labor-Management Services Administration, which supervised the elections, and was announced by Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr.

The elections covered units with 23,500 employes, and the Labor Dept. said 80 percent of those who cast ballots voted for union representation.

Ohio Law on Garnishment Ruled Invalid

Cleveland—The death knell of Ohio's harsh garnishment law was sounded here by U.S. District Judge William Thomas who ordered the Cleveland Municipal Court to stop applying the law to workers' wages.

The Ohio AFL-CIO hailed the ruling as a victory not only for labor, which has campaigned against the law for years, but for all consumers in the state.

Judge Thomas, in handing down the order, told the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants to inform its members to likewise refrain from using the law in the future.

The garnishment law struck down by the federal court allowed the municipal court system to take up to 70 percent of a worker's weekly earnings once a month.

The Labor Dept. joined with the Ohio AFL-CIO in a suit challenging the law, passed last year by a Republican-controlled 108th General Assembly.

Labor Dept. Counsel Aaron Caghan argued that the Ohio statute was in conflict with the federal Truth-in-Lending Act, which stipulates that up to 25 percent of a worker's weekly earnings are subject to garnishment.

Judge Thomas responded with a restraining order against the Cleveland Municipal Court.

Meanwhile, the state attorney general of Gov. James A. Rhodes' previous administration went to Washington, asking that Ohio be exempted from the federal law. The exemption was denied after the State AFL-CIO argued against it.

Prior to 1967, all of an Ohio worker's paycheck could be taken by creditors through garnishment.

Federal Employes Push Blue-Collar Pay Bill

The federal employe blue-collar pay bill that Pres. Nixon vetoed two hours before the 91st Congress adjourned is very much alive and well in the 92nd Congress, Senate hearings clearly demonstrated.

In fact, if union enthusiasm and congressional response is a fair indicator, the bill that emerges is likely to be an improvement over the legislation the President vetoed last January. That bill had been trimmed back in a futile effort to avoid a veto.

Testimony by Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes and by William H. Ryan of the Machinists, who represented the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., was strongly endorsed in a letter to the Post Office & Civil Service Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Legislation to add additional steps to the blue-collar pay schedule, to improve the system for determining prevailing wages, and to include thousands of employes of military post exchanges and other self-financing activities is needed in the interests of "justice and equity," Biemiller said.

Reinforcing the union testimony was the impressive demonstration of support by some 1,800 blue-collar members of the AFGE who came from eight states to back up their union's position.

Well before the hearing got under way, they had filled every available seat and standing room space in the Senate's largest hearing room. Hundreds who couldn't crowd into the room lined the corridors outside.

Arriving senators and union leaders were greeted with loud applause by the members, many of whom had gotten up before dawn to make the trip or had come by chartered buses the night before. Nearly all had given up at least a day's pay to bear witness to the importance of the legislation.

Griner told the committee that the present compressed three-step wage system for hourly-paid government workers keeps them consistently below private industry standards. As a result, a substantial number haven't even been able to keep up with the rise in the cost of living.

And as for the workers employed by self-financing enterprises, Griner said, they have all the burdens of regular civil service employes—including a prohibition against striking—but virtually none of the rights and fringe benefits. They "work in the world of the double standard."

Griner, Ryan and Biemiller endorsed a bill introduced by Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah) and similar legislation by other senators which would:

- Establish a 10-step pay system, with progression to the top step after 17.5 years—as is the case for salaried white-collar federal employes.
- Set up a Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee of equal union and management representation with an impartial chairman who does not hold any other government post.
- Grant full pay equity to the employes of self-financing activities, the "non-appropriated fund employes."
- Establish uniform, government-wide shift differentials for night work.

The unions also urged inclusion in the legislation of a guarantee that the wage board increases will at least meet the rise in living costs since the last pay adjustment.

Ryan told the committee that depressed local conditions often result in pay adjustments far short of both the national average and the cost-of-living rise. The increase in living costs, he urged, should be the floor under all wage adjustments.

Speaking for the 22 affiliated Metal Trades unions, Ryan said experience with the present National Wage Policy Committee, whose chairman is designated by the Civil Service Commission, is that union recommendations often "fall on deaf ears" and are rejected by 6-5 votes.

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Meany Hits Move to Brand Workers as 'Scapegoats'

DOUBLE STANDARD used by Nixon Administration to reward business and banks while cracking down on workers' wages is attacked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Senate hearing on economic stabilization legislation.

Cites Double Standard For Labor, Business

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accused the Nixon Administration of trying to cover up the failure of its economic policies by making a "scapegoat" of America's workers.

He lashed out, in Senate testimony, at the "double standard" used to reward big business and banks while demanding restraints on wages.

Instead of concrete programs to create jobs for 5 million unemployed and restore purchasing power, Meany said, the Administration continues to feed the American people "a diet of rosy predictions."

Meany testified before a Senate Banking subcommittee that is considering legislation extending the President's emergency powers "to stabilize prices, rents, wages and salaries" and to impose selective credit controls. A similar bill has already passed the House.

The AFL-CIO supported such stand-by powers in the past and still supports them, Meany testified.

But, he urged, "Congress must make it abundantly clear that this authority is for overall, across-the-board and even-handed measures, rather than for singling out one industry or one group of workers."

And if such broad controls are invoked, he said, Congress should use its taxing powers to impose similar curbs on profits, dividends and capital gains.

Meany made it clear that the AFL-CIO does not consider the current effort to restrain construction wages either even-handed or workable.

"It is absolutely, completely unfair to make the construction worker the whipping boy," he said in response to a question.

In principle, Meany said, it

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Jobless Rate Climbs Back To 6% Level

By Tom Castor

The nation's unemployment rate climbed back to 6 percent in March after dipping to 5.8 percent the previous month.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the increase was largely among those in the 16-24 age group who were seeking their first jobs or re-entering the labor market.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the total civilian labor force—those working or seeking employment—gained 91,000 persons after losing 514,000 in February.

Those who have given up the search for work are not included in the March unemployment figure of 5.2 million.

And Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that this "hidden unemployment" numbered about 800,000 workers in the first quarter of 1971 as against 600,000 in the same period a year ago.

BLS Commissioner Geoffrey H. Moore told the committee that he sees unemployment as peaking at about the 6-percent rate. But he conceded that the stability of the rate may reflect a buildup in steel inventories in anticipation of a possible strike this year.

Both Moore and Goldstein had been summoned before the committee by its chairman, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) after members of Congress protested the cancellation of press briefings on the monthly figures.

"You're leaving this to the politicians—the politicians in the White House and the politicians on Capitol Hill," Proxmire told Moore.

Proxmire also vowed to summon the commissioner and his assistant each month, if needed, to give public information about the employment situation.

Moore defended cancellation of the briefings with the same arguments used earlier by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, who made the decision in conjunction with Pres. Nixon.

The BLS commissioner said cancellation of the monthly job briefings, as well as those on the Consumer Price Index, will speed dissemination of information and "avoid the awkardness of subjecting the professional staff of BLS to questions with policy implications."

At the conclusion of his appearance before the committee, Moore said that questions from Proxmire had been substantially "more penetrating" than those which would have been asked by reporters. This produced a loud groan from the press table, and Proxmire told the commissioner that "eight or 10" of

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Bid to Boost School Aid Falls Short

The House bowed to a presidential veto threat and by a hair-thin margin rejected a move to increase federal funds for education programs by about 15 percent.

Labor and school groups strongly supported an amendment by Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.) to add $728 million to a $4.8 billion education appropriations bill. But with only 13 Republicans willing to defy the Administration on the issue, the amendment was voted down, 191-187. Forty-three Democrats joined 148 Republicans in defeating it.

Even if it had been adopted, the level of funding for key programs would have been only about half the amount authorized by Congress in the legislation setting up the programs.

The bill sent to the Senate exceeds the Administration's budget request for the programs covered by the legislation by about $131 million, including increases in federal "impact" payments to schools attended by children of servicemen

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To Protect Members:

Unions Accept Role On Craft Pay Panel

The new Construction Industry Stabilization Committee met for the first time after AFL-CIO building trades presidents said they could find no sound legal basis for challenging the Executive Order which created it.

Presidents of the 17 craft unions in the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades Dept. decided that the department should cooperate "to protect the interests of their membership," and top officers of six of the unions accepted appointment as delegates and alternates to the tripartite committee.

The four labor delegates named by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson are Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Named as alternates for labor were First Vice Pres. William Sidell of the Carpenters and Assistant Pres. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

All attended the first session of the body which was established by Pres. Nixon's Mar. 29 Executive Order aimed at keeping wage increases on construction in the 6 percent range.

The President simultaneously reinstated the Davis-Bacon Act which requires that the area prevailing wage be paid on federal construction projects.

Although the building trades presidents decided not to fight the order, they instructed their legal counsels to keep a record of "the actual cases decided . . . to determine whether litigation should be maintained in the future."

The function of the tripartite committee is to review wage settlements referred to it by craft boards to make sure that increases are in accord with the

(Continued on Page 3)

Social Security Panel Asks Major Increases

An immediate increase of 15 percent in benefits and a minimum payment of $100 a month for retirees are among major improvements in the social security program proposed by four members of a blue-ribbon advisory panel.

The full 13-member Advisory Council on Social Security issued 25 specific recommendations that included a more realistic plan for financing the programs for the elderly and automatic increases in retirement benefits to keep pace with rising prices.

Three members of the advisory council representing labor and the late Whitney M. Young, Jr., joined in endorsing the recommendations, but they urged additional improvements in social security benefits.

The supplementary recommendations came in a statement drafted by advisory council members Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO social security director; Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Walter J.

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Wage Freeze Charged On Service Contracts

The Nixon Administration has distorted the Public Service Contracts Act to impose a perpetual wage freeze on low-paid workers, unions charged at a House Labor subcommittee hearing.

A co-author of the 1965 law—which is commonly referred to as the O'Hara-McNamara Act—agreed.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) accused the Labor Dept. of "maladministration" of the law, which is intended to guarantee that workers employed by service contractors will be paid the prevailing area wage rate for their jobs.

Spokesmen for the Laborers, Service Employes, Government Employes and Maritime Union testified that the Labor Dept.'s acceptance of a dubious interpretation by the General Accounting Office has made it almost impossible for workers ever to get a pay raise.

The unions testifying and the AFL-CIO had strongly supported passage of the law to rectify the sharp cut in pay rates—particularly at military installations—that took place when government agencies decided to save money by contracting out various service functions, including cleaning, laundry, guard and cafeteria work which had been done by federal employes.

David L. Jacobs, business manager of a Laborers local at Laredo, Tex., noted that a 1961 contract-

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TOOLS OF THE TRADE that graduates of Project Build in Washington, D.C., will use on their jobs are explained to Walter E. Fauntroy, the man who will represent the District of Columbia in Congress as a non-voting delegate. O. C. Willie Dixon, center, and Alvin Gilchrist, right, were among the 154 apprentices and 31 journeyman trainees who were graduated in the Outreach program sponsored by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Delegate-elect Fauntroy was the key speaker at the graduation.

Kirkland Cites Quality As Hallmark of Unions

New York—The long struggle to maintain standards of quality for the worker continues as a prime objective of trade unionism, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told symphony musicians at a two-day seminar here.

"The problem of sub-standard, amateur or dilettante competition has afflicted every calling" since the beginning of history, Kirkland noted, "holding the perennial threat that genuine talent, training, skill and quality may be driven from the field."

The worker—whether he lives by his talent, skill or muscle—abides today under the constant shadow of an accelerating technology "in a society at the stage of transition from old patterns of judgment to God knows what," he observed.

Kirkland noted that in the past a major struggle of the Musicians was for fair compensation for "canned music"—the recording of members' performances.

"Today, the machines are making the music—or something some people call music—in an environment where standards of performance or quality are non-existent, accidental or regarded as irrelevant," he declared.

"The route from the Victrola to switched-on Bach and the Moog synthesizer—translating computer programs, heartbeats, brainwaves and light patterns into something defined and accepted by a rising generation as music—parallels the route of many another old and proud calling, skill or profession."

All trade unions are affected by these problems and they must work more closely together to search for answers, he stressed.

"The AFL-CIO is trying to respond to the challenge and the changing role of work and leisure," Kirkland observed.

Addressing AFM representatives of 30 major symphony orchestras from across the country and Canada, Kirkland reaffirmed the federation's support for full funding by Congress of the National Foundation of Arts & Humanities. He called for an increase in funds in the years ahead.

The two-day seminar, called by AFM Pres. Hal C. Davis, was attended by 72 symphony musicians and officials of the AFM. Wide-ranging discussions covered the issues and problems of the orchestras and their members.

Other speakers included Amyas Ames, board chairman of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra; Dr. Walter F. Anderson, program director for music of the National Endowment for the Arts; AFM Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and executive board members of the union.

A panel discussion on contracts, negotiations and bargaining techniques was led by Henry Kaiser, general counsel of the union. Kaiser also reported on the AFM's activities in the area of copyright and anti-piracy legislation.

Cites Double Standard:

Meany Hits Move to Brand Workers as 'Scapegoats'

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doesn't make sense to single out a single industry or a single group of workers "when all other parts of the economy are free of similar restraints."

And in practice, he pointed out, construction wages have been among the least of factors in the rising cost of homes and buildings—far outdistanced by the huge increase in land costs and financing costs. Yet there is no Administration effort to control land profits, bank charges or broker profits.

He told a questioner that the wage stabilization mechanism ordered by the President for the construction industry was not the result of a voluntary agrement or of negotiation, but in fact was imposed "because negotiations did not succeed."

As examples of "lopsided double standards" of the Nixon Administration, Meany cited:

- The plan to step-up business depreciation allowances so as to cut corporate taxes by $3 billion to $4 billion a year—while workers' wage increases are denounced as "inflationary."
- The Administration's proposals to allow business to defer taxes on profits from exports at a cost to the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars. "But when organized labor seeks economic justice for workers, it is attacked as exercising excessive market power."
- "Not even a hint of government guidelines for the banks" when bank profits shoot up and bankers are "rewarded with higher salaries." But "workers are told that their wage increases are supposed to be held down."

To the glee of the crowded Senate hearing room—with standees lining the walls—and to the consternation of Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex), Meany verbally roasted Arthur F. Burns, original architect of the Administration's slowdown of the economy and currently chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Instead of apologizing for the fact that his economic theories didn't work and his predictions were way off base, Meany noted, Burns has been taking out after labor and demanding compulsory arbitration.

Tower complained that the "Administration does not deserve this abuse." It has been "very conciliatory toward organized labor," Tower said, adding that some Republicans think it is "too conciliatory."

As to singling out construction wages and ignoring other construction costs, Tower argued that "while land and money responds to the law of supply and demand, the price of labor has not."

Subcommittee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) wondered whether speeding up scheduled income tax cuts would give a needed boost to the economy.

Meany replied that the AFL-CIO considers the two most important measures to revive the economy to be the public service jobs bill and accelerated public works in areas of high unemployment.

And he urged that Congress follow up the "short-term" programs to create employment with a "long-range plan to rehabilitate the nation's cities and reclaim natural resources lost to pollution."

The problem of America's cities, Meany stressed, is "a national concern," not just a problem for people in a particular area.

As military spending goes down, he said, increased federal funds should be made available to meet the needs of the nation.

Meany, who was accompanied at the witness table by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger, gave this summation of labor's position:

"We want inflation ended. We want full employment restored. We are prepared to sacrifice to meet these goals—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else.

"But we will not be the scapegoat for the economic mess created by this Administration's ill conceived game plan."

West Virginia Labor Hails Legislative Gains

Charleston, W.Va.—AFL-CIO-supported legislation enacted by the recently adjourned West Virginia state legislature raised the state's minimum wage and increased unemployment and workmen's compensation.

The session was termed "the most successful and progressive in the history of the AFL-CIO in this state," by Federation Pres. Miles C. Stanley.

The new state minimum wage law increases the floor on wages in jobs not protected by the federal wage-hour law to $1.20 an hour effective next July 1, $1.40 by July 1, 1972, and $1.60 a year later. The amount which an employer can deduct from "tipped" employes for gratuities was reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents an hour.

Maximum weekly benefits for workmen's compensation were increased to $74.80, or 55 percent of the average weekly wage in the state. Other benefits include an increase in funeral allowances from $750 to $1,200 and an increase in the minimum weekly benefits from $26 to $35.

In unemployment compensation, labor won an increase of $10 a week in the benefit ceiling to $68 effective July 1 and extension of benefits for an additional 13 weeks to a total of 39 weeks during periods of high unemployment. The extension provision applies immediately.

Other legislative victories reported by the State AFL-CIO include:

- A Little Wagner Act, a goal of labor here for more than 30 years, which spells out organization and collective bargaining rights for intrastate workers.
- A bill clearing away legal obstacles to prepaid group health care plans.
- A mine safety law, giving the State Dept. of Mines additional authority and responsibility for enforcing mine health and safety regulations, plus more money to operate.
- A measure granting 18-year-olds the right to vote in state and local elections.

Chicago Insurance Firm Signs with Office Union

Chicago—The Office & Professional Employes signed a first contract with the Amalgamated Labor Life Insurance Co. The firm is the first in the Chicago insurance industry to be organized by the OPEIU.

The three-year pact gives company employes a 32.5-hour work week, 11 paid holidays, and paid vacations up to four weeks after 10 years of service. Improved insurance and medical care benefits also are included in the contract, which is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971.

Senate Rollcall Vote on Jobs in Public Service

Before passing the public service jobs bill on Apr. 1, the Senate rejected by a 50-27 vote an amendment by Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio), which would have permitted wages as low as $1.30 an hour to be paid to persons hired under the program and would have barred any person from being paid more than $500 a month.

Labor supported the position of the 39 Democrats and 11 Republicans who voted against this wage-cutting amendment. On the other side were 24 Republicans and three Democrats.

FOR LOWER WAGES

Democrats 3

Ervin (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 24

Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Miller (Iowa)
Beall (Md.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Boggs (Del.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Roth (Del.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Taft (Ohio)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Idaho)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST LOWER WAGES

Democrats 39

Allen (Ala.)	Fulbright (Ark.)	Moss (Utah)
Anderson (N.M.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart (Mich.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hartke (Ind.	Pastore (R.I.
Bible (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Pell (R.I.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd (Va.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Chiles (Fla.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Spong (Va.)
Church (Ida.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Williams N.J.)

Republicans 11

Aiken (Vt.)	Cooper (Ky.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Mathias (Md.)	Smith (Me.)
Cook (Ky.)	Percy (Ill.)	

Paired For: Tower (R-Tex.), Mundt (R-S.D.), Mansfield (D-Mont.)*.
Paired Against: Brooke (R-Mass.), Hatfield (R-Ore.), Jackson (D-Wash.).
Announced against: Magnuson (D-Wash.), Tunney (D-Calif.).
Not Announced: Bennett (R-Utah), Eagleton (D-Mo.), Ellender (D-La.), Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Gravel (D-Alaska), Gurney (R-Fla.), Harris, (D-Okla.), Jordan (D-N.C.), Long (D-La.), McClellan (D-Ark.), McGovern (D-S.D.), Montoya (D-N.M.), Packwood (R-Ore.), Saxbe (R-Ohio), Stevens (R-Alaska).

*Mansfield voted against the amendment then withdrew his vote to pair with Jackson.

Michigan Ban Lifted:

High Court Upholds Legal Aid by Union

The Supreme Court struck down as an invasion of rights guaranteed by the First Amendment a Michigan injunction limiting a union's right to provide legal aid services for its members.

Five justices, in an opinion by Justice Hugo Black, said "collective activity undertaken to provide meaningful access to the courts is a fundamental right within the protection of the First Amendment."

That right would be a "hollow promise," the majority opinion said, "if courts could deny associations of workers the means of enabling their members to meet the costs of legal representation."

The ruling reverses the Michigan Supreme Court and lower state courts in a suit brought in 1959 by the State Bar of Michigan against the Railroad Trainmen, now part of the United Transportation Union.

The attorneys' organization charged that the union recommended selected lawyers to prosecute injury claims under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, secured a commitment that the legal fees would be no more than 25 percent of the amount recovered, and recommended Chicago attorneys to represent Michigan claimants.

Black's opinion observed that the state bar's complaint appears to be a plea for court protection of unlimited legal fees.

It is hard to believe, the opinion said, "that a court of justice would deny a cooperative union of workers the right to protect its injured members, and their widows and children, from the injustice of excessive fees at the hands of inadequate counsel."

Justice John M. Harlan, concurring and dissenting in part, said he would uphold the right of the union to seek a limit on attorneys' fees but agreed with the Michigan court otherwise. Justices Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun said they would limit the giving of advice to lawyers. Justice Potter Stewart did not take part in the decision.

The majority opinion noted that "the only evidence introduced in this case was the testimony of one employe of the Association of American Railroads in 1961 that from 1953 through 1960 a large number of Michigan claimants were represented by the union's designated Chicago legal counsel."

The state trial court in 1962 issued an order enjoining the union's legal referral service on the ground that it violated a state law against "soliciting" damage suits against railroads. The union appealed, and the state Supreme Court upheld the lower court in 1969.

The five concurring Supreme Court justices ruled that the Michigan Supreme Court "failed to follow our decisions" in three cases involving the BRT, the Mine Workers and the NAACP. The injunction in the present case "cannot stand in the face of these prior decisions," they said.

In another case the high court declined to review a decision by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis that the Kellwood Co., Ottenheimer Division, must bargain on contract terms with the Ladies' Garment Workers and reinstate many employes with back pay. The company, which makes clothing for department stores and other firms at Little Rock, Ark., lost its claim that it had bargained in good faith.

LABOR APPOINTEES and alternates to the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee participated in the committee's first session which was devoted to "setting up business." From left are Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons, Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery, IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard, and (third from right) Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton. To the right of Wharton is First Vice Pres. William Sidell of the Carpenters, an alternate. Labor's other alternate, Plumbers & Pipefitters Assistant Pres. Martin J. Ward, attended the session but is not shown.

AFT Rallies Support For Striking Teachers

The American Federation of Teachers rallied its members to stand solidly behind striking teachers in Newark, N.J., San Francisco, Scottsdale, Ariz. and other school districts.

Negotiations over classroom conditions sparked spring walkouts in school systems with about 10,000 teachers and more than 200,000 pupils.

In Newark, the teachers' union was ready to end a nine-week strike but a divided school board voted 5-4 not to accept a fact-finder's recommendations on terms. The board voted at a second public hearing after the first one broke up in disorder blamed on militants.

The strikers will not return until the board withdraws charges of "unprofessional conduct" against 347 strikers it wants to fire, AFT Pres. David Selden said in a message to all local unions.

The board's attitude toward the strikers "looks like a purge," said Selden.

The strike started Feb. 1 when school officials insisted on cutting back conditions won in previous contracts. Police and sheriff's deputies arrested union pickets, and three union officers were jailed on charges of violating a court order to return.

Local Pres. Carole Graves, in jail since early March, began a hunger strike three weeks ago in the Essex County Penitentiary, where she is living on water and vitamin pills in protest against board policies. Also in the Caldwell, N.J., lockup are union Vice Presidents Frank Fiorito and Donald Nicholas.

Union members in San Francisco called a "stay out" shortly before Easter vacation. Their ranks were swelled by members of the rival teachers' association who ignored a call by the National Education Association to cross picket lines.

The dispute stems from a decision by new Supt. Thomas Shaheen to keep classes at their current size despite an agreement with AFT Local 61. Also, the union said, 340 teachers face dismissal under Shaheen's austerity budget. Teachers who remain have been offered a 1 percent pay raise.

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO said the dispute points up the need for a state law guaranteeing orderly collective bargaining for contract terms and grievance procedures. A state AFL-CIO bill to that effect is pending in the Senate.

Mediation efforts to date have failed in San Francisco and in Scottsdale, where members of an NEA affiliate walked out and were supported by union teachers. The Board started hiring volunteer strike-breakers for the 1,000 teachers and threatened to fire those who do not return promptly.

Craft Wage Panel Holds First Session

(Continued from Page 1)

6 percent provision of the presidential order.

Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard, named as chairman of the wage stabilization committee, said after its first meeting that various sectors of the construction industry would be formally notified "very soon" to set up the labor-management craft boards.

If they fail to do so, negotiated wage settlements will come directly to the 12-man stabilization committee.

Dunlop said D. Quinn Mills, an M.I.T. construction industry expert, had been appointed secretary of the committee.

Millard Cass, previously Deputy Undersecretary of Labor, will serve as administrative director.

Public members of the board besides Dunlop are Clarence D. Barker and Stuart Rothman, members of the Dept. of Labor Wage Appeals Board, and Prof. Albert Rees of Princeton University.

Management members are John E. Healy II, president of the Associated General Contractors of America; Robert L. Higgins, executive vice president, National Electrical Contractors Association; George A. Miller, executive vice president, Mason Contractors Association of America, and John E. Quinn, executive vice president, National Constructors Association.

Romney Acknowledges Housing Law Scandals

Real estate speculators pocketed big profits by palming off substandard housing under a government-financed program that enables low-income families to become home owners, Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney conceded.

But Romney, testifying before the House Banking & Currency Committee, had a unique explanation.

The fault, he suggested, lay with Congress and not his department.

It is true, Romney acknowledged, that some government-hired appraisers appear to have connived with speculators in approving sales of homes with serious defects at excessive prices.

And he did not challenge the fact that the House committee's investigation last summer had exposed the scandal and that HUD had first scoffed at the charges.

But, Romney said, it was the fault of Congress for establishing in the first place programs that were "too complicated for any organization to administer successfully."

With the General Accounting Office—an arm of Congress—looking over its shoulder, HUD finally got around to investigating abuses in the program—carried out under Section 235 of the Housing Act.

Under the "235 program," low-income families pay 20 percent of their income for long-term house purchases and the federal government pays the balance. In the past two years, nearly 160,000 homes have been sold under this program by private developers or realtors.

In many cases, the House committee's initial investigation found, speculators would buy up older homes at low prices, put in some "cosmetic" remodeling that would make the homes look more attractive but paper over structural defects, and promptly sell them under the government-backed plan at big profits.

Romney conceded that many FHA appraisers, who certified to the soundness and value of the houses, are more closely linked to builders and bankers than to a "consumer orientation."

A witness from the General Accounting Office team that monitored the subsequent HUD investigation, reported that 44 percent of the used homes and 25 percent of the new homes passed by the FHA under the program had serious defects. More than 200 cases have been referred to the Justice Dept. for possible violations of law, Romney said.

Anyway, Romney suggested, it would be better if Congress agreed to Administration proposals for consolidating various HUD programs so that it all wouldn't be "too complicated" for his department to administer.

'Bacon' Bill Too Late For Washington's Davis

Olympia—After a three-year battle, the Washington state legislature has finally passed what has become known as "Davis's Bacon Bill."

But for Joe Davis, president of the Washington State Labor Council, victory came too late.

The State AFL-CIO's newsletter recounts the one-man crusade Davis launched in 1969 when he found that the lean-looking bacon that showed through the small plastic window of the package usually turned out to be mostly fat when the full wrapping was peeled away.

Clever, those packagers. But Davis likes his bacon lean.

The legislative wheels were set in motion. Hearings were held in 1969 and 1970. Consumers were heard from. They wanted packaging that would show them what they were buying. Support mounted.

This year the fat was in the fire, legislatively speaking. The Davis "bacon bill" sizzled through the House, 86-12, and the Senate, 38-8.

Victory was sweet—for thousands of shoppers and bacon-lovers. But for Joe Davis, well, it seems that he's been put on a strict diet. No bacon.

Engineers Sign New Contract To Train 810

The Operating Engineers will train 810 more jobless and underemployed workers through a new $1.7 million federal contract. In two previous contracts with the Manpower Development & Training Administration, 2,230 persons completed training in the IUOE's program.

Under the new 18-month contract that runs through June 1, 1972, IUOE locals and joint apprenticeship committees will train 215 entry-level operating engineers and upgrade the skills of 555 journeymen and 40 heavy duty mechanics who have some trade experience.

The project will be operated in 15 areas across the country as subcontracts for the program are negotiated. Ten cities already selected and the number of trainees in each city are Albuquerque, 75; Atlanta, 75; Cleveland, 50; Denver, 50; Detroit, 150; Harrisburg, Ill., 50; Kansas City, 50; Milwaukee, 40; Mobile, 38, and Washington, D.C., 20. The five states with cities still to be selected are Arkansas, 50; Louisiana, 50; Mississippi, 50; Northwest Florida, 12, and Northwest Texas, 25.

Double Standard

CHAIRMAN ARTHUR BURNS of the Federal Reserve and much of the Administration's leadership have been engaged in the shocking and blatant use of a double standard. To cover their record of failure in economic policy, with its tragic consequences for millions of American families, they try to pin the blame on workers, while providing subsidies and aid for the banks and big business.

Let me cite a few examples of these double standards:

● Since the cash-flow to corporations moved down after mid-1969, as a result of the Administration's engineered recession—following a 91 percent rise from 1960—the Administration has proposed a step-up depreciation, which would cut corporate taxes by $3 billion to over $4 billion a year in the next few years. But workers' wage increases to offset the accelerated rise of living costs and to gain some improvement in buying power are denounced as inflationary.

● **When exports lag, while imports continue to rise, the Administration proposes, as it did last year, to provide business with a mechanism to defer taxes on profits from exports, at a cost to the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars. But when organized labor seeks economic justice for workers, it is attacked as exercising "excessive market power."**

● When bank profits shoot up—like 21.9 percent for J. P. Morgan & Co. and 16.1 percent for Chase-Manhattan in 1970—there is not even a hint of government guidelines for the banks. And the New York Times reports that "the heads of the nation's largest banks—which enjoyed sharp increases in profits during the recession year of 1970—generally were rewarded with higher salaries last year." No Administration spokesmen admonished the bankers but workers are told that their wage increases are supposed to be held down.

● Soaring land costs and financing charges have resulted in sharply rising housing costs. The cost of financing on FHA homes has risen 356 percent in the past 20 years and land costs have gone up 296 percent, while structure costs (which include on-site labor) have risen 65 percent. However, the Administration tries to pin the blame solely on construction wages and attempts to institute specific and immediate wage restraints. It offers only a vague promise of some future restraints on construction prices and profits and no mention at all of the major inflationary pressures of soaring land and financing costs.

How can the government, in good conscience, apply wage restraints on workers in one industry—to single out one group of workers—when the prices of the food, clothing and other goods and services they buy are free to move up? Such a measure smacks of punitive action, rather than a stabilization policy.

Moreover, how can the government hope to stabilize prices in one industry, alone—such as construction—when that industry depends on materials and services it buys from other industries, whose prices are free to rise? It just can't be done.

We want inflation ended. We want full employment restored. We are prepared to sacrifice to meet these goals—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else. But we will not be the scapegoat for the economic mess created by this Administration's ill-conceived "game plan."

—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on economic stabilization before a Senate Banking Subcommittee, Apr. 7, 1971.

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'You've Got Too Much Clout!'

A Word Edgewise:

Mao Tse Tung Falls Victim To His Own 'Great Revolution'

By John P. Roche

DESPITE the American obsession with events in Indochina, it is probable that a historian writing in, say, 1990 will look back at the 1960s with a very different Asian perspective.

Three events will likely dominate his canvas: (1) the destruction of the myth that India was a great power, a job the Chinese Communists brilliantly accomplished in 1962. (2) the transformation of Indonesia from an aggressive proto-Communist regime into an anti-Communist, neutral state. (3) the demolition of the centralized Communist state on mainland China known as Mao's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

It began with an article by a theater critic in a Shanghai newspaper on Nov. 10, 1965. For the next three years, as the Red Guards mobilized, marched, screamed, fought and agitated, the Chinese People's Republic seemed to outside observers more and more to resemble a lunatic asylum seized by the inmates.

One million (that is, 1,000,000) Red Guards demonstrated day and night around the Soviet Embassy. The Russians had taken precautions, replacing their diplomats with hard-eyed KGB types, but even secret policemen have their noise thresholds, and it must have been sheer hell.

Those who were trying to make sense out of events had a hard time. Every morning the White House specialists went over all the latest intelligence material, but it was extremely difficult to sort out the signals from the static.

The only reporters in Peking were Japanese, who spent their time rushing around reading the "Big Character" posters that seemed to be the main communications devices. Chinese radio stations were mostly unhelpful—indeed, in crucial areas, some of them were off the air for months.

The best sources were the "China Watchers," perched precariously in Hong Kong, who spent their time talking to refugees, reading papers that came over the border, and, seemingly at times, visiting astrologers.

The United States consulate had a particularly skilled staff, though the burden was overwhelming. Mao was up! Mao was down! Mao was dead! Mao was alive! The Red Guards had taken control in Tibet. . . . The Army in Tibet had suppressed the Red Guards. So it went, month in, month out.

Throughout this turmoil three men seemed able to make sensible patterns out of the chaotic pieces: Ed Rice, our consul general in Hong Kong; Paul Kreisberg, a brilliant China expert in the State Dept., and Robert S. Elegant, Hong Kong bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times.

Neither Rice nor Kreisberg is in a position to go public, but now fortunately Elegant has brought out a masterful analysis of Red China's travail. "Mao's Great Revolution" (World) may be replaced by more detailed, inch by inch, scholarly studies as more facts leak out. But I doubt if it will ever be matched as a synoptic tour de force.

ELEGANT BEGINS with Mao's disillusionment in the late '50s and with his paranoidal conviction that only the existence of sinister, traitorous forces within the regime could account for the appalling economic conditions that existed. A classic megalomaniac, the aged chairman set his course towards "instant" communism, a course that required the elimination of the reactionary forces blocking progress, notably the Communist Party hierarchy. The youth became the chosen instruments of his revenge and for three years they tore the country apart.

This anarchy obviously could not last forever, but there remained only one agency in the country that could try to put the pieces back together: the Army.

Now it is clear that Mao is a museum piece and the People's Liberation Army is running the country. To anyone who had read Elegant's superb book, this would come as no surprise. He clearly indicates that today we are dealing with military communism in China, and he suggests this is a far more hopeful development than one might initially surmise.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Labor Spells Out Stand:

Threat to On-Job Safeguards Mars Women's 'Rights' Drive

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before a House Judiciary subcommittee on the Equal Rights Amendment.

WE ARE NOT OPPOSED to equal rights for women. We are, however, opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. This is because we believe that:

1. The amendment could destroy more rights than it creates by attempting to create equality through "sameness."

2. Many state labor standards laws on wages, hours and other conditions of employment apply only to women. The practical effect of the amendment could be to destroy these laws for women rather than to accomplish their extension to men.

All too many working women do not have the protection afforded by trade union membership and must therefore rely on safeguards provided by law. The existence of special labor standards legislation for women is a positive offset to discriminatory disadvantages they suffer in the market place.

The Equal Rights Amendment is essentially negative in its impact. It creates no positive law in itself to combat discrimination against women where private employment or other discriminatory practices are concerned. There is a myriad of legal relationships in every area of life which adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment could affect, with uncertain and possibly inequitable results. Identity of treatment does not necessarily yield true equality of treatment between the sexes.

In place of proposals like the Equal Rights Amendment we have argued that the best way to remedy legal discrimination against women is through specific legislative remedies to particular legal inequities plus specific positive anti-discrimination legislation, such as the Equal Pay Act, enacted into law in June 1963 with our full support.

Pres. Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women in its Report dated October 1963 categorically rejected the Equal Rights Amendment, saying: "Since the commission is convinced that the U.S. Constitution now embodies equality of rights for men and women, we conclude that a constitutional amendment need not now be sought in order to establish this principle."

We believe that the commission's conclusion was and is essentially sound and that it represented a fair conclusion based on consideration of many divergent viewpoints, both within the commission itself and among the groups testifying before it.

In 1964, the year following the commission's report, Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VII of that act contains provisions prohibiting discrimination in employment based on sex, as well as on race, creed, color or national origin. We supported this legislation in 1964 and today we are trying to strengthen it by giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission cease and desist power similar to those vested in the National Labor Relations Board and other regulatory commissions.

It should be noted, however, that Title VII, and similar state laws, have raised serious questions concerning the continued validity of state labor laws applying specifically to women. On Aug. 19, 1969, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued an administrative guideline holding that state laws which "prohibit or limit" the employment of women are in conflict with Title VII and would be disregarded by the commission.

Over the past five years, states have in fact been modifying their women's labor laws in a number of different ways. But total repeal has been the exception, not the rule. The principal adaptation has been to exempt women whose employers are in compliance with the minimum wage and overtime premium pay provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. In other cases, permitted hours of work have been lengthened, or provision made that overtime work be on a voluntary basis.

We believe, as was said in our 1969 convention resolution, that the commission's ruling was and is much too sweeping and makes no allowance for women who need the protective laws the most, namely low paid factory and service workers not covered by union contract or by alternative forms of labor standards legislation providing substitutes for the safeguards the commission seeks to abolish.

WE RECOGNIZE that it has been suggested that developments under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which have been essentially hostile to labor standards legislation applying particularly to women, have eliminated the basis for objection on the part of the labor movement to the Equal Rights Amendment. This is a purely semantic argument with which we must respectfully disagree. While a severe blow to many such laws has been dealt by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the commission has not completely destroyed them, nor has it attacked every form of women's labor legislation.

While some of these laws may seem anachronistic at the present time, most of them are, we believe, necessary and appropriate to assure safe and healthful conditions on the job for working women.

Where changed circumstances or conditions no longer require particular protection for women or where such protection operates in a discriminatory fashion to deprive women workers unreasonably or unfairly of benefits guaranteed to men, specific legislative remedies may well be appropriate. A blunderbuss approach such as Equal Rights Amendments can only result in throwing all protective labor standards applicable to women out the window.

Nixon's Plan Scored:

No-Strings Grants Held Threat To Quality Education Programs

FEDERAL PROGRAMS aimed at quality education at all levels could be seriously weakened or destroyed by Pres. Nixon's plan of no-strings, block-grant aid to education, the AFL-CIO's education director warned.

Congress designed and enacted those programs in the Sixties for educational purposes that "were not being fulfilled at the local level," particularly quality schools for low-income and disadvantaged citizens, declared Walter G. Davis, on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Stressing that "you don't scrap everything that's been done, simply because it doesn't have the Administration's stamp on it," Davis said that block grants for education would produce results "just the opposite" from the intent of Congress in adopting the programs.

Davis pointed out that the Administration wants to give local politicians a free hand in using 70 percent of the federal aid-to-education money intended for such programs as vocational training, aid to federally impacted school districts, aid for handicapped children and school lunches. "That would be a big turn-around, in terms of what we have fought and struggled for over the last ten years," he declared.

"THIS COULD BE a very political situation," he said, with strong pressures at the local level working to the further disadvantage of "people in low income brackets" who "don't have the necessary political muscle" to assure that their special needs are met. They have no strong "lobby at the local level," he declared, and the federal purpose could be thwarted if local officials are given a free hand to "respond to what makes political sense to them."

Davis was also critical of the Administration's reluctance to "come to grips" with the need to fully fund federal educational programs and research. Citing Nixon's vetoes of two education appropriations during the last Congress, he asserted "Any attempt to rationalize vetoing research money just doesn't stand up."

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT THE VERY MOMENT that innumerable American labor unions are protesting bitterly at the loss of jobs in their industries due to unfair competition from abroad, the U.S. Dept. of Commerce is bragging about how it is helping to send those jobs abroad.

The department, of course, doesn't make the comparison, but it's there for any one of America's 5 million unemployed to read.

Latest figures from the Commerce Dept. show that overseas affiliates of U.S. corporations boosted their plant and equipment spending a huge 22 percent in 1970 during the very time that American unemployment was going from 2,628,000 to 4,636,000.

Moreover, during 1970 the flow of U.S. capital for direct investment abroad increased $900 million, or almost 25 percent, to $4 billion with most of the increase going into European investments.

On top of that, the Commerce Dept. reports that this year foreign affiliates plan to increase their spending abroad another 16 percent to $15.3 billion. Here again the biggest increase in capital spending is in Europe where spending of affiliates is estimated to increase 37 percent to $5.1 billion.

Far from putting a check on this flight of American capital for bigger profits abroad, the Commerce Dept. has an elaborate program for assisting it. In "Commerce Today" of Mar. 22, 1971, published by the department, is a glowing article on the services to business offered by the Foreign Investment Services Division, Office of International Investment, in making the path to corporation profits abroad as easy as possible.

The article starts out with the bland statement that "in the development of their international business, many American companies have found that certain markets can be more effectively penetrated through manufacture overseas."

It then describes the various ways of how manufacturing overseas can be achieved—joint ventures, licensing, technology agreements or the establishment of wholly owned subsidiaries. Any American company—at the taxpayer's expense—can get information and advice from the Commerce Dept. on how to go about it all—foreign government regulations, financing, labor and management, physical facilities and similar information to make investments abroad as painless as possible.

"THE COMMERCE DEPT.'S Bureau of International Commerce (BIC)," the article continues, "has a keen interest in encouraging all of this activity."

Whether the department is responsible for all of the success of these shifts of American capital may be open to debate—some corporations doubt it—but the fact remains that total American investment abroad has gone from $11.8 billion in 1950 to $32.8 billion in 1960 and to $64.8 billion in 1968. More specifically and where it has most damaged American workers—manufacturing—it has gone from $3.8 billion in 1950 to $11.2 billion in 1960 to $26.4 billion in 1968.

"Although the Foreign Investment Services Division carries out a number of related activities, its prime purpose is to assist U.S. firms in making profitable investments abroad," the article concludes.

"In the final analysis, the decision to manufacture abroad must be made by the firm itself, after it has taken the steps necessary in making an intelligent and subjective decision. The specialists in Commerce are ready, willing and able to assist any U.S. company, large or small, with any aspect of its international investment program."

It is no longer a matter of trade in the old national sense; it has become a matter of powerful national corporations which have become international and no longer are serving purely domestic interests. Today's great economic problem is not the free interchange of goods, but the movement of capital—and American capital in particular—to other parts of the world without regard for the interests of the workers of the country of origin.

CONVERTING aid to education to Pres. Nixon's no-strings revenue-sharing plan could seriously weaken or destroy federal programs aimed at quality education at all levels, AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis. center, warned. Appearing on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio, he was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

125-YEAR-OLD TOOLS used by gold beaters in preparing gold leaf for decorating ceilings and art objects are presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Smithsonian Institution as a gift from the federation. Left to right, John H. White of the National Museum of History & Technology; Silvio Bedini, assistant director of the Smithsonian; Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters; Meany and John Hoffman, assistant curator of mining at the Smithsonian. Meany obtained the tools, and a rare book on professions and trades, from a New Jersey woman.

AFL-CIO Gives Rare Tools to Smithsonian

A collection of goldbeater craftsman tools more than 125 years old has been acquired by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and turned over to the Smithsonian Institution as a gift from the federation.

Smithsonian officials called the collection "unusual in its completeness." Also presented by Meany in a ceremony in his office was a rare book, a copy of Edward Hazen's "Panorama of Professions & Trades," published in 1845 by Uriah Hunt & Son, Philadelphia.

Meany obtained the tools and book from Miss Mildred E. Laune of Belvidere, N.J., who sent him a letter explaining that her grandfather, a goldbeater, had migrated to the United States from England in the 1880s. His eldest daughter, a gold cutter, followed the trade and used the tools until the 1930s. The book was a family heirloom.

Goldbeaters prepare gold and gold leaf for use by artisans under the jurisdiction of the Painters & Allied Trades in decorating ceilings, domes and ornamental chambers as well as in book illustrating and printing.

Meany asked Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery to inspect the collection and determine whether some prestigious museum would be interested. Director Daniel J. Boorstin of the Smithsonian said the museum was "extremely interested in preserving the historical aspects of the American laborer."

Accepting the gift for the Smithsonian were John N. Hoffman, associate curator of mining; Silvio Bedini, assistant director, and John H. White, Jr., chairman of the industries section.

Job Market Weak In Manufacturing

Weakness in the job market prevailed in February as the demand for factory labor remained sluggish, Labor Dept. statistics showed.

Although layoffs in manufacturing declined from 19 to 15 per 1,000 workers, the number of job vacancies totaled 74,000, compared with 81,000 in January. There were 170,000 job vacancies in February 1970 when the layoff rate was about at the same level.

New hires also declined over the year from 25 to 18 per 1,000 workers, a drop of 28 percent, while job vacancies fell from 8 to 4 per 1,000 jobs, down 50 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

Lockout Ruled Illegal As Offensive Weapon

Chicago—The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit ruled that an employer may not use the lockout as an offensive weapon by laying off his employes and hiring replacements before a strike has been voted or called.

A three-judge panel enforced a National Labor Relations Board order against three building supply firms which locked out members of Teamsters Local 126 in Oshkosh, Wis., when their contracts expired in 1968 and negotiations broke down. The union protested that it had not taken any strike action and would give a week's notice before any strike was called.

The employers continued to operate with replacements. They appealed the NLRB finding against them, and the order to compensate 41 laid-off employes whom they later rehired.

The three supply firms urged the appeals court to rule that the lockout weapon could be used by employers either defensively, as in the American Shipbuilding case decided by the Supreme Court in 1965, or offensively, by locking out employes after a bargaining stalemate.

Appeals Judges Win Knoch, Roger J. Kiley and Thomas E. Fairchild ruled that a lockout under the conditions that existed in Oshkosh, where the employers continued to operate with replacement labor, was "an interference with protected employe rights and, accordingly . . . an unfair labor practice . . . ."

The judges cited this general rule for judging the merits of lockouts:

"First, if it can reasonably be concluded that the employer's discriminatory conduct was 'inherently destructive' of important employe rights, no proof of an antiunion motive is needed and the NLRB can find an unfair labor practice even if the employer introduces evidence that the conduct was motivated by business considerations.

"Second, if the adverse effect of the discriminatory conduct on employe rights is comparatively slight, an antiunion motivation must be proved to sustain the charge if the employer has come forward with evidence of legitimate and substantial business justifications for the conduct. . . ."

The judges said they consider the employers' lockouts, plus the use of replacements to continue operations, "inherently destructive of protected rights." In addition, the employers offered no legitimate business justification for their "insistence on continued operation during their offensive lockouts."

The Supreme Court ruling in the American Shipbulding case was that an employer may legitimately lock out his employes to avoid a "whipsaw" strike whereby one employer is used against another in a multiemployer situation. No such situation existed in the Oshkosh case, the appeals judges found.

For Working Women:

Amendment Called Threat to Standards

Working women aren't willing to give up hard-won labor standards as the price of a constitutional amendment purporting to end sex discrimination, union witnesses told the House Judiciary Committee.

Backing the AFL-CIO position that carefully drawn legislation should be enacted in preference to a dubious constitutional change were Ruth Miller, national representative of the Clothing Workers, and Myra Wolfgang, vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Women make up 75 percent of the ACWA members and a substantial portion of the Hotel & Restaurant union.

Miss Miller, former chairman of the California Advisory Commission on the Status of Women and currently chairman of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO Women in the Workforce Committee, said there is no disagreement over the premise that "women suffer discrimination in all walks of life."

But, she stressed, the so-called Equal Rights Amendment would "in one fell swoop" wipe out protective labor standards that took decades to win and "which were designed to shield women workers from excessive exploitation."

She cited California as one state where minimum wage laws for women are higher than the federal minimum wage—and in the case of 100,000 women farm workers, $1.65 an hour, as compared with the federal wage floor of $1.30 an hour for agriculture.

Six other states likewise have minimum pay for women only, she noted, in most cases helping low-paid workers who are least likely to have union protection.

Other protective standards specify rest periods, ventilation, lighting and other working conditions.

Instead of seeking to wipe out all such protections, she suggested, the organizations of business and professional women most actively pushing for the constitutional amendment should be supporting efforts to extend similar protections to men workers.

"We would then be moving toward positive good for everyone rather than destruction of hard-won labor standards for women," she said. Joining the testimony was Jane O'Grady, the ACWA's legislative representative.

Mrs. Wolfgang, who is a longtime member of the Michigan Women's Commission, said women in her state found out the hard way what such an amendment would do when Michigan's 54-hour maximum workweek for women was temporarily suspended.

Some women workers were required to put in 70 hours a week, she recalled. A baking company with an all-women labor force changed from a three-shift to a two-shift operation by lengthening the hours of work. And, she noted, hotel and restaurant workers who are covered by the federal minimum wage are exempt from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and do not have to be paid premium pay.

And, she reminded the committee, no constitutional amendment can overcome the fact of life that most working women bear primary responsibility for their home and children—and abolition of protective laws does them no favors.

True Equality for Women Keyed To Protective Laws, Social Rights

Los Angeles—Protective legislation and social rights for women were key issues explored at an all-day conference sponsored by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO.

Some 350 persons, mostly women, heard from a round of speakers and panelists who focused on the conference theme, "Women at Work."

Sigmund Arywitz, the Los Angeles federation's executive secretary, told the delegates that "myth has played as big a role as any other factor in fostering discrimination against women at work."

"The traditional division of labor put the man in the factory and her at home—so, if she had a job, it was only to help out and just for a short time.

"She would work until she got married. Then just until the first baby. Then just until the car was paid for. Only there are always new cars to be paid for.

"And the woman spends most of her adult life at work.

"We must explode the myth that the female is an urban transient worker—on the job for just a brief interlude in her grand design as a homemaker.

"As she is recognized as a permanent fixture in the work force, she must be given the rights, the benefits and the equality she always should have had—but which she, among others, never saw fit to fight for."

The conference, planned by the federation's Women in the Workforce Committee, headed by Ruth Miller, West Coast education director of the Clothing Workers, featured Myra K. Wolfgang, Hotel & Restaurant Employes vice president, and Dr. Margaret Mead, famed anthropologist, author and lecturer.

Mrs. Wolfgang pointed out the working woman's needs, saying that "in order to have true equality, we must have protective legislation and social rights to meet woman's dual role as mother and breadwinner."

She urged a program of meaningful child-care centers and school lunch programs, improved hours limitation laws and rigid enforcement of equal pay and equal employment opportunity laws.

"By working for the enactment of such legislation, women would, as they should, become part of a social movement dedicated to reforming our social structure to permit true equality between the sexes."

True equality, she said, would "maintain the right to stay home as a housewife and mother, if circumstances permit, and that be the preference of the individual woman." And it would require "an economy that's free from hunger and privation, that affords freedom from want and need, in a society that promises every man and woman equal pay for equal work. That's the kind of liberation I'm interested in."

Dr. Mead, in voicing her opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, said such legislation could be "used extensively to pull the chairs out from under the women in the assembly line."

She also called on the trade union movement to put its house in order, declaring: "Women have been cooking in your strike kitchens for 50 years, doing all the dirty work and low-level work and not being recognized through the trade union movement."

In a morning panel discussion on "Patterns & Effects of Discrimination," California AFL-CIO Economist Mike Peevey noted the "sorry fact" that women's median earnings, compared to men's, have dwindled in the past 15 years. Female unemployment, relatively, has increased since 1960, he said.

Discrimination against women, declared Dr. Barbara Solomon, associate professor of social work at the University of Southern California, "is just as endemic and destructive as racial discrimination."

She added that the "myths become self-fulfilling prophesy. What is expected of us, we become."

Other panelists included Mrs. Susan Clifton, former chief of the California Division of Industrial Welfare, and Mrs. Colleen M. Logan, head of the Los Angeles office of the California Division of Labor Law Enforcement.

5.2 Million Unemployed:

Jobless Rate Back At 6 Percent Level

(Continued from Page 1)

the questions asked had been submitted by newsmen who were given that opportunity by the committee staff.

The total civilian labor force stood at 83,475,000, seasonally adjusted, and employment was 78,475,000, a drop of 62,000 from February.

But over the past 12 months, there has been a net loss of a half million jobs, as compared with an annual average gain of 1.5 million jobs in the late 1960s.

Manufacturing employment fell by 63,000 in March to a seasonally adjusted 18.7 million, making a total loss of 630,000 jobs since September, the BLS reported.

"With the exception of November (the second month of the auto strike)," the BLS report said, "manufacturing employment was at its lowest point in five years."

Manufacturing jobs have declined by 1.3 million since March 1970.

The actual figure of 5.2 million workers unemployed in March represented a slight decrease from the 5.4 million in February, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, nothing really was gained.

Actual nonfarm private payroll employment stood at 69.8 million, up 270,000 from February, but about 680,000 below March 1970.

Service producing industries, including state and local governments, have taken up some of this slack, showing an increase of 840,000 in employment over the year.

The average duration of joblessness edged up to 10.8 weeks, seasonally adjusted, from 10.4 weeks in February.

On an unadjusted basis, however, the average duration of unemployment jumped from 9.5 to 12.2 weeks, and the ranks of the long-term unemployed — those jobless 27 weeks or more—were swollen by 314,000 newcomers for a total of 524,000.

Professional and technical employes are feeling the effects of the recession with unemployment in this category rising to 3.4 percent, its highest point since 1958 and 1.4 percent above the level of a year ago.

Unemployment for white-collar employes in general rose from 3.5 to 3.7 percent.

And with summer school vacations not far off, teen-age joblessness jumped from 16.7 to 17.8 percent, equal to the seven-year high reached last December.

The jobless rate for adult men was at 4.2 percent, relatively unchanged. Unemployment for adult women was about the same as the past four months at 5.8 percent. But the rate for women in the 20-24 age group jumped from 9.1 to 10.1 percent, for another seven-year high.

The jobless rate for blacks remained near its highest level since 1964, at 9.4 percent, while white unemployment increased slightly to 5.6 percent.

The unemployment rate in service and finance industries increased to its highest point in eight years —5.3 percent.

The jobless rates in construction, 10.9 percent, and manufacturing, 6.9 per cent, remained unchanged.

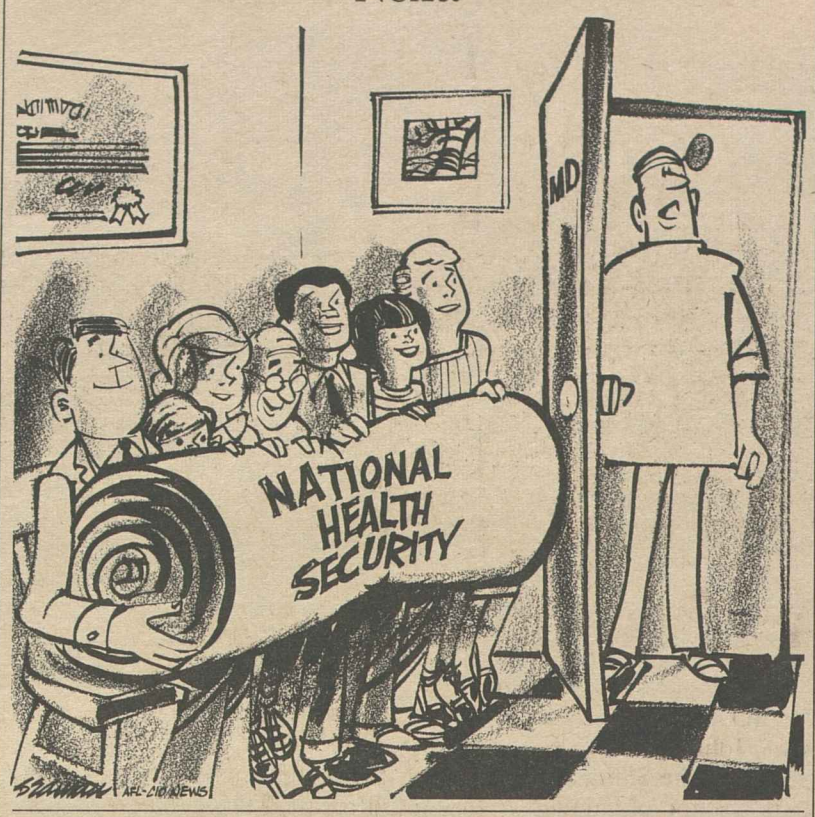
The average workweek rose two-tenths of 1 hour on a seasonally adjusted basis to 37.1 hours, the same level as January.

But factory overtime dropped two-tenths of an hour, seasonally adjusted, to 2.7 hours.

Average hourly earnings increased by 1 cent an hour and average weekly earnings were up $1.37 to $123.98.

During the year ended in March 1971, average weekly earnings increased $6.06, or 5.1 percent, the BLS said, while the Consumer Price Index rose 4.8 percent.

'Next!'



Ban on Federal Strikes Upheld By Court Panel

Government employes have no constitutional right to strike, according to a special panel of three federal judges who rejected a Postal Clerks' appeal challenging the constitutionality of anti-strike provisions covering postal workers.

"Given the fact that there is no constitutional right to strike, it is not irrational or arbitrary for the government to condition employment on a promise not to withhold labor collectively," the court panel said in an unsigned majority opinion.

The union said it would take its appeal to the Supreme Court, declaring that the right to strike is fundamental and protected by the Constitution as a basic right.

In its suit against Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, the union argued that public employes who are barred from striking are denied equal protection under the law.

Postal Clerks Pres. Francis S. Filbey said the case would have to be taken to the high court in light of a separate opinion by Judge J. Skelly Wright, who disagreed with the other two members of the panel on whether the constitution does cover the right to strike.

"It is by no means clear to me that the right to strike is not fundamental," Judge Wright said. "The right to strike seems intimately related to the right to form labor organizations, a right which the majority recognizes as fundamental and which, more importantly, is generally thought to be constitutionally protected under the First Amendment—even for public employes.

"A union which never strikes, or which can make no credible threat to strike, may wither away in ineffectiveness. That fact is not irrelevant to the constitutional calculations."

But Wright said he must concur with the majority inasmuch as the "asserted right of public employes to strike has . . . never been recognized as a matter of law."

That right never has been spelled out for public employes such as was done for workers in the private sector by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

Judge Wright said that in his opinion the essential question is whether public employes should be denied a right that is granted workers in the public sector. But, he added, it is a question for the Supreme Court to decide.

"If the right of public employes to strike—with all its political and social ramifications—is to be recognized and protected by the judiciary, it should be done by the Supreme Court which has the power to reject established jurisprudence and the authority to enforce such a sweeping rule."

About a dozen states now have public employe laws on their books, some of them containing harsh anti-strike provisions like those in New York and Ohio.

Pennsylvania and Hawaii give public employes a limited right to strike.

Unemployment Rise Drains Benefit Funds

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) warned that if joblessness continues at the present rate, state unemployment insurance reserves could be completely depleted within two years.

Vanik, a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, said he would seek legislation to put the funds on a sounder basis nationwide.

A 6 percent rate of joblessness costs more than $6 billion a year in unemployment insurance benefits, according to Vanik. The national reserves are now less than $11.9 billion.

"Present reserves will not carry us through anything more than a mild recession," Vanik declared.

He also pointed out that as unemployment increases there are fewer employes for whom taxes are paid, placing a further drain on the fund.

The Ohio congressman is worried because the nation's unemployment compensation funds are on a state-by-state basis. The reserves of 16 states, including Ohio, have slid below the danger point.

This is the point where reserves are only one and one-half times what the state paid out in its worst 12-month period of unemployment since 1958. This safety ratio of 1.5 is what the U.S. Labor Dept. regards as the minimum safe reserve.

In addition to Ohio, the states in trouble are Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

Although Washington state's reserves are still above the danger point, it faces a bleak future with unemployment currently at 16 percent and more to come with the defeat of the Boeing SST program.

IUE's Irving Abramson To Retire as Counsel

Irving Abramson, 66, veteran union lawyer and one-time CIO organizer, will retire in July after six years as general counsel of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. His place will be taken by Winn Newman, former associate general counsel of the union, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings announced.

Newman will join the IUE June 16, leaving his current post as general counsel for the State, County & Municipal Employes. SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said A. L. Zwerdling, Detroit labor attorney, will succeed Newman as general counsel.

Jennings called Abramson's contributions to labor and workers "immeasurable" as an "organizer, a fighter for democratic unionism and builder of a movement with broad community concern."

Abramson's long union career includes service as New Jersey state president and eastern director of the former CIO. He headed IUE's legal forces successfully fighting the General Electric Co. for the right to conduct coordinated bargaining.

Newman, who is 47, has been assistant executive director and chief of labor relations for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an international representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, assistant general counsel for the Brewery Workers, associate general counsel for the Steelworkers and on the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board.

Zwerdling, who will maintain offices in Washington and Detroit, once served as an officer of SCME Local 191 in Detroit and later was administrative assistant to the late UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and associate UAW general counsel.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has six institutes scheduled for April and May. They are:

Staff Development Program, Apr. 18-May 14.

National Health Security speakers' training seminar, Apr. 21-23.

Effective Union Action in Civil Rights, Apr. 26-30.

Labor Seminar for HUD interns, May 17.

Man and His Environment, May 17-21.

Arbitration Institute, May 24-28.

Public Employe Rights Upheld by ILO Group

Geneva—The right of workers on government payrolls to "protection against any act which might impair trade union freedom" was proclaimed at the first session of the International Labor Organization's committee on public service.

Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon of the Postal Clerks, representing U.S. workers, described as "more than satisfactory" the two-week meeting at the United Nations agency's headquarters here.

Because of the special nature of public service, the committee consists of 16 worker delegates and 16 government representatives. This is a departure from the traditional ILO "tripartite" structure of workers and employers with governments sitting in the middle. Louis S. Wallerstein of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management Relations represented the U.S. government at the meeting.

ILO Director General C. Wilfred Jenks, welcoming the delegates, noted that far-reaching changes were taking place in the public services of many countries.

"The restriction of the right to organize, the limitation of consultation and collective bargaining procedures, and unsatisfactory methods of settling disputes concerning terms and condition of employment are tending to disappear," he said.

Schoon hailed as "very excellent" a resolution adopted by the committee affirming the right of public employes to enjoy the basic trade union freedoms defended by the ILO.

The committee stressed that the ILO pact guaranteeing workers the right to band together in organizations of their own choice and to defend their interests "applies integrally to public servants."

It also called for establishment of joint bargaining and conciliation machinery in an effort to make unnecessary the recourse by public employe organizations "to such other steps as are normally open" to other unions.

This, Schoon underscored, was a recognition that public service workers also have the right to strike when disputes cannot be settled through collective bargaining and conciliation procedures.

The report itself reinforced the resolution on the rights of public employes. It recorded the "wide agreement" in the committee that "work stoppages in the public sector should not be looked upon as mere public disturbances to be punished with criminal and administrative measures."

Among the points made in the report were:

- A 40-hour, five-day week should be reached as "quickly as possible in all countries."
- Overtime should not be a substitute for failure to hire enough workers or to pay them adequately.
- The right to "appropriately remunerated" annual vacations of "adequate duration."

Unions Tell Congress:

Contract Pay Law Twisted into Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

ing-out decision at the Laredo Air Force Base resulted in a pay cut from $2.12 an hour to $1.15 for a truck driver who continued doing the same work and wages as low as 55 cents an hour for kitchen helpers, 60 cents for janitors.

And the next year, that contractor was underbid by a firm that imposed even lower rates and required a daily shape-up for mechanics in which those not needed that day were sent home without pay.

The 1965 law, he testified, halted the sub-minimum pay structure and workers were able through collective bargaining to improve their conditions.

But in 1969, the Secretary of Labor accepted an opinion by the Comptroller General that determinations of prevailing wages could not take into account future increases in pay negotiated with the current contractor.

Since virtually the only expense of a service contractor is the labor costs, that means that in localities where there are no large organized contractors in the non-government service field, workers find it virtually impossible to negotiate a higher rate of pay since each year's contract is based on the prevailing wage they received the previous year.

Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, told the subcommittee that even in cities like New York, where there is a substantial amount of organized non-government service work, the refusal of the Labor Dept. to consider already-negotiated future increases means that many workers are a year behind on prevailing wages.

Or alternatively, when the union is strong enough to insist that the employer pay the going rate, he makes up the difference by cutting back on services.

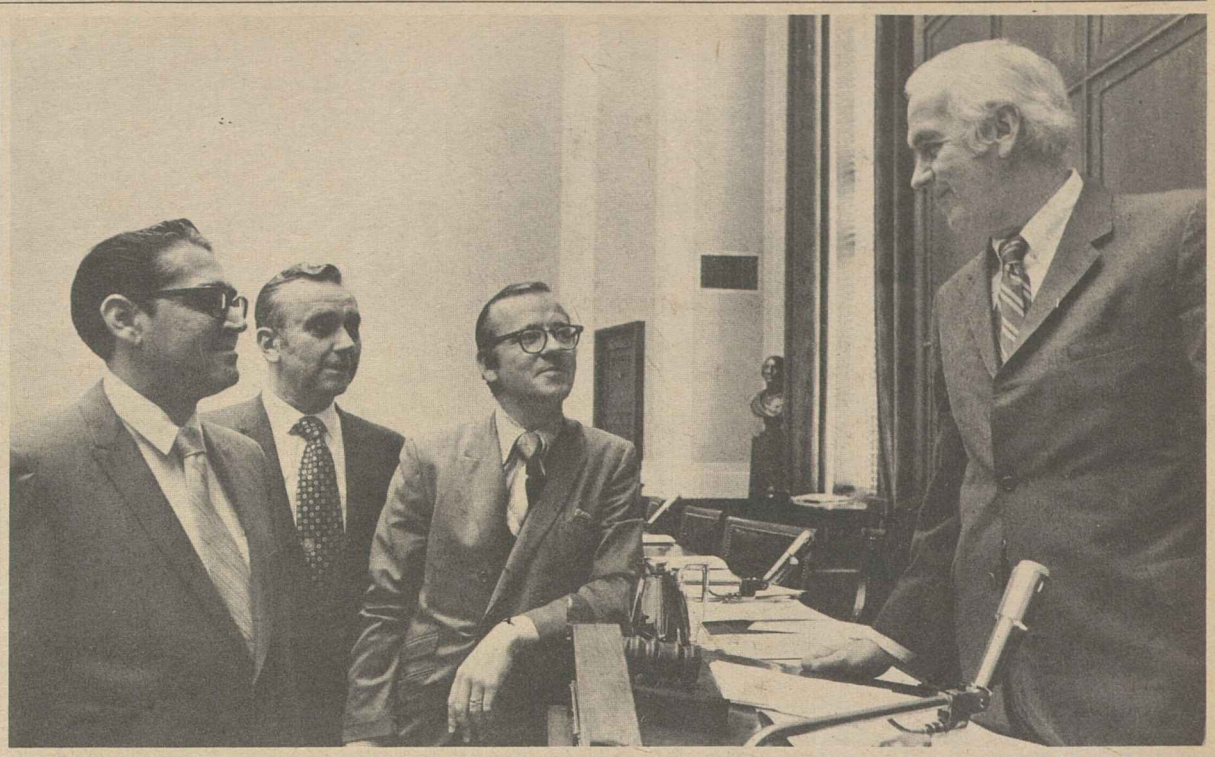
Clyde M. Webber, executive vice president of the Government Employes, urged that the law be changed to make the prevailing rate determination identical with that applied to the federal government's own employes doing comparable work.

The general counsel for the Maritime Union, Stanley Gruber, also testified that the manner in which the law is currently being interpreted means "there can never be a wage increase or fringe benefit increase for employes."

Union witnesses also urged that contractors be required to observe collective bargaining agreements negotiated with predecessor contractors and that the period of service contracts be lengthened with provision for periodic adjustments of the prevailing wage.

At present, contracts are for one year and the turnover rate at the end of the year is close to 95 percent. And while most of the same employes are continued by the new contractor, the yearly change of employer denies workers any retirement benefits.

The hearings into the enforcement and interpretation of the Service Contracts Act are being held by the House Special Subcommittee on Labor, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.).



WAGE FREEZE for low-paid employes of government service contractors has resulted from Labor Dept. administration of the prevailing wage law, union witnesses testified at House hearings. Three representatives of the Laborers, David Jacobs of Laredo, Tex., Legislative Director Jack Curran and General Counsel Robert J. Connerton discuss the problem with Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of a House Labor subcommittee.

Meany Receives Honorary Degree

Gonzaga College High School conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for his "untiring energy and his concern for the economic and moral welfare" of the nation.

At a convocation marking the Jesuit school's 75th year in Washington, D.C., Meany was given a citation noting that in modern society, "the labor leader occupies a pivotal position. . . . Gifted with those qualities of character which make leadership possible. . . . Meany exemplifies the finest ideals of citizenship and human concern."

Among others who received honorary degrees were Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle; Washington Mayor Walter Washington, District of Columbia commissioner; David Lloyd Kreeger, lawyer and art connoisseur. A special citation went to the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation for community contributions since 1944.

Labor Protests Proposed Cuts In Medicare

Proposed cuts in Medicare benefits are the wrong way to deal with the problem of rising health care costs, the AFL-CIO said in a letter to members of the House Ways & Means Committee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the committee's tentative decision to cut back hospital benefits and increase deductibles "drastic action" that should be reconsidered.

Even under present law, he noted, Medicare covers only about 50 percent of the health care costs of the elderly. The reported committee action would require elderly patients to pay one-eighth of hospital costs from the 16th through the 60th day of hospitalization and would require a larger initial payment before Medicare benefits take effect.

While acknowledging the committee's concern with the "rapidly increasing costs of health care," Biemiller urged that "the problem be attacked at its source."

He urged the committee, instead, "to fix effective cost controls such as prospective hospital budgeting and fee schedules for doctors."

Social Security Panel Asks Major Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

Burke of the Steelworkers and Young.

They called for:

- An immediate 15-percent increase in social security benefits to supplement the 10-percent boost recently enacted.
- A minimum monthly payment of $100, with further increases later.
- Improving the "dropout years" provision on which the amount of benefits is computed.
- A more liberal definition of disability for older workers.
- A reduction in waiting time for disability benefits to three months, rather than five months as the full advisory council recommended.

These improvements, the group said, could be financed without an additional increase in the payroll tax rate through a federal government contribution from general revenues of up to one-third the cost of the cash benefits program. For fiscal reasons, the group recommended that this contribution be held to one-fifth at the start.

Among its key recommendations, the full advisory council urged that widows of recipients receive 100 percent of the benefits rather than the current 82.5 percent, that men be allowed to retire at age 62 and receive benefits just as women are now permitted to do, and that the taxable wage base for social security be raised to $12,000 in 1974.

Social security taxes are now applied to the first $7,800 of income, but this base will increase to $9,000 next year, raising the maximum tax for an individual from $405.60 to $468 a year. The total tax for workers earning $7,800 a year or less would not go up.

The advisory council, headed by Arthur S. Flemming, who was Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in the Eisenhower Administration, also recommended a number of improvements in the Medicare program:

- Coverage for persons on social security disability.
- Partial payment of the cost of drugs for elderly persons not in hospitals so that they could get new prescriptions filled for a flat $2 and refills for $1.
- An increase from 60 to 120 in the number of "lifetime reserve" days for which inpatient hospital benefits may be paid, with the patient paying one-fourth of the daily costs for these "reserve" days rather than the current one-half.
- A three-way system of financing with one-third coming from the federal government's general revenues, one-third from employers and one-third from employes. Workers would pay during their earning years and the present additional premium for "Part B" medical insurance would be eliminated.

4-10-71

Bid to Boost Federal School Funds Turned Back by Close House Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

and government employes, and in vocational education.

In two previous years, Congress bucked the Administration head-on to vote substantial increases in the education budget.

Both times, Pres. Nixon responded with a veto.

The bill carrying funds for the 1970 fiscal year was $1 billion over the President's budget request, and the effort to override the veto failed.

The bill carrying funds for the current fiscal year was $453 million above the budget—and that veto was overridden by substantially more than the required two-thirds majority in the House and Senate.

Efforts to further increase this year's education appropriations are expected in the Senate. And if they are successful, the chances of the House agreeing to a higher figure are considered good in view of the close vote on the Hathaway amendment.

The House bill did not include funds for a new $400 million college loan program sought by the Administration, since the legislation authorizing the program has not yet been enacted. If it is, a separate appropriation will be needed to fund it.

Civil rights supporters lost out in an effort to delete from the bill language inserted last year that prohibits use of federal funds to "force" the busing of students against the wishes of their parents.

Both sides agreed that the proviso, sponsored by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.), has no legal effect in view of Supreme Court decisions. But the House insisted on keeping the language by two votes of 205-149 and 157-92.

If the Administration has its way, this year's bill could be the last major education appropriation acted on by Congress.

The President formally submitted the last of his special revenue-sharing proposals—a plan to lump virtually all of the funds for elementary and secondary education into a single package and turn the money over to the states.

There would be a general requirement that more than half the funds go to help disadvantaged students. But state and local school systems would have virtually a free hand in dispensing the money.

The President proposed to allocate $2.8 billion being spent this year on categorical programs plus $200 million in new funds—a total that would perpetuate the big and growing gap between authorized funds and appropriations.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins of the House Education & Labor Committee said he will give a committee hearing to the President's revenue-sharing proposal.

But Perkins added that he does not plan "to stand idly by and see good programs destroyed under the pretense of revenue sharing."

Both the House and Senate have scheduled Easter recesses, with the House not due to return until Apr. 19. The Senate will reconvene earlier, but is not expected to take up major business during Easter week.

Labor Board Cases Continue Steady Climb

There has been no let-up in the steadily increasing case load of the National Labor Relations Board.

During the last three months of 1970, the NLRB received 8,366 cases compared with 7,567 during the same period for a year earlier. Most of the increase came in unfair labor practice charges.

Of the 3,456 charges filed against employers, 1,398 were filed by AFL-CIO affiliates, 658 by independent unions and 1,400 by individuals.

Of the 1,918 charges brought against unions, 901 were by employers, 951 by individuals and the rest by other unions.

During the three-month period, the NLRB held 2,242 representation elections, unions winning 1,125 elections or 52 percent. AFL-CIO unions won 614 elections while independent unions won 511.

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Inflation Alert Hit as Move To Stifle Steel Bargaining

PLANS TO REGISTER millions of new 18-to-21-year-old voters are discussed by COPE Director Al Barkan with delegates to the Washington Conference on the Youth Vote. The conference, sponsored by Frontlash, and the A. Philip Randolph Institute, drew delegates from 29 youth and civil rights groups and 13 unions.

Labor-Student-Civil Rights Alliance:

Nationwide Drive Launched To Register Young Voters

More than 100 young trade unionists, students and civil rights activists gathered in Washington to launch a massive campaign aimed at expanding the participation of young people in American political life.

A one-day conference jointly sponsored by Frontlash and the A. Philip Randolph Institute laid the groundwork for a nationwide voter-registration and education drive among young people in the 18-to-21 age bracket who will be eligible for the first time to participate in the 1972 national election.

Delegates from 13 labor organizations and 29 student, youth and civil rights groups heard vetern political action leaders spell out the urgent need for youth's help in building a liberal coalition capable of offsetting conservative financial power in 1972.

Among the speakers were COPE Director Alexander Barkan; Randolph Institute Director Bayard Rustin; Richard Scammon, co-author of "The Real Majority" and director of the Elections Research Center; Penn Kemble, director of the League for Industrial Democracy's Youth Project on Democratic Change, and Matt Reese, president of Matt Reese & Associates and veteran director of political campaigns.

Questions and comments showed that many of the young delegates already had acquired considerable political experience, some as members of the 18 student groups that make up Frontlash, others through COPE and other organizations.

Kemble noted that disillusionment with disruptive New Left programs is causing many young Americans to abandon the narrow isolationism that fragmented the liberal coalition in the 1960s.

"It's time for a new departure, time for students and all of us to abandon our self-righteous sanctimoniousness and work together to meet the day-to-day needs of all Americans," he added.

Rustin warned against the narrow "tribalism" that has led to a worldwide fragmentation of political activity. Separatist movements in Canada, Belgium, Wales and elsewhere have their counterpart among American youth and blacks who turn their backs on society and substitute "doing their thing" for effective political action, he said.

"Building a coalition does not mean that we have to agree with each other on everything, and support all of each other's positions; it means working in our own interests,

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Safety Enforcement Keyed to Needed Funds

By John R. Oravec

Effective enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health law could be impeded by lack of money unless Congress acts soon to appropriate the needed funds in full.

The law takes effect April 28, but so far Congress has appropriated none of the funds requested by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare to carry out their responsibilities under the act. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said he has assurances that the House Appropriations Committee would act on the requests before May 1. Meanwhile, he said, the department has been borrowing from other programs to get the job safety and health law under way.

Hodgson made his report to the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, which expressed concern that a legislative campaign—not unlike the effort by organized labor that brought passage of the law—may be necessary to assure that the program is not starved by lack of funds.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

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Meany Denounces 'Low-Wage' Stand

By Tom Castor

The Nixon Administration's latest "inflation alert," aimed chiefly at beating down wage proposals in forthcoming steel talks, was sharply denounced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a move to impose a "low-wage economy" in the United States.

Meany charged the White House pronouncement by the President's Council of Economic Advisers amounted to interference in the collective bargaining process. And he warned that the statement may foreshadow an Administration move to impose compulsory arbitration in the steel negotiations or a government settlement by injunction.

The "inflation alert," the third to be released by the CEA, criticized the Steelworkers' recent settlement covering 40,000 can industry workers as inflationary and asked the union to seek less for its 450,000 members in basic steel.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel immediately rejected the proposal.

Abel's response was that the USWA's membership has been the victim, not the cause of inflation.

"Steelworkers have no intention of acquiescing voluntarily in any effort that would deny them an equitable settlement in negotiations with the basic steel industry," he declared.

"The collective bargaining policy of our union has been formulated and we intend to implement it at the bargaining table."

The report said that the three-year can settlement, which provides a 9-percent increase in wages and fringe benefits each year, was "clearly in excess of any realistic

(Continued on Page 3)

Cement Pact Sets Pattern For Industry

Chicago—The Cement Workers won a pattern-setting contract from Medusa Portland Cement Co. with benefits averaging $1 to $1.15 an hour over a two-year period for workers in four company plants.

Union Pres. Thomas W. Miechur said the settlement is "the best anywhere" in the industry in 1971. It was followed by similar settlements elsewhere, he said.

Effective May 1, workers will get wage, pension and other improvements the union said will average 18 percent for the contract term at Medusa. Votes on ratification are being conducted in company plants at Dixon, Ill., Manitowoc, Wis., Toledo, O., and Charlevoix, Mich.

The Medusa settlement calls for general wage increases of 36 cents an hour this year and 24 cents next year, with skilled employes getting increments between grades of 16 cents additional this year, plus an additional 20 cents next year.

(Continued on Page 8)

Economic Policy 'Void' Spurs Congress Action

House Speaker Carl Albert declared that Congress must take strong steps to pull the economy out of its slump by "moving into the void left by the inactivity of the Nixon Administration."

The Oklahoma Democrat noted that the unemployment rate for the past four months, has been at its highest average in nine years, the utilization rate for manufacturing at its lowest since 1958, and corporate profits running near a five-year low.

"All of the economic indicators now available suggest that we are still in the throes of the 1970 recession," Albert told a news conference.

"An economy operating at an annual rate of $70 billion below capacity, as ours was in the fourth quarter of 1970, needs priming badly, and government is the logical source."

To counteract the recession brought about by the Administration's economic policies, the Speaker listed these programs due to come before the House:

- A $2-billion emergency public works bill that would fund projects in areas hit by high unemployment. A vote on this measure already is scheduled.
- A separate bill providing $1.75 billion to set up a program of public service jobs that labor

(Continued on Page 7)

South Dakota Compensation Law Upgraded

Sioux Falls, S.D.—The South Dakota AFL-CIO won increased workmen's compensation benefits during the 46th session of the state legislature as well as exclusive recognition procedures for public employe unions.

Labor-supported amendments to the state's workmen's compensation law increase the percentage for determining weekly benefits from 55 percent of the worker's weekly wage to 66⅔ percent, and raise the top weekly benefit from $50 to $56.

Maximum medical and hospital benefits were increased from $75,000 to $175,000, and workmen's compensation insurance was made compulsory for employers, rather than elective.

The legislature also increased the maximum death benefit from $15,000 to $25,000 and the minimum from $5,000 to $10,000. It eliminated a provision whereby disability benefits could be deducted from death benefits in cases where death occurred as a result of an occupational disease.

Amendments to the South Dakota Public Employe Law provide exclusive recognition for employe organizations certified by secret ballot and for written agreements.

Formerly, the law said that public employe organizations could be granted informal or formal recognition and that settlements could be implemented by ordinance, resolution or memorandum of understanding.

Sen. Jackson Asks Economic 'Disaster' Aid

Areas hit by economic disasters should have the same claim to federal assistance as regions ravaged by natural disasters, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) declared.

Jackson, representing a state reeling under heavy unemployment, told the Senate he is introducing two emergency bills to stimulate "a sagging American economy."

His proposed Economic Disaster Relief Act would authorize the President to channel special economic aid to depressed regional economies.

And a Conservation Jobs Act would be designed "to put men and women to work on neglected tasks in our national forests, parks, recreation areas and other public lands."

Jackson charged White House economic strategists with responsibility for the "man-made" recession.

"Instead of jobs," he said, "the country has been subjected to a blizzard of paper pronouncements designed to obscure the fact that the Administration has no real program to put America back to work."

Youth 'Skills' Center Honors Whitney Young

Selbeyville, Ky. — This town, where the late Whitney M. Young, Jr., grew up, will be the site of a "skills center" named in his honor and funded by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Plans call for the accommodation of 300 youths in training of whom 125 are expected to commute daily from nearby Louisville. Training will cover six areas: welding, automobile mechanics, secretarial skills, cooking, data computing and sales.

VOTER REGISTRATION LAW enacted with the support of organized labor is signed by New Mexico Gov. Bruce King. The law goes into effect July 1 and specifies that 15 registrars in each of the state's 32 counties must be appointed from a list of union members submitted by the State AFL-CIO. Witnessing the signing are, from left, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzalez, COPE Area Director Sherman Miles and Director Mary Sue Dawaliby of the State COPE Women's Activities. State AFL-CIO Pres. Alfonso B. Rodriguez was not present because of illness.

30% of Farms Found Violating Wage Floor

Some employers are underpaying "substantial" numbers of farm workers at a $1 million-a-year clip, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Wage & Hour Division's report on farm labor showed that nearly three of every 10 farms visited by investigators were found to be violating the minimum wage law.

Farm work was brought under coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966. The law provides that a minimum wage of $1.30 an hour—30 cents below the minimum for nonfarm labor—must be paid to every worker in covered employment by employers who use more than 500 man-days of labor in any quarter of the preceding calendar year—the equivalent of seven full-time farmhands or 25 seasonal workers.

The report of cheating by growers who pay less than the legal minimum led Director Cesar Chavez of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers to observe that "none of our members is subject to this kind of unfair and illegal wage treatment." Chavez added: "The best protection against this kind of mistreatment is a union contract."

Under a UFWOC contract, no employer can pay less than $1.75 an hour to covered employes. The average wage for all farm workers in California has increased by 54 cents an hour since the 1965 grape strike started. For grape workers alone the rise has been 75 cents an hour, Chavez reported.

But on farms where there is no union contract protection, violations "appear to be widespread," Wage & Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran said. He called on the division's 900 compliance officers to inform farm workers and employers on their rights and responsibilities under the law.

If this educational effort does not produce "more substantial" compliance, Moran said, "action will be sought against people who employ farm labor at less than the agricultural minimum wage rate."

Moran reported that "untold thousands of farm workers are either unaware" of the $1.30 wage minimum or "do not call violations to the attention of the Dept. of Labor for fear of losing their jobs." He added that many employers "do not appear to be aware" of their duty under the law.

Moran said the constant moving of migrant workers, lack of their names and addresses, and the fear of some workers that they will be denied future jobs all make it difficult to ferret out law violations.

Listing a broad range of employer violation categories, Moran said the use of sharecroppers in plantation areas of the South "sometimes poses an enforcement problem" because it is often "a thin veil to disguise valid employe status."

Another method of subterfuge, he said, is built around excessive charges for housing, firewood, food, water, electric current, sacks and buckets for use in harvesting—all effectively depriving farm laborers of the minimum wages "to which they are entitled under the law."

Wage-hour inspectors visit a small percentage of business places and farms in any one year. Their reports show an increasing number of law violations.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for more vigorous prosecution of violators and more funds for a staff large enough to cope with the need for more frequent inspections.

45TH ANNIVERSARY of its founding was marked by the St. Louis Council of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries at a luncheon meeting. Shown left to right: seated, charter members Miss Minnie Ruhle of Carpenters Auxiliary 23, founded 53 years ago, and Mrs. Lilly Stein, who helped organize the Meat Cutters Local 88 Auxiliary 49 years ago; standing, past Pres. Nicholas M. Blassie of Meat Cutters Local 88; Missouri State Council Pres. Viola Moss; Executive Director Marcella Beatty of the National Auxiliaries; Pres. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis AFL-CIO, and Pres. Ann Moss, St. Louis Council of the Auxiliaries.

New England Hardest Hit:

Nixon Defers Curb On Shoe Imports

Pres. Nixon has deferred a decision on general import relief for the beleagured American shoe industry. But he did authorize the Secretary of Labor to consider trade adjustment assistance for 3,000 shoe workers in five states when the Tariff Commission became deadlocked on the issue.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson is expected to certify the 3,000 workers at 11 plants for assistance—the largest number of employes to be affected by a single decision under the adjustment assistance program.

The New England area continued to be hardest hit by rising shoe imports with the President's action affecting 900 unemployed or underemployed workers in Manchester, N.H., alone, and another 450 in Haverhill, Mass.

The President's action, however, didn't "come to grips with the real problems facing the (shoe) industry," according to Democratic Rep. James A. Burke of Massachusetts.

"Unemployment benefits and technical retraining are not the final solution to this problem," Burke said. "What is needed is action to restrict the flood of imports which has caused the reduction in jobs in the first place."

Burke, a member of the House Ways & Means Committee, through which any trade legislation must pass, termed Nixon's decision "a distinct disappointment" for shoe industry workers.

The United Shoe Workers represent employes at all but one of the plants—in Vandalia, Ill.—where workers are represented by the Boot & Shoe Workers.

USW Pres. George Fecteau called the trade adjustment benefits nothing but "burial expenses for an industry that is dying."

He said that 8,000 of his union's members have been forced out of work in 42 plant closings since 1969 due to "the millions of pairs of unessential, cheaply made, foreign shoes that are flooding this country."

The human toll among older workers is staggering, Fecteau said, noting that the average age of a shoe worker in Massachusetts is 56, and "that very few of these people have been able to find jobs elsewhere. Many have exhausted their unemployment compensation and are now on welfare."

Fecteau and John E. Mara, president and secretary-treasurer of the Boot & Shoe Workers, called import quotas the only hope for salvation of the American shoe industry.

Mara's union has filed for assistance, or is preparing to file, for about 4,000 of its members thrown out of work by imports.

Fecteau pointed out that the importers aren't doing the consumer any favors with the markup on foreign shoes at 200-300 percent as compared with 45-50 percent on American shoes.

Nixon's action came after a 2-2 vote by the U.S. Tariff Commission on whether workers in the 11 shoe plants became unemployed or underemployed as a result of increased imports.

Hodgson said the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Labor Affairs will initiate an investigation immediately to determine whether the 3,000 shoe workers are eligible for testing, counseling, training, placement and cash readjustment allowances.

Under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, they could be eligible for weekly payments of up to $85 for 52 weeks. The payments can be extended for another 26 weeks for workers to complete training courses.

The companies involved and the approximate number of workers affected are: Jodi Shoe Co., Derry, N.H., 350 workers; Maine Shoe Corp., Brunswick, Me., 350; Foot Flairs, Inc., Manchester, N.H., 400; Brown Shoe Co., Mattoon, Ill., 400; Goldberg Bros., Inc., Haverhill, Mass., 275; National Ballet Makers, Inc., Medford, Mass., 40; Stage Door, Inc., Raymond, N.H., 150; Kramer Shoe Co., Haverhill, Mass., 175; Evangeline Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., 500; Bella Mia Footwear Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y., 50, and Johnson Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Co., Vandalia, Ill., 400.

Steelworkers Break Ground On Apartments

Chicago—District 31 of the Steelworkers started construction here of a $7 million housing project to provide 357 apartments for families of low- and medium-income workers.

Work on the 32 two- and three-story garden apartment buildings is expected to be completed by the St. Joseph Foundation in about 18 months. The USWA district created the foundation to build and manage the apartment complex.

Monthly rents will range from $109 for a one-bedroom unit to $193 for a four-bedroom apartment. Facilities on the 13.2 acre plot in Chicago's Southeast Side include a community center, off-street parking and fully paid utilities, except for telephone.

The Germano-Millgate Apartments project will be constructed near the U.S. Steel Corp.'s South Works and will serve many USWA members employed at the plant.

The complex is named for District 31 Director Joseph Germano, who with USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley turned the first shovels of earth. Joining in the groundbreaking ceremony were the USWA executive board, area labor officials and civic leaders.

'We Won't Buy It':

White House Scored On Steel Wage Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

assessment of long-term productivity growth prospects."

"I don't think the Steelworkers are going to buy that," Meany said of the Administration's tactics as he adddressed the Utility Workers convention in Washington.

"I don't think the American trade union movement is going to buy that.

"What they are pointing toward . . . is the establishment of a low-wage economy in this country.

"And, if they look around the world . . . everywhere in the world where wages are lower, they will see what a low-wage economy means."

When the Administration tries to make labor the scapegoat by attacking wage proposals, it is simultaneously attacking "the purchasing power that is needed to keep this economy going," Meany said.

The "inflation alert" was issued the same day that USWA opened negotiations in New York City with the Alcoa and Reynolds aluminum companies on behalf of 18,000 of its members.

In all, contracts covering one million workers in the aluminum, steel and copper industries are up for negotiations this year.

The President's economic advisers warned that if the can settlement is applied to basic metals industries they will be further jeopardized by foreign competition which could mean increased unemployment.

But Abel replied that the average worker is "on the short end of the economic stick because of the disastrous economic policies of the present Administration which has given us both inflation and unemployment."

He charged that the Administration is trying to hide its own failures by blaming the worker and that "instead of proposing programs to restore the purchasing power of workers and put America back to work, the Administration is busily engaged in granting tax concessions to business."

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, whose union already has begun negotiations for a half-million Bell System employes, said the new attack on union wage proposals came as no surprise.

"It was inevitable," Beirne said, "that the design of the Nixon Administration's approach to inflation would lead not to an attack on the causes of inflation, but upon the efforts of workers, through their unions, to achieve wage adjustments that would catch up with previous price increases."

The CWA is seeking a 25-percent increase this time around with Bell—and Beirne said, "we are doing this because rising prices have completely wiped out the benefits achieved in our 1968, three-year agreements, and our rising productivity has been completely unrewarded."

At a news conference accompaning release of the alert, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, expressed concern over the performance of the steel industry. But he refused to say what the Administration might do to hold down a wage settlement in steel, or what he thought would be a fair wage increase.

The "inflation alert" also touched on other sectors of the economy including construction wages, rail and truck freight rates, the price of oil and lumber and New York cab fares.

The report said increases in the price of lumber and oil should not have an adverse effect on the economy. It expressed alarm at rail and truck freight rate increases and the boost in New York cab fares.

UNION MEMBERS will not be the scapegoats for the Administration's economic policy failures, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells delegates to the 17th convention of the Utility Workers in Washington, D.C. Unemployment resulting from these policies is a "disgrace" to the "richest nation on earth," Meany declared.

Rail Signalmen Weigh Board's Wage Proposal

A Presidential Emergency Board recommended wage increases totaling $1.61 an hour over a 42-month period for 13,000 members of the Railroad Signalmen.

The union's reaction was that the recommendation falls short of equity for the skilled workers who keep the nation's signal systems operating safely. A decision on acceptance or rejection will be made by the Signalmen's executive council at a meeting in Chicago Apr. 21.

The Signalmen will be free to strike at 12:01 a.m. May 15. They have gone through all the mediation processes of the Railway Labor Act seeking new contract terms. Appointment of the Emergency Board to make recommendations was the last step in the dispute.

The board, with Prof. Paul N. Guthrie of the University of North Carolina as chairman, recommended a contract providing wage increases at these intervals:

Five precent general increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970; an additional 4 percent effective Apr. 1, 1971; and consecutive 5 percent raises on Oct. 1, 1971, Apr. 1, 1972 and Oct. 1, 1972.

Two more across-the-board raises were recommended in the final contract months—15 cents an hour effective Jan. 1, 1973, and 10 cents on Apr. 1, 1973.

For workers with special skills, the panel proposed supplemental pay boosts of 30 cents an hour for signalmen, maintainers and higher-rated mechanics retroactive to Nov. 1, 1970, and 18 cents an hour to assistants and helpers.

The Signalmen have not had a wage increase since July 1, 1969.

Besides wages, the board recommended that the union accept the employers' offer of one additional paid holiday a year, and a fifth week of paid vacation after 25 years.

Also recommended by the panel were interest payments by the railroads on backpay, and wage parity between grades to bring rates on southern and western carriers up to the eastern rate level.

During board hearings, Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain and other union witnesses testified that the wages of their skilled members are among the lowest in the railroad industry. The union asked for wage increases ranging up to 54 percent for highly skilled workers over a three-year contract term.

Other railroad contract disputes still are pending. The United Transportation Union may set a strike date after management appeals have been disposed of by the courts. Still pressing for acceptable contracts are six AFL-CIO unions of shopcraft employes; the AFL-CIO Train Dispatchers, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

Construction Panel Issues First Ruling

The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee issued its first ruling under Pres. Nixon's recent Executive Order, upholding the initial wage increases in a contract between the North Texas Contractors Association and Iron Workers in Dallas and Forth Worth.

The Iron Workers contract is part of an area-wide, multi-craft agreement, which becomes effective for the individual unions as their current contracts expire. It would provide increases of $1.40 an hour to crafts whose current wages and fringe benefits total less than $5 an hour, and $1.10 for others.

The stabilization committee approved the first scheduled increase of 30 cents. Iron Workers' previous earnings were $6.10 an hour in Fort Worth and $6.15½ in Dallas.

But the committee declined to approve the deferred increases in the settlement, saying they would be subject to future review by the appropriate craft board when it is established.

The committee decided that only wage increases on which negotiations were completed after midnight Mar. 28 would be subject to review by craft boards and the committee itself. Nixon's order became effective Mar. 29.

The stabilization committee also gave formal notification to all national associations of contractors and construction craft unions to report on the establishment of the craft boards and their membership.

In the absence of craft boards, negotiated wage settlements will come directly to the stablization committee for review.

Meanwhile, Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney designated the government's interagency committee on construction prices, which he will head. The committee, which is also required by the President's Executive Order, includes:

Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird, Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe, Deputy Director Casper W. Weinberger of the Office of Management & Budget, Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers and Administrator Robert L. Kunzig of the General Services Administration.

CONVENTION

The Maryland State & District of Columbia AFL-CIO will hold its 1971 convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9-12.

Utility Workers Widen Organizing Objectives

The Utility Workers organized 17 new union groups in the last 24 months but must concentrate in the future on organizing in related industries outside the utility field, officers reported at the opening session of the union's 17th convention.

"We are investigating new 'vistas' for organizing since 93 percent of the public utility enterprises in the United States have some form of union organization now," Pres. William R. Munger told the 433 delegates and 275 visitors.

Munger and Sec.-Treas. Leonard D. Knapp told the convention that wage settlements in utility industries have exceeded the 30-cents-per-hour average gain reported for workers in manufacturing, nonmanufacturing and construction fields for 1970. Settlements this year should continue to keep ahead of the cost of living and reflect increased productivity, they predicted.

Opening day speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Gerhard P. Van Arkel, union legal counsel, and the Rev. Philip A. Carey, S.J., director of Xavier Institute of Industrial Relations, New York City.

The convention was to end Apr. 17 with the election and installation of officers. Munger and Knapp announced they do not plan to run for new terms, and the executive board agreed to make recommendations on candidates before the final day.

Munger took over the top post on the death of long-time Pres. William J. Pachler last May 27. He and Knapp were executive board members before assuming their present positions.

At the opening convention session, delegates held a memorial service for Pachler, who helped found the union in 1945 and became its president in 1960.

Other convention business includes a decision on a constitutional amendment to increase dues on a sliding scale of 10 cents to 70 cents per member per month keyed to average wage increases won by the union for members.

Proposals to be acted on include a change from a 10-member executive board to one of 12 members, an increase in the term of board members from two years to four, and new requirements for payment of strike benefits.

School Board Shift Ends San Francisco Walkout

San Francisco—A 19-day teachers' strike ended here after the School Board and superintendent changed their minds about abolishing 340 classroom jobs and granting a minuscule salary hike for 3,500 public school staff members.

"We found a lot of 'fat' in the budget," said Pres. James Ballard of Local 61 of the American Federation of Teachers.

"The board recognized it and our members accepted a new board proposal."

Members of the union voted almost unanimously to return to work Apr. 12 after the Easter recess. Also voting to accept were members of the Classroom Teachers Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association.

The new agreement provides for retention of the 340 teaching positions the superintendent planned to abolish.

The school system agreed to hire 80 new teachers in September from ethnic and racial minorities, to permit binding arbitration of grievances for the first time, and to give eight half-days of in-service training time to those who need to brush up on reading and mathematics skills, bilingual education, ethnic history and similar subjects.

Teachers will get a 3 percent salary increase, plus 2 percent in fringe benefits starting July 1. Teacher aides will have 5 percent more in salaries and 2 percent in other benefits. The rejected offer was for a 1 percent increase.

Union members called the walkout Mar. 24. The NEA affiliate did not support the action but several hundred members did honor the AFT picket lines.

Elsewhere the AFT's local union in Newark, N.J., remained on strike and the Philadelphia School Board agreed to binding arbitration of a teacher reassignment that seemed headed toward another walkout.

The Newark strike is in its 11th week. Teachers were prepared to accept a fact-finder's recommendation for settlement of a contract dispute but a divided School Board turned it down. Mayor Kenneth Gibson told the press he is considering a compromise proposal.

Unplugged Loopholes

THE TAX REFORM Act of 1969 was an important step towards tax justice. But although it was the most sweeping rewrite of the federal tax code since 1912, some important tax loopholes remained and a few new ones may have been created.

The law aided low- and middle-income taxpayers, including increases in the personal exemption and the standard deduction and a special low-income allowance to relieve millions of poor families from an unfair tax burden.

But as Hobart Rowen, business editor of the Washington Post noted, there is still the need for reform "that leads to equal tax treatment per dollar of income."

Here are some of his comments in an article headlined "The Tax Breaks Are Still Fabulous for the Rich."

"That 'taxpayer's revolt' predicted just two years ago by former Treasury Sec. Joseph W. Barr seems to have pooped out. To be sure, the 1969 legislation that Barr helped inspire does provide a minimum tax, which forces even the rich to pay at least something.

"But that something is not very much, and indeed is a joke to those whose income is mostly wages or salaries. The loopholes are still big enough to drive a truck through—indeed, there are some new ones.

"Former internal Revenue Commissioner Mortimer Caplin says in a timely piece just published in the Indiana Law Journal: 'It is quite likely that there will continue to be large numbers of high-income individuals paying little or no federal income tax even after the Tax Reform Act is fully effective.'

"Since the Reform Act puts a mild squeeze on two old shelter favorites, the farm-loss racket and depreciation of commerical real property, the sophisticated, high-income taxpayer is shifting his attention to oil and gas production, and residential rental housing, where the breaks are still fabulous, and in some cases, even better than before.

"Perhaps the biggest loophole of all, provided you can finance it, is tax-exemption on bonds issued by local authorities. Judging from Treasury Sec. John Connally's strong defense of the tax-exempt loophole on a recent 'Meet the Press' show, there will be little effort by this Administration to change that.

"Yet it's hard to make a good case for continuing to exempt interest received from state and local bonds. Not even the minimum tax takes a nibble. The rationale for this unfair procedure is that without the exemption, local governments would have trouble raising capital. . . .

"To illustrate the point, exempting taxes on municipal issues is like saying to the person who buys a $1,000 state bond: 'In addition to your $50 interest from the state, we will give you $50 if you are in the 50 percent tax bracket, or $116.70 if you're in the 70 percent bracket.'

"There are similar giveaways, as Caplin says, in all the major loophole areas.

"The goal of the federal government should be to produce an equitable system—one that would tax each dollar of earned income the same way. . . ."

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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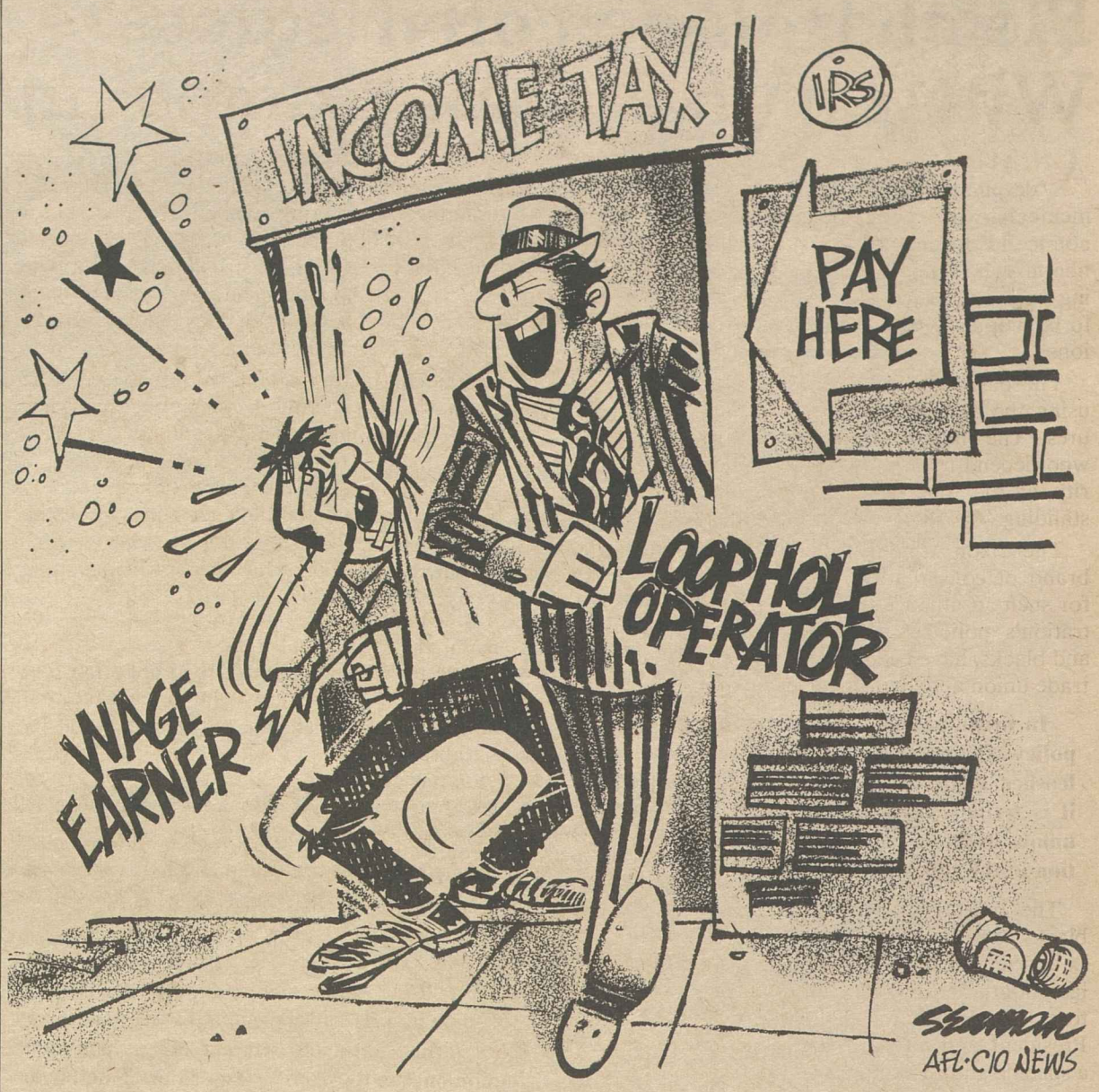
'They Hardly Laid a Glove on Me!'



A Word Edgewise:

White House Strangely Silent On Tragic Pakistan Struggle

By John P. Roche

THE TRAGIC OUTBREAK of civil war in East Pakistan was unexpected. Even the Indians, living next door, were stunned. Pakistan, a country divided into two enclaves separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory, seemed improbable from the outset, but the fact that it had somehow survived for a quarter of a century led optimists to believe that the status quo could be maintained.

Now, in retrospect, the split seems inevitable, particulary since the division into East and West Pakistan also reflects an ethnic split between Muslim Bengalis and Punjabis, who have more in common with Afghans than with their fellow East Pakistanis.

The Indian government promptly had hysterics. Admittedly the picture was ghastly: the Punjabi soldiers machine-gunning Bengali rebels and offering to treat the American newsmen in similar fashion. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has a vested interest in a weak and divided Pakistan so her support for the Bengali separatists of East Pakistan has some Machiavellian basis.

However, in the long run, any prime minister of India who endorses the principle of ethnic separatism is throwing lighted matches into a powder magazine. If a number of her own constituents took the notion seriously, India too could go up in smoke. Suppose, for example, the Indian state of West Bengal (populated by Bengali Hindus) decided to join the Muslim Bengalis of East Pakistan?

What would you have then? A turbulent Bengali nation of about a 150 million wobbling near the border of the Chinese People's Republic. The whole Northeast Frontier region of India, long infiltrated by Red guerrilla operations, would be in limbo. The Indian state of West Bengal has been in a state of revolutionary turbulence for years.

Indeed, its "Marxist" state governments have been repeatedly busted by the prime minister and replaced by what is known as "president's rule," that is, direct rule from New Delhi. With Peking industriously scheming in this strategic area, it would be wise of Mrs. Gandhi to tone down her support of the Bengali rebellion against Pakistan.

As usual, everyone is blaming the United States. The fact that we provided Pakistan with the military equipment now being used against Bengali insurgents proves—at least to leading sectors of the Indian press and intelligentsia—that we have a personal responsibility for the current butchery in East Pakistan.

This has a certain plausibility until one recalls that if we, for instance, provided weapons to the Indian government with a provision they were not to be used in civil disorders, Madame Gandhi would be denouncing us in every available forum for intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. In essence, we are caught in a replay of the Nigerian-Biafran confrontation—we will be damned, if we do, and damned if we don't.

WHAT THEN is American policy on the civil war in Pakistan? Washington has been strangely silent and one wonders. Obviously the place to look is Pres. Nixon's "Worldbook," the 60,000-word volume titled "U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970s;" yet there we only learn that "South Asia's progress is important to us." That is encouraging, but what should we do when one part of a country is fighting another part?

Then, suddenly, you realize that the answer is hidden in another section of the President's dissertation. What do you do? You turn the matter over to the "National Security Council System," which will "marshal all the resources" of the government, refining the studies made at lower levels, "illuminating the issues and focusing the range of realistic choice before I make my decision."

In action terms, the Pakistani problem must have been turned over to an "Interdepartmental Group," from which it would go in turn to a "Verification Panel," a "Defense Program Review Committee," a "Senior Review Group," possibly "The Washington Special Actions Group," the "Undersecretaries Committee," and, at last, the "National Security Council."

If one suspects, as I do, that there is nothing effective we can do in the Pakistani crisis, this mechanical monstrosity may be ideal—it should prevent any policy from emerging until, at the earliest, 1974.

But suppose there is something we could and should do?

Bayard Rustin Says:

Fletcher Undercuts Negroes With Union-Busting Campaign

AN ALLIANCE is now taking shape which, despite the professed intentions of some of its members, will set back the black struggle for economic advancement. It is an alliance between liberals who think they are helping blacks by hurting unions, and conservatives who want to appear to be helping blacks precisely in order to hurt unions.

The basis of agreement is to smash unions by using the open shop and other anti-union measures. The effect will be to irreparably harm blacks who depend upon unions for their economic security, all the "liberal" cant to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Nixon Administration, with its sophisticated brand of conservatism, provides the ideal setting for such an alliance to take shape. The Administration's policies, which have hurt both unions and blacks, have been vigorously denounced by the trade union and civil rights leadership.

In order not to lose votes as a result of its policy failures, the Administration has unleashed Agnew to win over "the worker," and it is trying to appeal to Negroes by attacking unions in the name of fighting union discrimination in the construction industry.

The most forthright expression of this "pro-black," anti-union posture was given by Assistant Labor Sec. Arthur A. Fletcher in a speech delivered last month before a meeting of open shop contractors. Mr. Fletcher had nothing but praise for "a President and an Attorney General who support a specific anti-discrimination program in this field."

There was no attempt to analyze why the President and the Attorney General—Attorney General Mitchell, that great friend of the Negro!—might be taking this course. Mr. Fletcher was interested only in proclaiming, with great exuberance, that the Administration had finally "whipped" the unions.

Mr. Fletcher, let us remember, was speaking to open shop contractors, people who don't care about the color of a worker's skin, as long as he's not in a union and does not have to be paid union wages.

The open shop contractors applauded his speech not because they like Negroes and are interested in their welfare, but because they don't like unions. They would hardly have applauded if Mr. Fletcher had called for full and equal participation of black workers in the building trades at union wage scales.

Mr. Fletcher warned the open shop contractors that they should not take advantage of the assault on unions by exploiting a new source of cheap black labor. "Too often in history," he said, "black people have been used as strikebreakers, only to be put aside by management, and discriminated against by employers, when they had served the purpose of breaking the union."

But the contractors applauded just the same because they've been around too long. They know full well that breaking unions and getting cheap labor go hand in hand, and that the appeals to higher motives are only icing on the cake. "It is your responsibility," Mr. Fletcher said, "to see that the civil rights movement is not perverted into an anti-labor, anti-worker movement."

IT IS SHOCKING that Mr. Fletcher could seriously make this appeal to open shop contractors who have never made any effort to hide their hostility to unions. They know what he doesn't know—that business is business, and that the objective of the businessman is not to fight for racial justice but to make money, and if that means cutting wages, then so be it. It is for this very reason that unions were formed in the first place.

What Mr. Fletcher did not tell the non-union contractors is that Negroes depend on unions even more than whites. According to a study just released by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, "For Negro men working year-around full-time in blue-collar occupations, union members earned about 50 percent more than their nonunion counterparts." The ratio of union to nonunion wages for whites was a good deal lower.

It is one thing to call for full and equal opportunities for minority groups workers in the building trades. It is an entirely different matter to call for union busting, yet this is what Mr. Fletcher has done. I am sure he will not welcome the terrible consequences this will have for Negro workers, yet he (and the conservative Administration he represents) is following this course anyway.

One thing is clear: that when Mr. Fletcher spoke before the meeting of open shop contractors, his audience understood what he was saying better than he did himself. He said, "The fight is for racial justice," but they heard, "The fight is against unions." What they knew, and what Mr. Fletcher seems incapable of grasping, is that the fight against unions is ultimately a fight against blacks as well.

In Meeting Social Needs:

Government Funds Stimulate Voluntary Service Agencies

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE to traditionally voluntary agencies is shaping a "new voluntaryism" that is better equipped to meet human and community needs, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis reported.

"There just isn't enough voluntary money to do the job," said Perlis, although some voluntary agencies have "mistakenly" led people to believe that they "can do it all." Voluntary action is essential to a "free and democratic society," he declared, and the fusion of government funds with voluntary manpower will help sustain that long-standing tradition in the United States.

Voluntary agencies "have a responsibility to say what they cannot do, as well as what they can do," and to encourage "government to accept its responsibility" in areas where help is needed, Perlis said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Perlis said that agencies receiving government funds should meet standards and criteria that assure they "comply with policies that promote the good of the country." Such groups, he said, "should be representative of society;" should include black, white, young and old on their governing boards; should keep their books "open to public inspection;" and their programs and projects "should be open to public scrutiny."

He said that while "some voluntary agencies have self-perpetuating boards" that are "not as responsive to the people as they should be," most of them "are legitimate—they are honest—have a lot of integrity, and they are doing a fine job."

NOTING THAT "in their zeal to spread the 'ideal federation,' many United Funds have left the impression that every worthy cause—especially in the field of health and welfare—could be included" under that "general umbrella." But, he said, that is neither practical nor "desirable." There must be preservation of "options and choices" for the people, he added.

Reporters questioning Perlis on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!

3/4 Ingredients of All
1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE SECRETARY OF LABOR and the Nixon Administration announced that the press conferences on monthly employment-unemployment reports and the Consumer Price Index, conducted by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, would be discontinued, it produced a first-class Washington flap.

The Administration claimed that discontinuance of the press conferences would enable the media to receive the reports earlier and that their technicians would be available to answer questions of the reporters.

On the other side, there was concern expressed that went far deeper than the pride of the reporters or the time of the releases.

What was being jeopardized, many felt, was the sanctity of the reports issued by BLS—probably the most respected statistics-gathering group in the country.

They reasoned that if the objective, non-partisan BLS technicians were not holding press conferences to present unvarnished interpretation of statistics, the door was opened for the politicians to give their version of the reports.

Largely in response to the outcry against the ending of the press conferences, the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee, under Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.), announced that it would hold its own public non-partisan hearings on the reports.

The first witness at the hearing was Ewan Clague who was Commissioner of Labor Statistics for 18 years. He provided the panel and the large press corps in attendance a fascinating historical picture of the fight to keep BLS statistics out of politics.

The bureau, he said, was founded in 1884, partly in response to demands from both the fledgling AFL (which did not adopt its name until two years later) and the Knights of Labor.

Over the years BLS built up its reputation. Press conferences were held on an unscheduled basis; usually Sec. Frances Perkins would talk on broader subjects while the economic side was presented by BLS Commissioner Isadore Lubin.

Through some economic crisis periods the BLS continued to build up its reputation. Even in the post World War II period, when living costs went up 30 percent in a two-year period, it weathered the storm.

A HIGH POINT in confidence in the statistics was in May 1948 when the Auto Workers and General Motors signed a contract including a cost-of-living escalator clause using the Consumer Price Index as the base.

From the beginning, the technicians in BLS conducted the briefings and only in the 1960 elections did the employment-unemployment statistics become a political issue—not their accuracy but their release date.

One of the first things that Labor Sec. Arthur Goldberg did was to set the dates for the release of the reports—and press conferences—a year in advance.

Finally, Pres. Kennedy established the Gordon Committee of well-known national experts to review not only BLS but all government statistics. According to Clague, the Gordon Committee recommended "that the press conferences be returned from officials of the Dept. of Labor to the Bureau of Labor Statistics," adding:

"They had a feeling that this cloudy area between the Secretary talking policy, or between a Deputy Assistant Secretary giving a statistical report was not wise. So they recommended that it be changed."

Finally, when Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz read the Gordon Committee recommendations, Clague said, Wirtz "immediately issued an order and restored it to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' staff, where it has been ever since."

But now, with the abolition of the press conferences, there is apprehension that politics may, once again, raise its head.

"A NEW VOLUNTARYISM" better able to meet today's problems is the result of increased government assistance to traditionally voluntary agencies, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the program, aired Tuesdays over Mutual radio, were Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

House Vote on Federal School Funds

A labor-supported amendment to increase federal funds for education by about 15 percent was narrowly rejected by the House on Apr. 7 on a 191-187 teller vote.

On labor's scorecard, the 178 Democrats and 13 Republicans who supported the amendment cast Right votes (R), while the 43 Democrats and 148 Republicans who opposed it were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent; P—present, but did not vote.

ALABAMA

1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) A
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA

AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) A

ARKANSAS

1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) A
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Pryor (D) A

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) A
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) A
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County

17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO

1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT

1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) A
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE

AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) A
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) A
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

AL Matsunaga (D) A
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO

1. McClure (R) A
2. Hansen (R) A

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) A
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) A
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County

1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) A
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) A
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) W
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS

1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) A

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) A
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE

1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND

1. Vacancy
2. Long (D) A
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) A
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) A
10. Heckler (R) A
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN

2. Esch (R) A
3. Brown (R) A
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) A
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan District

1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) A

MISSOURI

1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA

1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA

1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) A
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) A
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) P
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) A
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City

6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) A
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17 Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO

1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) A
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) A
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) A
24. Powell (R) R

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON

1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) A
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Yatron (D) A
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) W
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) A

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Vacancy
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) A
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) A
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS

1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH

1. McKay (D) A
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) A

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) A
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN

1.Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Roncalio (D) R

The Newly Franchised:

Campaign Opens For Young Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

but working together to achieve the goals on which we can agree," he said sounding a theme common to all speakers.

Rustin listed five issues that concern all Americans and on which students should work in their own interests:

- The declining quality and soaring cost of education, which is forcing a majority of college students to work in order to pay tuition.
- Unemployment, which is three times as high for younger citizens, who also face discrimination under a Labor Dept. proposal to reduce minimum wage standards for teenagers.
- National Health Security, which is needed as urgently by those under 30 as by those over.
- Inflationary interest rates, which impose crushing burdens on students forced to borrow to meet tuition payments, as well as on those establishing families.
- Pollution, which threatens the environment in which all Americans must live.

Barkan urged the youngsters not to set "too high a price" on their support of liberal candidates.

While labor bore the brunt of the 1968 liberal campaign effort, Barkan said, it is well aware that "no matter how strong we are, we can't do the job alone. We need you. We need all the allies we can get. We seek an alliance of pragmatists who want to win elections in order to bring about change."

Scammon, underlining the dimensions of the task, pointed out that the drive must embrace not only the 11 million 18-to-21 year-olds, but all of those who turned 21 since November 1968.

"In all, we are talking about perhaps as many as 25 million people," he said. "Only a comparative few are on campus. The vast majority are at home, working, or seeking work."

Reese, who spelled out the nuts-and-bolts problems involved in compiling lists of unregistered voters and the financial and manpower resources that must be found to put their names on the books, cautioned that a "giant conspiracy to prevent registration" must be overcome.

"Local registrars, under the present laws, can do practically anything they want," he said. "In most cases, they do everything they can to make it easy for the 'right people' to register, and to make it impossible for the 'wrong people'—that is, students, blacks, workers, the poor."

Until registration laws are reformed, he declared liberals should fight locally for longer hours and easier access to registration rolls.

A panel discussion was conducted by George Agree, director of the Committee for the Democratic Process; Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers; W. C. Patton, associate director for registration and voting of the NAACP, and David Jessup, Western States Field Director of Frontlash.

Workshops dealing with the specials problems of reaching potential young voters among workers, students and disadvantaged citizens were conducted by COPE and Frontlash staff members.

Policy 'Void' Spurs Action On Job Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

has said are "desperately needed" by state and local governments. This measure already has passed the Senate.

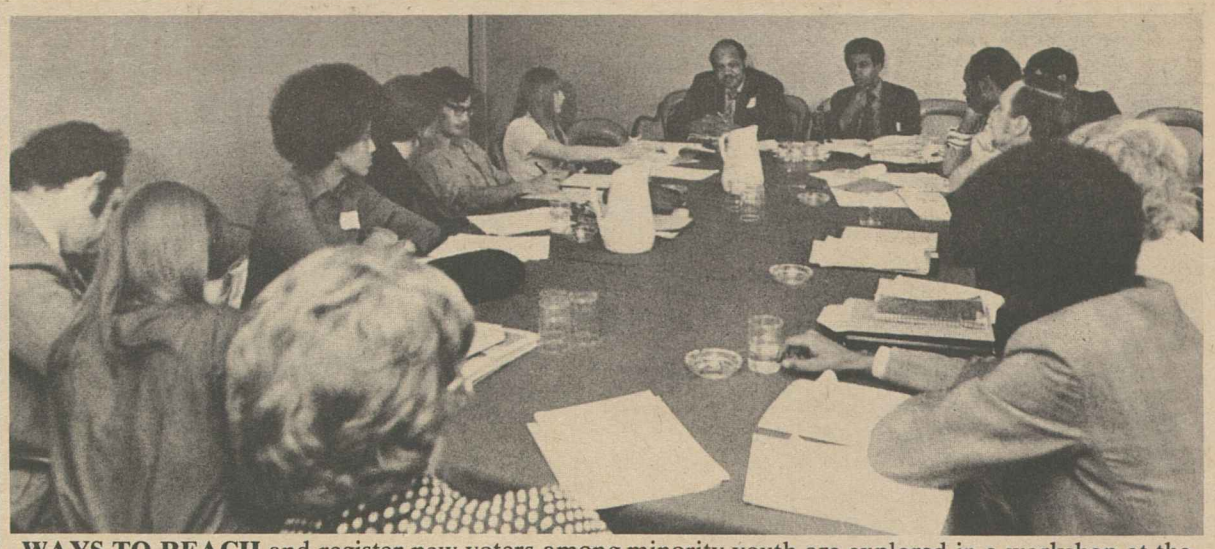
- Legislation that would increase the minimum wage from $1.60 to $2 an hour and broaden coverage.
- A two-year extension of the President's authority to establish wage and price controls.

Albert said he also favors moving ahead income-tax cuts, in the form of larger deductions, now scheduled for 1972 and 1973.

"We cannot afford to stand in place," said Albert, "yet in many ways we are really moving backward. When a labor force fails to grow over a period of months, in spite of increasing numbers of entrants and re-entrants—not to mention the thousands of veterans who will be returning to civilian life in the months ahead—we know that we have our work cut out for us.

"We do not believe that inflation alerts, selective controls on single industries and the massive impounding of appropriated funds are the correct actions at this time, and we accept the responsibility of providing the national leadership so urgently needed to end our prolonged economic slump."

Where the Action Is



WAYS TO REACH and register new voters among minority youth are explored in a workshop at the Washington Conference on the Youth Vote. At the head of the table are Earl Davis, left, COPE field coordinator, and Norman Hill, associate director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

AFL-CIO Interns Finish Training, Available for Work with Unions

With the AFL-CIO's first Intern Training Program drawing to a close, Federation Pres. George Meany has notified officers of affiliated internationals and state federations of the availability of 10 interns for employment in the labor movement.

The program was initiated last year by the Dept. of Education to provide highly skilled individuals with the technical know-how needed to serve today's trade unions.

"We have been very pleased with the individuals who were selected for this first year," Pres. Meany said in a letter to union officers.

"The AFL-CIO has made a substantial investment in order to prepare these interns with maximum exposure to, and involvement in, specific areas of organized labor.

"Now that this year's program is nearing conclusion, we are undertaking a job placement effort for the interns."

Meany said that anyone interested in interviewing interns for possible employment should make arrangements through Education Director Walter G. Davis.

Davis noted that the interns were accepted for the program on the basis of their commitment to the labor movement, the quality of their academic achievement and union program experience.

Since the interests of the AFL-CIO cover a wide spectrum of national and international affairs, Davis said, the program was tailored in great part to the individual needs of the headquarters departments where interns served—Civil Rights, Community Services, COPE, International Affairs, Legislation, Public Relations, Publications, Research and Social Security.

But other activities were required, including participation in political campaigns, a two-week formal institute at the Labor Studies Center, attendance at state AFL-CIO and international union conventions, attendance at central labor body meetings, special projects within each department, and required reading on the labor movement.

The following is a brief description of each of the interns participating in the 1970-71 program:

Vaughn Ball, 36, William Penn College, B.A., sociology, with graduate work in sociology at the University of Iowa. Ball is a former Meat Cutters shop steward and was active in COPE in his union. As an intern in the Dept. of Social Security, he participated in the investigation of nursing homes, helped prepare articles for the Federationist magazine and wrote first drafts of congressional testimony. Ball also served as a COPE volunteer in Alexandria, Va., while an intern.

Bobbie Jean Creque, 35, Central State University and Labor Studies Center Staff Development Program. Interning in the Dept. of Community Services, she was a delegate to the 1970 White House Conference on Children, planned a day-care publication, and worked with COPE in the Baltimore area.

George A. Humphrey, 25, St. Bonaventure University and Sacramento City and State Colleges. He is an Air Force veteran and a former Operation Frontlash organizer. As an intern in the Dept. of Legislation, he participated in drafting the labor-sponsored health security program and has done extensive legislative research in the fields of congressional reorganization, health insurance, OEO, the minimum wage, the 18-year-old vote, occupational health and safety, political campaign reform and solid waste disposal.

James T. Lonergan, 23, Wofford College, B.A., government. Interning in the Dept. of International Affairs, Lonergan did extensive research on the AFL-CIO's relations with labor organizations throughout the world. He was active in COPE during the 1970 elections and participated in Community Services conferences on strike assistance, the Red Cross and the Fire Fighters.

M. Catherine McCleave, 22, Ladycliff and Brooklyn Colleges and American University, B.A., history (specializing in labor history). During three summer vacations she worked in the Welfare Dept. of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 in New York, and formerly worked in the federation's Pamphlet Division. As a COPE intern, she was very much involved in the campaigns of Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel and Sen. Joseph Tydings. After the elections, she did statistical analyses as part of the federation's drive to strengthen existing campaign spending laws.

Pamela B. Schnierle, 23, American University, B.A. government. A Chicago native, Miss Schnierle attended the University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations and was a member of the Illinois Labor History Society as well as the Haymarket Workers Memorial Committee. As an Education Dept. intern, she participated in union workshops at three universities and in the department's Galaxy Conference on Reaching the Union Member. She helped research the department's white paper on "The Administration's Role in Education" and served at the Labor Studies Center in tutorial reading and discussion programs covering labor's structure, politics, history and collective bargaining.

Barrett K. Seeley, 34, Pensacola Junior College, University of Minnesota, B.A., political science. Seeley has traveled extensively, working 15 months as a lab technician in Southeast Asia with the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation. He was president of the local chapter of the foundation in Minneapolis-St. Paul and did fund-raising for welfare work in Viet Nam and health programs in neighboring Laos. An Education Dept. intern, he developed materials for a Labor Studies Center Institute on "Critical Problems in State Government" and served as its chairman. He assisted in program planning for the studies center, arranging for speakers, designing program formats and class materials.

Albert R. Thomas, 24, A & T University, B.S., sociology, Rutgers University, M.A., labor education. Thomas served as a graduate research assistant at the Rutgers Labor Education Center and was chairman of the Black Graduate Students Association. He also has interned with the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and served on the staff of the Industrial Union Dept. in Charlotte, N.C. From 1960-65, he helped organize protest marches throughout the South and became chairman of the Greensboro, N.C., chapter of CORE in 1964. As a Dept. of Civil Rights intern, he has worked with the Government Employes in setting up educational programs and civil rights committees in AFGE locals. This summer he will be working with local unions filing cases with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Jane L. Van Sant, 24, University of Washington, B.A., history. Prior to becoming an intern in the Departments of Publications and Public Relations, she served as an editorial assistant on the Aero Mechanic Newspaper of Machinists District Lodge 751 in Seattle. Her by-line has appeared in the AFL-CIO News and she also has assisted on the Federationist. In the Dept. of Public Relations, her duties included selecting material to be entered in the Congressional Record on behalf of the federation and the drafting of accompanying statements. Miss Van Sant also participated in a special task force preparing a Speaker's Handbook on National Health Security.

John M. Volpe, 29, New York University, B.A., M.A., economics, expects to receive Ph. D., in September. Volpe has served as a Teaching Fellow at NYU and has lectured at Catholic University in Washington. As a Dept. of Research intern, he has worked in the areas of labor economics, public finance, international economics and on the effects of multinational corporations on American labor. He was co-author of "1971 Bargaining Preview" in the March issue of the Federationist.

Congress Pressed to Act:

Funds Still Lacking For Job Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

opened the committee session, which heard Hodgson, Assistant Sec. George C. Guenther and Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman describe the steps already taken to implement the law.

An estimated 57 million workers in about 4.1 million plants, work sites and other facilities will be covered by the act.

The Labor Dept. is seeking $11 million for the current fiscal year which ends June 30 and another $24 million for Fiscal 1972 for administration and enforcement. HEW has requested $5 million currently and another $8 million for the following year.

Despite the funding problem, Hodgson attested that preparations have been effective and "we will be ready for Apr. 28 with a running start."

He cautioned that organized labor should not expect instant nationwide coverage even though he promised "this act will get the highest priority of the department."

The federation's committee expressed concern, however, on several points involving enforcement, standards and administrative practices:

- A 24-hour advance notice to employers before a plant or work site is inspected, thereby allowing employers to "whitewash" any violations of job safety and health standards.
- A 90-day deferral in enforcement after safety and health standards have been established.
- The small number of compliance officers that will be pressed into service for enforcement, with only 330 inspectors to be activated by the end of Fiscal 1972.
- Inadequate consideration of trade union applicants in recruiting compliance officers.
- The lack of information being issued by the Labor Dept. covering the enforcement.

The 18-member AFL-CIO committee, headed by Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, also warned against over-dependence on states to inforce their own safety programs.

Of the $11 million in funds the Labor Dept. is seeking for initial financing, more than half—$5.8 million—has been earmarked for state planning grants for job safety programs.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the federation's committee, pointed out that the Secretary of Labor has the authority to determine if the state safety programs meet the required federal standards. And since this authority is descretionary, the state programs could fall short of the law's objectives.

Taylor warned that close scrutiny of the state programs by organized labor will be needed to make sure that they meet the federal standards.

Guenther, who will oversee the administration and enforcement of the act, told the committee that union representatives will have an opportunity to participate in the in-plant and work site inspections. He stressed that if employers attempt to "whitwash" any safety or health violations, union representatives would be allowed to testify and the employers would be cited on that basis.

The committee was particularly critical of the plan for a 90-day moratorium on enforcement after the standards are issued. But to Silberman this was more of a "90-day familiarization period" to allow industries not previously affected to adjust in meeting the standards.

Guenther agreed to consider giving advance notice of inspections to union representatives along with employers in industries where unions have established job safety and health committees.

Hodgson, at his briefing in the AFL-CIO headquarters, unveiled the organizational structure of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration under Guenther. It will include a network of 10 regional offices, each responsible for several states or territories. The offices will be located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

Dr. Marcus Key, director of HEW's Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health, told the AFL-CIO committee that his department would initially open four regional offices and later match the number the Labor Dept. will have in operation.

He said HEW is working on a list of toxic materials that are considered hazardous or harmful to workers. There are expected to be 450 toxic substances—chemicals, materials or various combinations—on which "threshhold limitation values" will be determined by a research and testing staff.

Key said HEW hopes to establish a central laboratory facility that would serve as a research institute to investigate the harmful effects toxic substances have on workers.

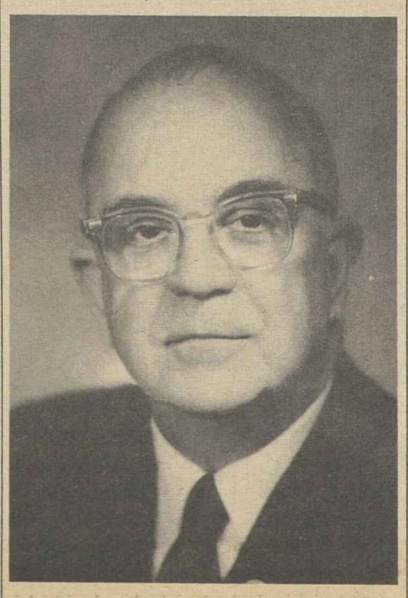
PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act are outlined by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, center, prior to briefing the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health. With Hodgson are Federation Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, left, committee chairman, and George H. R. Taylor, secretary.

Wharton Head Of Group On Handicapped

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers has been appointed chairman of the Labor Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Chairman Harold Russell announced.

The Labor Committee, in cooperation with leaders of organized labor, promotes the employment of the qualified physically and mentally handicapped worker through union publications and in contract negotiations. The committee also reaches union members to increase the acceptance of handicapped coworkers.

Wharton, an AFL-CIO vice president, succeeds Gordon Freeman, president emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as chairman of the Labor Committee. Freeman remains as vice chairman of the President's Committee. He was appointed to that post by Pres. Eisenhower and has served under four Presidents.



HUNTER P. WHARTON

Housing Crisis Tied To Economic Policy

The nation will not climb out of its housing crisis as long as the home building industry is used as a pawn in attempts to balance the economy, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan warns in an article in Housing Yearbook 1970.

"How long will we permit housing to be the whipping boy of our economy?" Keenan asks.

"No segment deserves it less," he stresses, "and no segment is less suited for use as an economic regulator or for economic balancing than housing."

The yearbook, which reviews problems and progress in housing and community development, is published by the National Housing Conference.

Hopes of averting disaster in home building were pinned to the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968, notes Keenan, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

But those hopes have been "dashed on the rocks of Administration policy," he declared.

"Instead of moving toward fulfillment of its goal—'a decent home in a suitable environment for every American family'—we have been deliberately pushed further away from it," he stresses.

Keenan notes that Pres. Nixon has conceded that the Administration's economic policies contributed to a "grievously crippled housing industry." But while the President claimed that the policies were necessary to control inflation, Keenan asserts that "they have not done that. . . . The truth is the Administration policies to end inflation have been a tragic failure."

What is needed, Keenan suggests, is a solid guarantee from government that residential construction will not be interfered with in achieving a steady rise in home building.

"There is not likely to be any great increase in capital investment in housing as long as the industry is used as a yo-yo of our national economy," he declares.

"And this is a major barrier to any large-scale industrialized housing, which the Administration sees hopefully as a way out of our housing depression."

Keenan also points out that organized labor "is not running in fear" from industrialized housing, nor is it trying to block it.

"We realize that in the long run innovations in building systems may create more jobs in the industry and may make some jobs year-around rather than just seasonal," he adds.

Noting that a number of unions have signed contracts with producers of factory built homes, Keenan says labor's objective is to see that homes are produced by trained and qualified union craftsmen at decent wages and under safe conditions.

"Equally important is our insistence on quality as well as quantity. We are not interested in creating the kind of instant housing today which will become tomorrow's lingering slums. We are interested in providing attractive, enduring homes."

The nation is failing to meet its housing needs not because it lacks the capability, Keenan suggests, but because it has been unwilling to "make the adjustments in our socio-economic-political system which the job requires."

"If we can mobilize a commitment to rebuild our cities and supply our needed housing, organized labor will be an active and productive partner," he asserts.

Clothing Union Kicks Off Talks For 125,000

New York—The Clothing Workers began negotiations for a new contract aimed at bringing wages of 125,000 union members in the men's and boys' clothing industry into line with the cost of living and with average hourly earnings of other American workers. The present agreement expires June 1.

Lagging wages have made it more difficult for the 700 manufacturers with whom the union bargains to attract and keep workers, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum said at the opening negotiating session.

The union's proposals were for a substantial wage boost and other improvements including increased retirement benefits, extended layoff benefits and severance pay for those who lose their jobs because of plant closings.

The ACWA bargaining team includes union vice presidents representing workers in all sectors of the industry.

Other improvements sought by the union include insurance benefits in the event of layoffs, limited vesting of retirement benefits for those affected by plant shutdowns, an improved maternity care provision, a fourth week of vacation for long-service employes, one additional paid holiday, and protection for workers whose employers "seek to import from, purchase from or license foreign firms" in the American market.

Labor Sounds Alert on Flood Insurance Plan

Union members across the country are being alerted to the National Flood Insurance Program that makes premiums available at federally subsidized rates.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis has urged all state and city central labor councils to inform members of the advantages of the program.

The Dept. of Housing & Urban Development has listed 511 communities in 40 states eligible for the special insurance. Included are 49 communities in the upper Midwest which have been designated by the National Weather Service as subject to severe flooding conditions this spring.

But Federal Insurance Administrator George K. Bernstein reported that response to the flood insurance program has been weak in this area.

Perlis warned that if the federal flood insurance is available to a community, it must be purchased within one year of eligibility. If not, the property owner loses his chance to get other federally subsidized disaster aid.

To become eligible for the flood insurance coverage, Bernstein explained, communities must pledge to adopt land-use measures appropriate to the area.

Coverage under the federal program for single-family homes valued up to $17,500 is being offered at 40 cents per $100. Rates of 45 and 50 cents per $100 are available for more expensive homes. Policies for $5,000 coverage of household contents also are available at rates from 50 to 60 cents per $100.

4-17-71

Cement Pact Sets Pattern For Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

For the industry generally, the wage settlement will average from 31 to 54 cents an hour in the first year, 24 cents in 1972, Miechur predicted.

Lone Star Cement Co., Ideal Cement Co. and a number of smaller firms followed Medusa's lead, and the union reached a settlement with the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. on national contract issues, according to Miechur.

The Medusa pact includes improvements in pension, insurance and vacation plans, and improved protection for employes whose jobs are lost in permanent plant closings.

Employes affected by plant closings will get immediate unreduced pensions if their age plus years of service equal 65. Others may elect to transfer to other company plants and receive $1,000 in company-paid relocation compensation.

AFL-CIO News

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$2 Billion in Public Works Passes House by Big Vote

At Least $2 Needed:

Action Urged Now To Up Wage Floor

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to raise the minimum wage immediately to at least $2 an hour and to extend coverage to millions of workers now excluded from the law's protection.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Labor subcommittee to improve on a bill it is considering that would raise the present $1.60 wage floor to $1.80 next January, and to the $2 level a full year later.

"The $2 minimum cannot be postponed until 1973," he declared. "Justice for low-wage workers demands quicker action.

In 1966, when the Fair Labor Standards Act was last improved, the $1.60 minimum was at least "tolerable," Biemiller said. "But it is utterly inadequate in 1971, in the face of five years of an inflation ary rise in living costs."

Biemiller, joined at the witness table by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, stressed that the nation's economy "needs and must have the added purchasing power" of at least a $2 minimum wage floor.

The drive for a one-step jump to at least a $2 wage level received a surprise assist from one of the most influential members of Congress, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee.

Mills, generally a conservative on economic matters and normally immersed in the bills that come before his own committee, took the unusual step of holding a press conference to announce that he is introducing a bill calling for a one-step jump to a $2 minimum wage next February. Mills said the economy needs the purchasing power and a higher wage floor would reduce the costs of supplemental welfare assistance for the working poor.

(Continued on Page 11)

Inner Cities' Jobless Rate At 9 Percent

By Tom Castor

Unemployment during the first quarter of 1971 hit hardest in the areas where it hurts the most—America's poorest neighborhoods—as the unemployment rate for urban poverty areas stood at 9 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The actual jobless rate in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas soared to 9.6 percent for the first three months of the year, against 8.5 percent recorded during the fourth quarter of 1970, the Labor Dept. reported.

This picture offered sharp contrast to the 4.9-percent jobless rate recorded for the same areas in the first quarter of 1969, or even the 6.3-percent rate in the first quarter of 1970.

The overall unemployment rate for the nation in the January-through-March period was 5.9 percent.

Seasonal adjustments were applied to the urban poverty area unemployment figures for the first time since the quarterly statistical series

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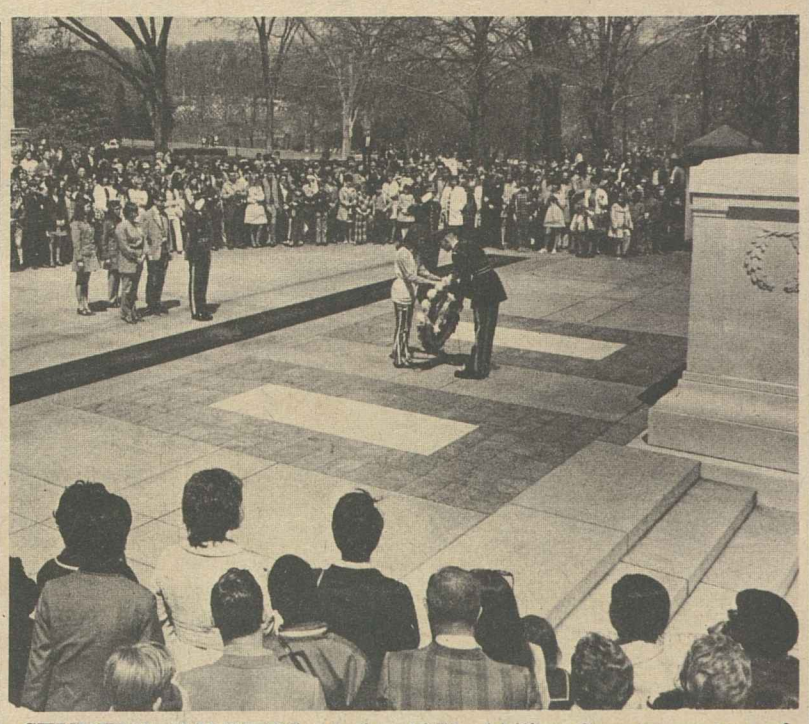


STUDENT WINNERS of the 1971 Ability Counts contest of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped stand at attention at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Shown presenting a wreath to the captain of the honor guard is Raelene A. Shelley of Mesa, Ariz., High School, first place winner. AFL-CIO state and area central bodies provided transportation and expenses for all of the state winners in the essay competition. **((Story, Page 10.)**

Look to '72:

Building Trades Hit White House Policy

Five thousand building trades leaders from all sections of the country looked to Congress for programs to pull the nation out of recession—and looked to the 1972 elections for an Administration that won't sit at the employer side of the bargaining table.

Delegates to the annual legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. gave warm applause to senators, congressmen and governors—Democrats and Republicans alike—who pledged support for labor's programs.

And they gave prolonged ovations to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other speakers who denounced the White House for attempts to make "scapegoats" and "patsies" of organized labor, and served notice that Election Day of 1972 will be the time of reckoning.

The three-day legislative conference was to be followed by a day-long session on job safety and occupational health—focusing on the union role in implementing the new laws passed by Congress.

It found the delegates, nearly all of them local leaders of their unions, sharply resentful at the singling out of union building craftsmen for wage controls while the prices of goods and services they must buy continue to rise.

In a keynote speech to the conference, Meany served notice that America's workers are "fed up" with the Administration's efforts to paper over its economic failures with "rosy rhetoric and Madison Avenue gimmickry."

To loud applause, he declared that labor "will not accept the role of scapegoat for the failures of this

(Continued on Page 3)

Job-Creating Plan Offers Aid to Cities

The House voted to launch a large-scale accelerated public works program to provide jobs as well as needed facilities in communities where unemployment is highest.

It authorized $2 billion in federal funds to be spent primarily for projects that are already blueprinted but have been shelved because local and state governments have run out of money.

These include sewage treatment plants, sewer and water systems, hospitals and health facilities, public buildings and street improvements, among others.

The bill, reviving a program that helped pull the nation out of the last recession, had strong labor support.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who testified for it at House hearings last month, termed it "revenue-sharing from a very practical viewpoint."

In a letter sent to all congressmen before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the legislation could put 170,000 persons to work this year and the overall impact could increase employment by as much as 420,000 jobs.

It passed the House by a one-sided 319-67 vote.

The Administration opposed the measure, but a Republican-led attempt to kill the accelerated public works section of the bill was soundly defeated.

A minority report by seven Republican members of the House

(Continued on Page 12)

7 Students Win AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the winners of six four-year college scholarships, each valued at up to $6,000, and one special scholarship of $1,000 awarded by the federation under the National Merit Scholarship Program.

The 1971 winners notified of their selection this week by Meany are:

Karen Fredrickson of Bigfork, Minn.; John F. Land, El Cajon, Calif.; Leonard R. Richmond, Alexandria, La.; Jack Holbrook, Soft Shell, Ky.; Timothy A. Richardson, Merrill, Wis.; Brendlyn D. Faison, Lorain, O., and John P. Spitals,

(Continued on Page 11)

New Fair Credit Law May Curtail Right-Wing Extremists' Operations

By David L. Perlman

A new consumer protection law could force out of business a group of vigilante-type, extreme right-wing organizations that peddle dubious "investigative reports" to employers who want to screen out "radicals" and "troublemakers."

This little-known byproduct of the Fair Credit Reporting Act stems from provisions of the law designed to protect Americans from being denied credit, rejected for insurance or refused a job on the basis of false, misleading or outdated information furnished by a reporting agency.

Most such reports come from credit bureaus and are used by stores and banks to determine whether an applicant for credit or a loan is a good risk. Some reports—often including results of interviews with neighbors, employers and co-workers—come from private detective agencies and insurance investigative services.

And some—no one knows how many—come from such far-right organizations as the American Security Council and an organization with the innocuous-sounding name of Church League of America.

In response to a query by the AFL-CIO News, the Federal Trade Commission confirmed that the Fair Credit Reporting Act will clearly

(Continued on Page 10)

STRENGTHENING LABOR'S ROLE in the American political process was the theme of an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Communications Workers first national legislative conference in Washington. The conference, attended by more than 200 local officers and legislative chairmen, included discussion of labor's legislative and political objectives as well as individual contacts with senators and congressmen.

First National Conference:

CWA Parley Pushes Legislative Program

Delegates to the Communications Workers first national legislative conference spent a week on Capitol Hill urging support for organized labor's legislative objectives and calling congressional attention to the union's current negotiations with the Bell System.

More than 200 local officers and legislative chairmen from across the country participated in forums on labor-backed bills and heard prominent union and political figures give assessments of labor's chances with the 92nd Congress.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland warned delegates that if the Nixon Administration had its way, labor would have little say in the legislative process. He stressed that legislative effectiveness is directly related to political action.

"We now have a recession created consciously and deliberately by a conservative Administration, motivated in part by a conscious effort to put the labor movement in its place," Kirkland said.

He charged that the Administration has made the Justice Dept. its "political hatchetman" and that the department is trying to intimidate labor unions into lessening their political activity.

"If that effort is successful," Kirkland declared, "you can be sure that the most effective instrument of progressive, democratic government will have been eliminated."

Lead-off speaker for the conference was Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, who told delegates that "out of this Congress can come a program that will be the foundation for the next election campaign."

Legislative measures are needed, Williams said, to "improve the lives of average, middle-income people," and an administration is needed that will honor "the best of the hopes and aspirations of the average people of our land."

The conference was held in a Capitol Hill motel not far from the House and Senate office buildings, and time was set aside each day for individual contacts with legislators.

The delegates sought support for such labor-backed measures as National Health Security, a minimum wage of at least $2 an hour, social security improvements, extended unemployment benefits, tax reform and class action consumer suits.

They also sought comments on the CWA's stand in this year's contract bargaining with the Bell System.

CWA is seeking a 25-percent wage increase in the new round of talks recently initiated on behalf of a half-million Bell System workers.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne has written each member of Congress discussing the negotiations and the union's demand for "economic justice" and "economic decency."

Guild Conference Maps Program To Spur News Jobs for Minorities

New York—Establishment of a "minority skills bank" as a central source of job applicants was among major recommendations advanced by a Newspaper Guild conference here to break down the barriers to minority-group employment in the news industry.

The conference also called for a program of Guild scholarships to train minority employes, funded by both Guild members and management.

Delegates further recommended that locals negotiate "specific job descriptions . . . that are realistic and do not require more skill than necessary" as a major means of assuring the entry of minority-group members.

Noting that the Guild has long sought the achievement of equal employment opportunity, the conference said:

"Statistics continually show that despite repeated declarations of intent, the men who run the industry responsible for informing milions of people every day of the changes taking place in the world's most powerful nation have not brought about enough meaningful changes in their own empires."

"The news media," the statement declared, "are lagging way behind in acting to show they understand the reasons behind the nation's social movements."

The conference's recommendations will go to the Guild's Executive Board for consideration in its recommendations to the annual convention, July 12-16.

The conference chose Chester M. Hampton, assistant metropolitan editor of the Washington Post and a member of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, as interim coordinator of recruiting and training for minority groups.

The three-day conference was attended by 74 representatives of 26 Guild locals.

ANG Field Operations Director J. William Blatz told the conference that equal employment opportunity must be fought for like any other union demand, at the bargaining table with strike action as the ultimate weapon.

The conference cited government statistics showing that, while nonwhites made up 20 percent of the nation's population in 1969, they held only 6.2 percent of the jobs on 573 of the nation's largest newspapers, including 2.3 percent of the reporting jobs, 4.2 percent of the technical jobs, 5.3 percent of the sales jobs and 6.1 percent of the clerical jobs.

ANG Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who noted in his welcoming address to the conference that the Guild was now confronted with the task of putting its long-standing equal-opportunity policy into effective practice, said the Guild would participate in a conference to be called by the Association for Education in Journalism to centralize minority-referral and training efforts.

The conference recommended that Guild members contribute three percent of one week's salary a year to help set up minority-group scholarships and that management be asked to "live up to its responsibility by matching each Guild-produced dollar with two of its own."

Keynote speaker at the conference was Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the New York City Human Rights Commission, who told the conference that minorities "have a right to expect the media to take energetic steps to make up for the disadvantages of the past, just as they expect this of other industries."

"The employment of minority reporters, editors, executives and clerks does have an effect on the overall ability of the media to achieve accuracy and sensitivity in covering stories relating to minority communities," she said.

Among those who addressed the conference on the progress of recruiting and training efforts in the industry were Norman Isaacs, immediate past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Edward R. Cony, executive editor of the Wall Street Journal; Thomas E. Engleman, director of the Newspaper Fund, and Bernard Barnett, executive assistant to the Regional Manpower Administrator in the New York region.

Craig Sawyer, chief of the legal-counsel section of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, warned Guild locals to be on guard against tests and job qualifications unrelated to requirements for the job, which he said often act to screen out minority-group applicants.

Money, Land Costs Held True Housing Villains

New York—Treas. John T. Joyce of the Bricklayers declared that any serious attempt to slow down housing prices must be directed at the major cost areas—interest rates and land costs—as well as materials, profits and labor.

The focus of attention on construction workers is "unfair and misguided" because it omits the major inflationary pressures on the cost of housing, Joyce said at a luncheon sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy and the New School for Social Research.

"It not only serves as a dodge to draw attention away from the real problem," Joyce observed, but it creates another danger—"the fact that, when problems are misidentified, it's going to be impossible to solve them."

He cited reports by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Association of Home Builders showing that labor takes less than 20 cents of every dollar spent to build a house with the remainder going for materials, profits and overhead, financing, and land, particularly the latter two elements.

A 1-percent increase in mortgage interest rates raises the home owner's payments by 10 percent, Joyce emphasized. But still the construction worker bears the brunt of the blame for rising prices, he said.

Joyce noted that the union building tradesmen in major cities work an average of 1,500 hours a year and earn an average of $9,600, slightly above the Labor Dept's minimum family budget. Even that is $1,400 below the $11,000 the government says is needed by an urban family of four to maintain a "modest" standard of living, he emphasized.

The hourly rate in construction has to be relatively high, Joyce suggested, "to compensate first for the kind of work involved—the skill levels required and the risks that are faced; second for time lost due to bad weather, to offset good years with bad, and to make up for the reduced earning power of our men as they grow older."

He pointed out that the national unemployment rate in construction is "roughly 12 percent, running at twice the national average." And, he added, many others are underemployed, since they work fewer hours than they would normally.

Utility Workers Link Dues to Wage Hikes

Delegates to the 17th convention of the Utility Workers adopted a dues structure linked to union-won wage increases and elected new top officers for a four-year term.

The new officers, who were installed April 17 by former Sec.-Treas. Andrew J. McMahon, are Pres. Harold T. Rigley of Local 1-2, New York City; Vice Pres. C. Joseph Luciano of the same local; and Sec.-Treas. Marshall M. Hicks, regional director from Jackson, Mich.

Rigley, who has been a union executive board member, succeeds William R. Munger, veteran officer who accepted the newly created position of national executive vice president. Munger has been president since the death of William J. Pachler last year.

Luciano, an executive board member, succeeds Vice Pres. Reginald Brown, who retired. Hicks replaces Sec.-Treas. Leonard Knapp, leaving May 1 for a job with Consumers Power Co., a Michigan utility with headquarters in Jackson.

After long debate, the convention changed the constitution to provide that each year the percentage of the average increase won for members would be applied to the existing dues and per capita schedule.

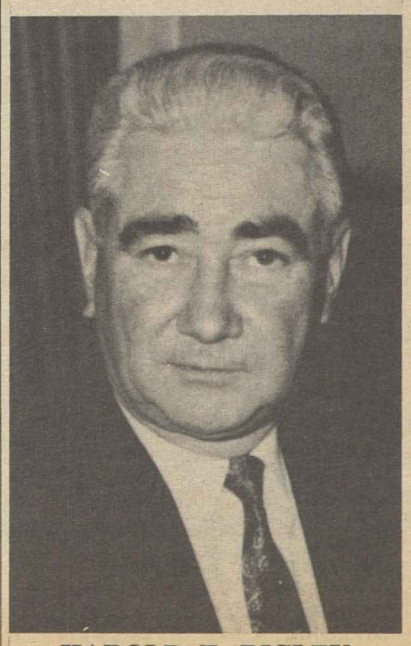
The first such change will raise the present schedule 50 cents a member per month, payable no later than Feb. 15, 1972. The added income will be used by the UWUA to expand the international organizing staff and to provide additional services, Knapp reported.

The 1972 dues change will be based on an average increase of 7 to 8 percent, won by the union for members in 1970 and 1971 negotiations.

The constitutional amendment provides that for two years, 50 percent of the increase will go to the national union as additional per capita payments, with 20 percent going into the defense fund. After two years, the UWUA's share of the increase will level off at 30 percent.

Speakers including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) addressed the 433 delegates. Others during the four-day convention were national COPE Director Al Barkan, Commissioner James T. Ramey of the Atomic Energy Commission, Chairman Vincent D. McDonnell of the New York State Mediation Board and Clement J. Lewis, new director of services for the union.

McDonnell praised officers of the New York local for helping reach a contract agreement last month covering 18,000 employes of Consolidated Edison Co.



HAROLD T. RIGLEY

Points Toward '72 Election:

Building Trades Conference Assails White House Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration. We will not be the patsies for these people."

Both in his keynote and in a later address to a luncheon of delegates from his own union, the Plumbers & Pipefitters, Meany stressed the importance of the 1972 elections.

Now, he said, "we've got to look to Capitol Hill rather than to the Executive Mansion to get the things this country needs," including public works, health security, public service jobs and a higher minimum wage.

But after you've left here, he told the delegates, "go back home and think of 1972, think of Al Barkan and the COPE organization."

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, Meany said, is "the finest political organization in the United States." But its effectiveness depends on the work done at the local union level.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland hammered away at the same theme. Building craftsmen and other union members, he said, are "aroused as never before" and after the next election, "there are going to be some changes made and we'll get back on the road to progress."

Pres. Nixon declined an invitation to address the conference but invited presidents of the building trades unions to a "general discussion" at the White House.

Seventeen union presidents met with the President and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson for a 75-minute discussion that was described as "amiable" but obviously left both sides still far apart on the merits of the Administration's economic "game plan."

Later, addressing his union's luncheon, Plumbers & Pipefitters Pres. Peter T. Schoemann warned his members that "we are confronted with an Administration that has shown little understanding or sympathy for the needs and desires of working people."

He charged that the Administration "has created a business slump as a calculated national policy," apparently under the theory that if people are out of jobs and stop buying, "business will cut prices and inflation will slow down."

And when that plan didn't work, Schoemann said, the Administration "engineered one of the most brazen acts of demagoguery" by trying to blame construction workers as the cause of its economic troubles.

The answer, he stressed, "is at the polling places of the nation" in 1972. He called on every union local to "double and redouble its efforts in the field of political education."

At the opening of the legislative conference, Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., said the Administration's initial suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act and subsequent wages curb had united the construction trades as never before.

"In hard times, we come together and work together for a common goal," he declared.

A key element of the conference was the lobbying on Capitol Hill as the thousands of delegates called on the congressmen and senators from their home states. They were armed with detailed explanations of major labor-supported bills and report forms to pass on the results of their interviews to the full-time trade union legislative representatives.

A number of congressional leaders made the trip the other way, coming from Capitol Hill to the vast ballroom of the Washington-Hilton Hotel, which turned out to be too small to accommodate the record attendance.

Among the highlights:

- House Majority Leader Hale Boggs said Congress will not stand still for the continued refusal of the President to spend funds Congress has appropriated for urgently needed programs including public works and housing.

He predicted that Congress will pass key bills on labor's priority list "and send them to the President. We would hope that he would sign them, but if he doesn't we will try in every case to override those vetoes."

- Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) said the public service jobs will be enacted, even if it is necessary to override a presidential veto. He has broken with the Administration before, he reminded the delegates, to support labor's position on "the big votes that counted," including the rejection of the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court.

- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) lashed out at the Nixon Administration's domestic record in speeches both to the full conference and to a luncheon of Sheet Metal Workers delegates.

No previous Republican administration has "made such a mess of economic planning," he charged. Jackson called on the Administration to unfreeze the $12 billion in appropriated government funds as a first step to getting the economy moving and providing jobs.

- Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, promised to move key union-supported bills quickly through his committee but stressed the need for union members to press their senators and congressmen to vote for them, and the President to sign them into law.

- Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, criticized the Administration's lack of a "sense of urgency" in seeking funds to administer and enforce the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

- Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) charged the President and his aides with playing politics with unemployment. "They have tried to blame the sad state of the American economy on everyone but themselves, where the blame belongs."

Delegates gave a warm reception to New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, despite his endorsement of general revenue-sharing without federal earmarking. But the governor made clear that he just as strongly supports direct federal grant programs, including "massive federal aid to education" and federal payment of all welfare costs.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the delegates that "unlike this Administration," most congressmen and senators have "a friendly attitude" to the labor movement and are at least responsive to its problems.

He contrasted that with "the chief spokesmen of this Administration" who "are trying desperately to make scapegoats out of labor in general and construction labor in particular."

AMERICA'S WORKERS are fed up with the tactics of the Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in keynoting the legislative and safety conferences of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. Some 5,000 delegates came from all BCTD local unions.

WARM HANDSHAKE replaces the symbolic passing of the gavel as Peter T. Schoemann announces that he will step down as president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters. Martin J. Ward, right, the union's assistant president, will serve as acting president for the balance of Schoemann's term of office. Schoemann has been president since 1955 and a national officer since 1928.

Schoemann to Step Out As Plumbers' President

Peter T. Schoemann will step down as president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, the union whose card he has proudly carried for 56 years.

He closed a speech to hundreds of his union's members attending the building trades legislative conference in Washington with a "personal message."

Schoemann told them he has asked the union's general board for a leave of absence starting June 1 and he reiterated that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the organization's convention in August.

Martin J. Ward, assistant general president and former secretary-treasurer of the union, will serve as acting president for the balance of the term.

And Schoemann told the delegates that it will be "both a pleasure and a privilege" to nominate Ward for president at the Denver convention.

Delegates gave ovations to both Schoemann and Ward, who has been a national officer since he was elected assistant secretary-treasurer in 1958 at the age of 39.

Ward, who began his apprenticeship as a pipefitter in 1937, became a business representative of his Chicago local in 1950 and business manager two years later.

After six years as a national officer, he was named general secretary-treasurer in 1966 and served in that post until his appointment as assistant general president in 1969.

Schoemann, who remains an AFL-CIO vice president, received his card in the Milwaukee Plumbers' Local 75 in 1914, served as a local union officer as well as a national vice president and also headed the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council for 20 years.

He was named assistant to the general president in 1952 and served as acting president when the late Martin P. Durkin was given a leave of absence to serve as Secretary of Labor in the first Eisenhower Cabinet.

After the death of Durkin, who had returned to the union after resigning from the Cabinet post, Schoemann was named general president in 1955, and was unanimously re-elected at the union's subsequent conventions.

He served in important education posts in Wisconsin and is chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education.

In his address to the union luncheon, Schoemann said he will remain available for consultation and he predicted that the union, under Ward's leadership, "will meet the challenges of the future as we have so successfully met the challenges of the past."

Davis Named to Panel On Education Services

Pres. Nixon has appointed AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis to a three-year term on the National Advisory Council on Supplementary Centers & Services.

The council evaluates the federal grant programs that support various supplementary education projects including child care and development, Head Start and others.

'Moonlighting' Rate Highest in Public Service

About 3.1 million nonfarm workers in the United States held more than one job during November 1970, with the highest percentage of moonlighting among male employes of state and local governments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS noted that the number of moonlighters in the nonfarm sector had increased by 800,000 when compared to December 1960 —the last winter month in which a multiple-jobholding survey was made.

The number of moonlighters with at least one job in agriculture in November 1970 was about the same as 10 years before at 780,000.

The highest moonlighting rate for men was 15.1 percent for state and local government employes, followed by 10.9 percent for workers in educational services and 10.3 percent for postal service employes.

For women, the highest rate was 5 percent in the postal service.

The moonlighting rate for whites ran generally higher than that for Negroes and other races in the 1960s, the BLS said. During the May-November period of 1970, this gap widened as the rate for minority groups dropped from 4.4 percent to 3.4 percent while that for whites showed a lesser decline from 5.3 percent to 5 percent.

Fact-Finding Stage Set for Postal Talks

The U.S. Postal Service failed to make any money offer to seven unions representing 660,000 postal workers after three months of negotiations on contract terms, forcing the talks into the fact-finding stage that could lead to arbitration.

Under the new Postal Reform Act, the unions and management of the new Postal Service will choose a three-member fact-finding commission from a list of names to be provided by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Commission members will have 45 days to investigate and report back, with or without specific recommendations.

If the parties then fail to reach agreement after another 45 days of bargaining, the dispute goes to binding arbitration.

Bernard Cushman, chief negotiator for the unions, was sharply critical of the Postal Service's failure to make any counter offer on wages. He charged that the proposals management did make were aimed at achieving "complete managerial freedom to act unilaterally."

The unions are seeking wage increases totaling about 30 percent over the next two years in a first contract. They have also proposed a 35-hour week, more holiday and vacation time, improved pension benefits and other improvements over present conditions.

Participating unions all hold exclusive national recognition for their crafts. They are the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, Special Delivery Messengers, Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes—all AFL-CIO affiliates—and the Rural Letter Carriers, unaffiliated.

All are members of the new Council of American Postal Employes (CAPE).

MUSICIANS PRES. Hal C. Davis, left, talks with Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which heard the union leader's testimony on behalf of a requested $30-million appropriation for the arts. Davis, whose union represents 6,000 musicians employed by the nation's 1,400 symphony orchestras, reported on the financial difficulties which beset the modern orchestra.

Arts Funds Held Vital To Concert Orchestras

The existence of some of the nation's major symphony orchestras is threatened by sharply rising costs and an ever-increasing demand for public service concerts, Musicians Pres. Hal C. Davis told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Davis said that the decision by Congress on a proposed $30-million grant for the arts "will determine whether they flourish and expand in a healthy economic environment or whether they will wither in the gloom of deepening financial crisis."

The proposed grant is a part of a $60-million endowment requested by the Administration for the National Foundation for the Arts & Humanities.

Davis, whose union represents 6,000 musicians employed by 1,400 of the nation's symphony orchestras, testified on behalf of the measure. He said that symphony operating costs had increased 59 percent during the 1963-69 period while revenues increased only 44 percent.

Currently, operating costs are increasing at a rate of 30 percent, while income from ticket sales has advanced 20 percent, the Musicians president testified, adding that philanthropy and private endowments have not filled the economic gap.

And in the face of dwindling financial resources, greater demands are being made on the modern symphony than ever before.

The Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes also urged the subcommittee to recommend the full amount of funds requested by the Administration.

Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the council, noted in a letter to the subcommittee that the $60-million request is "reasonable in terms of the demands placed on the federal government and is more than justified in terms of the needs of the arts and humanities."

Davis said that park concerts, public appearances and children's concerts now account for two-thirds of all symphony performances and that these only add to the already large deficits.

"At this juncture in the history of the arts, when expenses are rising and private sources are unable to keep pace, public funds must be made available," Davis told the subcommittee.

He is serving as chairman of the National Labor Committee of the Partnership for the Arts, an ad hoc group seeking increased federal funding for the nation's financially troubled art institutions.

Prices Continue Climb, Food Costs Up Sharply

A sharp increase in food prices—especially supermarket prices—pushed the Consumer Price Index up another three-tenths of 1 percent in March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And although the buying power of the average worker with three dependents increased by 59 cents a week, he still had only $90.92 a week in real spendable earnings to cope with the increased prices.

The March increase put the index at 119.8, which meant that families were paying $11.98 for the same goods and services which had cost them $10 in 1967, the base period.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the annual rate of increase for the first quarter of 1970 was 2.7 percent—the smallest first-quarter increase since 1967.

"This has to be interpreted as good news, extremely good news," said Paul McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

But prices still were 4.6 percent above a year ago, and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger noted that "the cost of living is still rising rapidly."

In the six months ended in March, the BLS said, the cost of living had increased by 4.1 percent. Living costs rose 5.5 percent in 1970 and 6.1 percent in 1969, the worst increase in 20 years.

Food prices in supermarkets during March rose 1.1 percent, the sharpest monthly increase since 1969. The overall increase in food prices was nine-tenths of 1 percent as compared with four-tenths of 1 percent in February.

The price of food, particularly meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, accounted for more than two-thirds of the rise in the CPI for March.

Charges for most consumer services continued to rise in March, but the overall index for consumer services remained unchanged for the first time in seven years because of the decline in mortgage interest rates.

The price of medical care continued to soar, rising another eight-tenths of 1 percent on the heels of an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in February.

Cost-of-living pay increases, the BLS said, will go to 43,400 workers and 825,000 military and 1,025,000 U.S. Civil Service retirees on the basis of the index.

The retirees will receive a 4.5 percent increase in annuities based on the increase in the national index from May 1970 to March 1971.

Meany Asks Support For Cancer Crusade

The nation's workers were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to support the annual fund-raising and educational campaign of the American Cancer Society during April.

Meany said that the federation and the cancer society share "the conviction that the 1970s could be the turning point in the battle against the cruel disease."

Air West Employes Ratify Contract Gains

Chicago—The Air Line Employes Association announced that members working for Hughes Air West voted 1,413 to 35 to ratify a new 29-month contract covering the airline's station agents, ticket and reservations agents and office employes.

The new agreement provides top monthly salaries ranging from $755 for clerk typists to $1,090 for chief agents; paid vacations up to 32 days, and a $300 monthly pension after 20 years of service.

'Inflation Alert' Challenged:

Meat Cutters Blast Attack on Wages

Chicago—The Meat Cutters have added sharp criticism to organized labor's denunciation of the Nixon Administration's third "inflation alert," which said, among other things, that high meat prices were due to high labor costs in the industry.

"Such statements shield the guilty by indicting the innocent," said Meat Cutters Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, in an open letter to Pres. Nixon.

Packinghouse wage increases, they declared, have added less than four-tenths of 1 cent to the cost of producing a pound of meat since 1967—when current inflation began.

"In those same years, however, food corporations have taken from consumers and from farmers an additional 8.5 cents on every pound of beef produced and 6.1 cents on every pound of pork," the Meat Cutters' letter noted.

"Such increases in revenue to corporations add up to more than twice the complete packinghouse wage cost for a pound of meat, which is running currently at a level of about 3.5 cents."

Although the two union officials conceded that Meat Cutters' wage increases had been substantial, they noted that packinghouse workers' productivity had increased to 112.1 pounds of meat an hour in 1971 in sharp contrast to 69.2 pounds of meat an hour in 1957-59.

"As a result," they said, "the wage cost of producing a pound of meat was less actually in 1969 than it had been 10 years before. And last year's rise in labor costs, when packinghouse workers won real wage increases of less than 3 percent, was scarcely measurable."

Lloyd and Gorman also charged that the President's Council of Economic Advisers had failed "to show alarm" over the failure of retail meat prices to drop as much as livestock prices have fallen.

A 12.4-percent drop in livestock prices during the fourth quarter of 1970 was hardly reflected in the decrease of only 4.2 percent in retail meat prices.

The Administration described this phenomenon as a short-run distortion which would be quickly offset by the next upturn in livestock prices. The real long-term problem, according to the report, is rising operating costs faced by the meat industry, particularly labor costs.

"To us," the Meat Cutters' letter said, "their game plan seems the crude and simple one of fighting wage increases needed to maintain the buying power of workers, while blessing with official nonrecognition the real inflationary thrust of corporate prices and profits."

The "inflation alert," issued Apr. 12 and aimed chiefly at beating down Steelworkers' wage proposals in upcoming negotiations with the nation's basic-steel giants, drew immediate condemnation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and USWA Pres. I. W. Abel.

The alert criticized the Steelworkers' settlement in the can industry as inflationary and asked the union to seek less for its 450,000 members in basic steel.

The CEA's statement also brought criticism from Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who called it "a shocking anti-worker statement."

Jennings said the alert was designed to divert attention from the Nixon Administration's "failure to take effective action on the nation's social and economic problems."

Stone Workers' Leader Dies in Hotel Blaze

Pittsburgh—Private funeral services were held here for Gaston LeBlanc, last president of the Stone Workers, who died in a hotel fire in Cleveland.

LeBlanc, 60, leaves his wife Shirley, former organizer for the United Electrical Workers, and two children. He joined the staff of the Steelworkers after presiding at his union's merger convention in St. Louis last winter, and was stationed in Johnstown, Pa. The Stone Workers are now part of the USWA.

LeBlanc was in the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, for a conference of local unions preparing to negotiate with the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. Smoke suffocation injured several guests and LeBlanc was one of six who succumbed.

Bank Profits Still Soar Despite Interest Rate Dip

Some of the nation's biggest commercial banks showed sharp increases in net income during the first quarter of 1971 with the J. P. Morgan Co. posting a gain of 61.4 percent, according to Business Week magazine.

Business Week said that even though the recent dip in interest rates had cut into operating income, higher bond prices meant higher net income for most banks.

For example, the Cleveland Trust Co. showed a 14.8-percent drop in operating income during the first quarter at $6.2 million, but its net income rose to $8 million for a 60.4-percent rise over the first quarter of 1970.

The corporate earnings skid apparently has been checked after dropping more than 5 percent during the first three months of last year.

Business Week said early corporate reports indicate profits should be over the $42-billion annual rate recorded in the last quarter of 1970, although it noted that profits in that quarter were unusually low, due partly to the General Motors strike.

General Electric earned $91 million in the first quarter after a $43-million loss during the same period a year ago.

Auto sales were running more than 10 percent ahead of last year, Business Week reported, with Chrysler Corp. turning a $27-million deficit last year into a $10 million profit during 1971's first quarter.

By Unanimous Supreme Court:

Strict Guidelines Set In Southern Schools

The Supreme Court in a series of four unanimous decisions issued new guidelines for the desegregation of southern schools, upholding specifically the busing of students as a means of erasing the "last vestiges" of racial segregation.

The decisions, written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, reinforced the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that declared unconstitutional school systems based on race.

Burger said in handing down the decisions that the court's objectives remain the same: "to eliminate from public schools all vestiges of state-imposed segregation."

The decisions run counter to recent actions of the Nixon Administration and the Justice Dept. which had argued against busing and in favor of the "neighborhood" school concept. Justice Dept. lawyers had intervened on the side of southern school systems in the four cases.

The "de facto" segregation prevalent in some northern cities, that results from the isolation of Negroes in seperate neighborhoods, was not affected by the decisions.

Burger noted that the "northern-style segregation" was not included in scope of the decisions because the court was not deciding cases where segregation results from actions other than those of school officials.

The key decision of the four struck down the North Carolina anti-busing law and upheld all sections of a desegregation and busing order issued by a federal judge for Charlotte, N.C., and Mecklenburg County.

The high court also ordered increased cross-town busing of students in Mobile, Ala., to desegregate the entire school system.

It upheld a desegregation plan for Athens and Clarke County, Ga., under which students are assigned on the basis of race to schools away from their neighborhoods.

In issuing the new guidelines, the court covered these points:

- Desegregation does not require every school in every community to reflect the racial composition of the entire school system. But ratios are "a starting point in the process of shaping a remedy," and judges may employ this practice.
- It is not illegal to allow the continued existence of numbers of "one-race or virtually one-race schools within a district." However, school officials and judges must determine this is not a result of official actions.
- Gerrymandering of school district lines can be ordered by judges with widely separated attendance zones to achieve desegregation—even if the resulting zones are "awkward, inconvenient and even bizarre."
- The busing of students away from their neighborhoods is legal to achieve integration. "Desegregation cannot be limited to the walk-in school."

The court also asserted that all schools in a system must be of "like quality, facilities and staffs."

Burger said that all school faculties must be desegregated and declared that courts must make certain that school authorities do not build new schools or abandon old ones with the objective of re-establishing segregated schools.

Idaho Enacts Major Boost in Injury Benefits

Boise, Idaho—Democratic Gov. Cecil D. Andrus has signed into law a new workmen's compensation bill raising the maximum weekly benefit from $43 to $101.

Idaho AFL-CIO Pres. Robert W. Macfarlane hailed the new law as "the most significant advance in the Workmen's Compensation Bill since the original enactment of the measure in 1917."

The new benefits structure is tied to the average wage in the state and will increase automatically as wages go up.

Under the old system, the maximum benefit was $43 for a single person and $51 for a married man. With passage of the new law, the maximum in both cases will be approximately $101.

The injured worker would receive 60 percent of his weekly wage to a maximum of 90 percent of the average state wage. The minimum benefit would be 45 percent of the average wage, currently $112 a week.

A married worker also will receive 7 percent of the average state wage for each child up to five.

Rail Clerks Strike REA Over Changes in Rules

New York—The Railway & Airline Clerks, representing 20,000 employes of REA Express at 4,000 locations, called the first nationwide strike in REA history to protest unilaterally imposed changes in work assignments.

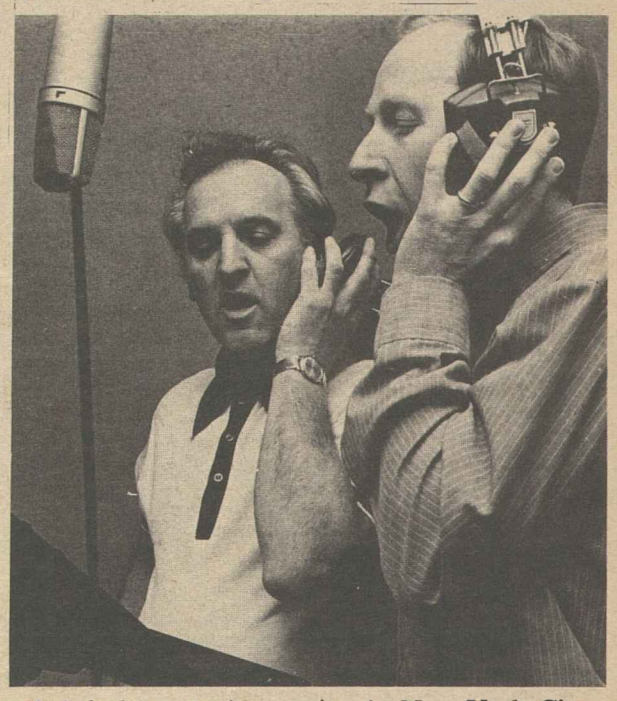
BRAC Vice Pres. Robert J. Devlin said the walkout by union drivers, clerks and warehousemen is virtually "100 percent effective."

REA Express, formerly owned by the railroads but now under other management, broke off negotiations with the union and put into effect a number of changes in Northeast area over-the-road truck routes, the union reported.

By so doing management violated the Railway Labor Act requirement that no changes in conditions can be made after the union or the company serves notice of intent to reopen the contract, Devlin said. BRAC served such a notice Apr. 1 of its desire to change the contract expiring June 30.

The walkout followed two rounds of talks with management over the proposed rules changes. The first ended Mar. 15 when REA ordered the route changes into effect, and BRAC warned its members would stop work in protest. The second breakdown in talks came when management decided to make the changes in spite of an Apr. 19 strike notice.

When the walkout started, management filed a lawsuit asking federal courts to fine the union $5 million in punitive damages and $1 million a day in compensatory damages. The union said it will defend itself if the case ever comes to trial.



NEW RENDITIONS of old labor songs are recorded during a taping session in New York City as a part of the COPE Report cassette project. Recording consultant John Gordy and engineer David Moyssiadis, lower left photo, monitor a play-back in the control booth. Arranger-conductor Lew Anderson, left, and singer Bill Elliott, collaborate on one of the songs, right photo. The first in a monthly series of COPE tapes will be available in May.

Court Opens Airline Cabin Jobs to Men

New Orleans—The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered Pan American World Airways to stop discriminating against men in employment of cabin attendants.

The appellate court told Pan Am it was in violation of the Equal Employment provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act by hiring only women as stewardesses for the job.

The ruling was on an appeal filed by Cello Diaz Jr., who had applied for a position as cabin attendant and was turned down.

The appeals court said that employing only women cabin attendants was in no way necessary to Pan Am's "primary function . . . to transport passengers safely from one point to another."

The ruling overturned a decision by a lower court upholding the airline on the grounds that customers preferred female attendants and that acceptable male attendants were difficult to find.

"While a pleasant environment, enhanced by the obvious cosmetic effect that female stewardesses provide," may be important, the appeals court observed, it is "tangential to the essence of the business involved."

Meany Testimony Excerpted on Tape

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's testimony before a Senate committee considering legislation to stabilize the economy has been excerpted into a tape recording suitable for a 5-minute radio spot.

The tape containing Meany's comments on the Administration's "double standard" is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Cassette Tapes Carry New COPE Programs

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, House Speaker Carl Albert, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, Senators Gaylord Nelson and Edward M. Kennedy are available to speak at union meetings in May.

They are all available on the first program of COPE Report—a monthly series being inaugurated in May.

COPE Report is the new cassette tape project, composed of two 15-minute reports on a single cassette. One report is designed especially to be played at union meetings. The other side provides background information, facts and arguments for union leaders.

The music of the trade union movement—"Solidarity Forever," "Which Side Are You On?" "On the Picket Line," and "Roll the Union On"—has been especially arranged and recorded for the cassettes.

This is a sample of what is on the side designed for union meetings:

Meany on elections—"The important thing is, we've got to treat 1971 as if it were an election year itself, and we have to work just as hard as if the election were tomorrow."

Albert on the economy—"The persistence of 6 percent unemployment through the first quarter of 1971 should convince the most conservative that government must supply the stimulus to put people back to work."

Nelson on Pres. Nixon's veto of the 1970 Public Service Jobs Bill—"If the President had signed that bill last December, our state and local officials could be fully organized by now and could be in the process of hiring people for public service jobs immediately to help the employment situation."

Mrs. Griffiths on health care today—"The deductibles are becoming larger and the health care that you receive is less and less for more and more money."

Kennedy on National Health Security—"I believe we'll have a National Health Security bill on the President's desk before Congress adjourns for the 1972 elections."

Providing background for union leaders on the other side of the cassette are Meany, COPE Director Al Barkan, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

COPE Report costs $1.50 a month for subscribing unions. Plans include making future shows adaptable for radio use.

Barkan promised this future for the project:

"COPE Report will be timely. It will hit hard. It will call them as we see them. . . . And we think it will result in an increase of interest, of involvement and of activity by our members in COPE's programs."

Boston Navy Yard Units Pick AFTE

Boston, Mass.—Two election victories for the Technical Engineers over an unaffiliated union at the Boston Naval Shipyard were announced by Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Non-professional technical employes favored AFTE over NAGE, Inc., by a vote of 142 to 89, with eight votes for neither organization. Professional employes in the technical group voted on two ballots—first for a separate representation unit, 59-37, and second for AFTE over NAGE, 57 to 23, with 17 votes for neither.

The two groups cover 148 professional employes and 344 nonprofessionals at the Navy yard.

The Attack on Wages

WE HAVE AN Administration moving toward a crackdown on labor at a time when they are giving big business tax incentives, increased speed of investment write-offs, all of the little gimmicks that they can do; at a time when the banks of this country are making profits beyond anything they ever dreamed of; at a time when executive salaries are reaching new heights, they are going to try and make labor the scapegoat.

What they are pointing toward, if they are successful—I don't think they are going to be successful—is the establishment of a low-wage economy in this country. And, if they look around the world, yes, everywhere in the world where wages are lower, they will see what a low-wage economy means. Over the history of this country the best customer for American industry is the American worker.

SO WHEN they are trying to beat down labor, when they are trying to make labor the scapegoat, they are launching a direct attack on the purchasing power that is needed to keep this economy going.

Well, this is what we face. I am sure that the Steelworkers are not going to be intimidated. I am sure the AFL-CIO, I am sure the Utility Workers are not going to be intimidated.

We are going to continue to demand our fair share of the wealth that is produced by this economy in which we live. And we are going to move ahead despite the actions of this Administration.

We have got a lot of things to do. A lot of things along the line that we have been doing for many years—things that affect all of the people because we take the position that anything that affects all of the people of this country has got to affect us because we represent quite a sizable percentage of the citizenry of this country.

So we are interested in the nation's health. We are interested in a national health plan that will make it possible for people who are ill to face that illness without the tremendous economic worry that comes from their inability to pay for being sick. And this affects all of the people of this nation.

AND WE ARE going to push the minimum wage up again. We are going to push it up to $2, and that still is not enough—but that looks like it's all that is possible to get out of this Congress—because your family needs, according to government statistics, for any kind of a decent living, are well above $2 an hour.

Then we have the pollution problem, the environmental problem that affects all of the people of this great country.

So we are going to play our part as the peoples' lobby, looking to protect the people at every step of the way because that means protecting our own, protecting ourselves.

And we are going to do this by the traditional methods that we have done in the past. We are going to sharpen up our political machine, which I think is as good as there is around this country, but we are going to make it better because the answer to a lot of the problems that we are facing is political action.

We are preparing in 1971 for the political action which is so important in 1972. I am sure that in this fight, in these efforts, we are going to have complete cooperation in the American trade union movement.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Apr. 14, 1970 to the Washington, D.C., convention of the Utility Workers.

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'Aha! This Time We Got You!'

A Word Edgewise:

Fulbright's Pull-Out Campaign Seeks Return to Isolationism

By John P. Roche

WE SHOULD ALL be grateful to Sen. J. W. Fulbright. At last, speaking at Yale, he surfaced his fundamental assumptions about the proper direction of American foreign policy.

"Because of our continuing obsession with communism," he said, "we permit client states like Israel and South Viet Nam to manipulate American policy towards purposes contrary to our interests, and probably to theirs as well."

Earlier he had indicated that the United States was like a drug addict, hooked on anti-communism, and that the Israelis, the South Vietnamese, and others were little more than ideological "pushers."

There are, of course, factual problems with this analysis. Leaving aside the degree to which Israel qualifies as a "client state," the historical record of American relations with Israel suggests that the last thing the Jewish state wanted to do was get embroiled with the Soviet Union.

Indeed, before Israeli independence the Russians provided a good deal of support to the Jewish settlers. It was not based on philosemitism, but on the hope that the British, who controlled Palestine, could be driven out, thus creating a power vacuum in the Middle East. American policy trailed along behind the British.

Israel would have been delighted to keep out of the Cold War, but when Moscow began to support and arm the Arab states, Israeli survival dictated a commitment to the West.

This had nothing to do with communism versus capitalism—Israel is basically a democratic, socialist nation which has rejected both rugged individualism and bureaucratic collectivism. The Israelis never worried much about Soviet economic doctrines; their problem was Arab aggression sponsored by Moscow.

American support for Israel has never been based on any "obsession with communism." It has been built around the perhaps naive proposition that we should stand behind 3 million people threatened with destruction by Soviet client states. Indeed, had we been truly obsessed with Communist expansion among the Arabs, the obvious requirement of realpolitik was to ditch Israel, become the protector of the Muslims from "Godless, atheistical communism," and guarantee the future of all that oil.

The American Jewish community would have been outraged, but the other 95 percent of the electorate would probably have reacted roughly as they have to the massacres in East Pakistan. (Last year in a national college poll students were asked: "In the event of an armed conflict, should we back Israel with arms?" Sixty-one percent said "No;" only 18 percent "Yes." That is the view among the intellectual elite!)

Similarly in Southeast Asia, whatever the rhetoric of John Foster Dulles in 1954 may have indicated, in the 1960s we did not get hooked on anti-communism. We reacted to prevent an ally from being invaded and overwhelmed by an aggressive totalitarian neighbor. Whether the regime in Hanoi is dedicated to Marxism, animism, or vegetarianism is irrelevant to our fundamental concern: its imperialism.

THE FACT that South Viet Nam is not a model democracy is also irrelevant—unless one believes that the British and French should not have gone to war with Hitler Germany in 1939 because Poland was run by an authoritarian junta.

At any rate, those of us who have been arguing that the defense perimeter runs from Saigon to Sinai appreciate Sen. Fulbright's candor. Instead of wobbling along with the one-winged hawks in the Senate, he has laid his cards on the table face up.

If the American people decide to go home, Fulbright will be their tutor—you cannot conduct a half retreat from idealism. The withdrawal symptoms from addiction will affect every area of the world, every aspect of our national life. The syndrome is known as "isolationism."

The American Plan
Be Union-Buy Union
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Msgr. Higgins Says:

Innuendo, Inaccuracy Load Paperback Attack on Chavez

RALPH de TOLEDANO, a Washington-based reporter, political biographer, and syndicated columnist, has just come out with a new paperback entitled "Little Cesar" — an obvious take-off on one of Edward G. Robinson's more celebrated roles. The book is a pot-boiler if I ever saw one.

Published by Anthem Books (a poorly camouflaged front for the National Right to Work Committee), it's a low-grade, mean-spirited hatchet job on Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Frankly it isn't worth the inexpensive butcher paper it's printed on, but since it is obviously aimed at a mass market and, within a matter of days, will probably be on sale in great quantities at newsstands and magazine racks all over the country, it can't be completely ignored.

To review it adequately, by verse and by chapter, and to correct all of its half-truths, sly innuendos, irresponsible gossip, and outright inaccuracies, one would need at least a dozen columns of this length. Since that's out of the question, here is a brief sampling of the author's more outrageous howlers.

Before getting down to particulars, let me make three general comments on the book.

In the first place, I do not for a moment question Mr. de Toledano's right to go after Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and to do so as fiercely as his own reading of the facts might seem to warrant.

In other words, objective criticism of Chavez and UFWOC is perfectly in order. Unfortunately, however, Mr. de Toledano's criticism, by and large, is anything but objective. To the contrary, much of it is demonstrably false and, worse than that, is almost pathologically venomous and vindictive in tone.

Secondly, it should be noted that, while Mr. de Toledano is hell-bent on destroying the reputation of Cesar Chavez as an individual, he seems to have had in mind a much larger purpose than that in writing "Little Cesar." I think what he really set out to do, in addition to knifing Chavez, was to try to persuade his readers, by dint of sheer repetition, that not only the closed shop but the union shop as well "runs directly counter to the First, Fifth and Ninth Amendments to the Constitution."

Thirdly, it should be noted that Mr. de Toledano makes much of the fact that he traveled to California six times to investigate the farm labor dispute in the state. He has my sympathy in this regard. Having made the same trip, for the same purpose, some 23 times during the past 14 months, I know that this kind of leg work can be rather tiring.

Be that as it may, there is not a single shred of evidence in "Little Cesar" that Mr. de Toledano, in the course of his safaris to the Coast, ever talked to Chavez or to any of his top associates. I don't think I am being unfair to Mr. de Toledano when I say that this certainly doesn't speak very well for his objectivity as a reporter.

I think that Mr. de Toledano's readers might also be interested to learn that, while he takes a number of hefty jabs and a number of potshots at certain clerical "agitators" and, more specifically, at the Bishops Committee on Farm Labor, he has never, to the best of my knowledge, talked to any of those clerics or to any member of the Bishops Committee or to any member of the committee's staff.

Even more importantly, from his point of view, we might have been able to spare him the embarrassment of getting caught red-handed at the sordid little game of reporting scurrilous and absolutely false rumors about Chavez and the Bishops Committee.

LET ME CITE but one example with reference to the latter point. Mr. de Toledano, in clear violation of the ethics of his own craft, cleverly manages to plant the impression with his readers—by the sleazy device of repeating, without comment, an outlandish rumor handed on to him by one of his California informants—that Chavez is turning over to the church certain funds which the growers are required by contract to contribute to UFWOC in support of the union's Economic Development Program.

The second part of this preposterous little exercise in rumor mongering says that Chavez is doing this as a kind of under-the-table payoff to the committee for favors allegedly rendered to the union.

I seriously doubt that Mr. de Toledano really puts any stock in this filthy little rumor. He is much too smart and much too sophisticated to fall for this kind of hairbrained gossip. Why, then, did he stoop so low as to give it a certain credibility by repeating it without comment?

Well, as he says himself, in another context, by way of criticizing the press for having printed what he regards as erroneous information about the pesticide issue in the grape dispute: "The press evidently printed these 'statistics' without bothering to ask where they came from. There was after all, no point in killing a good story."

In any event, so it goes repeatedly throughout Mr. de Toledano's miserable diatribe against Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. He simply can't bear to kill a good story — even if it's totally unfounded.

In summary, though he likes to think of himself as being first and foremost the completely objective reporter, and is so billed by his publisher, he comes through, in this book at least, looking not at all like an independent journalist, but rather like an old-style Sunday supplement gossip monger and, even more to the point, like a professional propagandist for the National Right to Work Committee.

Scapegoating Escalated:

Latest 'Inflation Alert' Exposes Nixon's Anti-Worker Position

THE LATEST "inflation alert"—keyed to holding down wages in coming steel negotiations—was branded by the chief AFL-CIO economist as a "shocking example" of the Administration's partiality for corporations and hostility to workers.

Nat Goldfinger, director of the Federation's Dept. of Research, charged the move is "an escalation of scapegoating" aimed at blaming workers for "all of the problems—all of the failures of the economic policies of this Administration." He said Pres. Nixon's "game plan was obviously ill conceived" and has been "one big flop" that has resulted in "a recession, followed by stagnation."

Blame for that situation rightfully belongs "at the doorstep of the Administration," he said, not on workers seeking better wages to offset past increases in living costs and loss of buying power. Goldfinger appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, Labor News Conference.

Goldfinger said that while corporate profits have declined since mid-1969, the actual situation is "not quite the way the Administration poses it." Stressing that "from 1960 until the middle of 1969 . . . the cash-flow to corporations in this country skyrocketed 91 percent," he said that the current profits picture is a "reflection of the recession—not a reflection of price reductions or even cuts in profit margins."

GOLDFINGER RENEWED labor's call for stepped up public investment and job-creation programs, pointing out that the Administration has "frozen . . . more than $12 billion" appropriated by Congress, for such badly needed projects as Appalachian regional development, low-rent public housing, basic water and sewer facilities, forest roads and trails and Model Cities.

The Administration's refusal to allocate that $12 billion is "shameful . . . particularly when the cities are in such a sad state," he declared.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN CONGRESS turned its back on further support for the supersonic transport, it talked about the number of jobs—some 14,000—that unfortunately would go down the drain, but did nothing about them.

Republican Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, who has seen a lot of defense jobs cut in his own state of Maryland, was pretty bitter about this indifference.

"It is about time that the federal government and industry come together and establish a means of insuring workers and communities of protection against the harsh economic effects of sudden policy changes such as this," the senator said.

"While the SST is the latest example of employes of private industry being laid off because of a government decision, such a situation can be caused by any number of events from the termination of a major war to a bureaucratic decision to cease buying one type of airplane in favor of another model."

The death of the SST program came in the midst of a great deal of bitter debate not the least of which was its effect on jobs.

There are now three great classes of workers who have been caught in a job bind that is growing increasingly severe. There are the returning veterans from Viet Nam who will number some 800,000 by mid-1971. There are about 1.2 million workers in defense industries who will be in job trouble by that time, too, and there are about 200,000 civilian workers for the armed services whose jobs are slipping away.

In all, about 2.2 million workers are involved, most of them certain to add to today's 5 million unemployment unless the Nixon Administration and Congress do something drastic about them.

It is not as though the problem has suddenly come upon us. As long ago as December 1969, organized labor was pointing out its growing severity and was pleading for action to meet it.

THE AFL-CIO, through its research director, Nat Goldfinger, told the Senate Labor Committee that it was the obligation of the government to see to it that when the war in Viet Nam ended, every possible measure had been taken "to assist returning veterans and affected defense workers and communities to adjust to civilian employment."

Goldfinger cited the need for assuring a full-employment economy to absorb returning veterans and laid-off defense workers; he insisted that the government had a special obligation to its own civilian defense workers; he called for action on a wide variety of fronts that would strengthen the unemployment insurance system, step up retraining and give special help to the hard-hit areas.

At the same time the late Walter P. Reuther, then president of the United Auto Workers, presented the Senate committee with a "plan" to assure a smooth conversion from defense to civilian production. He called for ploughing back a portion of contractors' profits from defense production into a "conversion reserve" which would be used to benefit workers ultimately laid off.

The Administration has shown some awareness of the problem, notably as it affects Viet Nam veterans who are not being absorbed back into civilian life as smoothly as they should be.

The Dept. of Labor has stepped up various programs to help veterans find jobs and to move ahead with a $42 million program "to put jobless aerospace and defense scientists, engineers and technicians back to work."

But it has become increasingly clear that such measures are merely palliative and are not equal to the huge task of seeing to it that the 2.2 million workers eventually to be affected are "absorbed back into civilian life" as painlessly as possible.

"Jobs Are Needed Now," says one headline; "Unemployment Is Now the Top Problem," says another.

Congress should give top priority to the clear and urgent needs that defense cutbacks entail.

SINGLING OUT upcoming basic steel negotiations in its latest inflation alert is "a shocking example" of the Administration's partiality for corporations and hostility to workers, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Major Gains Noted in Battle To Ease Credit Charge Rates

By Sidney Margolius

A **NATIONWIDE BATTLE** is shaping up over the amount of finance charges that retailers impose on "revolving" charge accounts. Even as labor and consumer groups in various states are seeking lower rates through legislative and court actions, large retailers are threatening that lower credit rates will force them to raise merchandise prices.

The main issue is the rate of 1.5 percent a month on the declining balance of the widely-used revolving credit and bank charge account plans. Figured as an annual percentage rate, this comes to 18 percent a year. Sometimes the true annual rate is even higher since many retailers calculate the fee on the previous month's ending balance without first subtracting the payments made for the current month. They nick you for a little more interest this way.

In several states now, legal steps have forced a reduction in the rate and the retailers are getting worried. The Washington State Labor Council led the way in 1968 by getting a public referendum which voted to establish a maximum of 12 percent a year on all retail credit plans. Soon thereafter the AFL-CIO called for a national campaign by state councils to bring retail credit rates down to no more than 12 percent a year. Then, in 1970 the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that interest rates over 12 percent are usurious, and the leading retailers there cut their rates accordingly.

In Minnesota the state labor council brought a lawsuit charging that the 18 percent was usurious. The lower court ruled that an annual interest rate of more than 8 percent for charge accounts did violate Minnesota's anti-usury law. The retailer involved, Montgomery Ward, is now appealing this decision to the state Supreme Court.

Meanwhile the Minnesota state attorney general has filed suits charging that banks sponsoring the Master Charge credit card plans are violating the anti-usury law by charging 18 percent a year.

In Iowa, too, the state attorney general has filed suits asking the court to order Sears, Younker's (a leading department store there), and the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana to stop charging 18 percent a year. The attorney general contends that Iowans are legally bound to pay only 9 percent interest.

Oregon labor organizations also called for a 12 percent ceiling. It had become noticeable that consumers in neighboring Washington were able to save up to $110 on financing a new car, and as much as $328 on financing used cars. (Used car financing rates are especially high. In many states, laws permit rates of 21 percent a year and more on used cars.)

You can imagine how worried the retailers and banks are by the rising tide of successful legal actions against the 18 percent rate. Now the backlash is starting. A bill sponsored by dealers and banks has been introduced into the Washington legislature to raise the credit to 15 percent.

Leading retailers also are warning that if they can't make money on credit fees they will have to raise prices on the merchandise itself. Montgomery Ward announced that its profits on credit sales had gone down last year. It made less than $6 million on credit sales of a little over $1 billion. The company said it would continue to resist efforts to reduce credit fees.

Actually the battle over interest rates is flushing the retailers out in the open. They are now being forced to admit publicly that most of them do make money on the finance charge, as well as on the merchandise. The fact that some may not have made as much profit last year as the year before is at least partly a temporary phenomenon resulting from the higher interest rates they themselves paid other lenders for funds to finance credit sales.

THE SPECTER of higher prices for the merchandise means that stores would try to get cash customers to help subsidize credit customers.

But the threat is a hollow one. If stores featuring credit plans charge more for the merchandise, stores which do most of their business for cash will have lower prices and get the customers. Consumers traditionally are sharper about comparing prices than comparing finance charges.

The irony is that even now you don't have to pay 18 percent for retail credit. You can borrow the cash for 12 percent a year or less at a credit union and shop with the cash in hand. Even most commercial banks charge less than 14 percent a year for personal and car loans, and some charge only 12 percent or a little less.

Interestingly, these are the same banks that promote retail credit plans like Master Charge and BankAmericard which charge 18 percent a year. Also, many consumers use revolving credit plans even more than they really need to, such as small purchases like minor clothing articles. These really should be cash purchases.

(Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius)

NEW APARTMENT COMPLEX for the elderly in Knox County, Ill., is viewed by William H. Moon, veteran editor of the Galesburg Labor News, for whom the project was named. Moon, a member of the Typographical Union, headed the Knox County Housing Authority for 25 years.

Effective Apr. 28:

Safety Act Provides Broad Protections

A **WIDE RANGE** of protections for workers is provided in the new Occupational Safety & Health law that goes into effect Apr. 28.

The law covers an estimated 57 million workers—in plants, on farms, in one-man shops, on construction sites, in addition to public employes, dock workers and many others—in 4.1 workplaces throughout the country.

A number of key provisions written into the law give the worker the right to have:

- Union or employe representatives accompany Labor Dept. compliance officers on inspection of workplaces.
- Copies made of inspection reports and complaints.
- **Special inspections requested if he believes there is imminent danger or a violation of a standard that could cause serious physical harm.**
- Dangerous substances identified by labeling or posting in workplaces.
- Monitoring of dangerous substances on the job by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Access to records of his exposure to dangerous substances.
- Violations found by HEW inspectors posted in the plant.
- Equal representation with management on the Secretary of Labor's advisory committee on development of standards.
- Public transcripts made of advisory committee meetings.
- An opportunity to appear as a witness in connection with the inspection of a workplace.

THE LAW also allows the worker to:

- Bring legal action in the U.S. Court of Appeals if he feels the government has failed to abate any imminent danger and he is injured as a result.
- Be informed by a government inspector if an imminent danger exists.
- Be informed by the employer of his protections and obligations under the act through the posting of regulations, notices and other means.
- Submit written data or comments on proposed standards.
- File written objections to proposed standards and to appeal the decision of the Secretary of Labor to the U.S. Courts of Appeal.

The law requires the worker to comply with all of its standards, rules, and regulations, although there is no penalty contained in the act for his failure to do so.

Penalties for willful or repeated violations by employers range up to $10,000. And if an employer fails to correct a violation in a set period, a fine of $1,000 a day can be imposed.

If the death of an employe results from a willful violation, the employer can be punished by a fine up to $10,000 and imprisonment up to six months. After the first conviction, the penalty is raised to $20,000 and one year in prison.

Soup to Nonsense:

Left on the Editor's Spike Are 'Almost' Stories Like These

By Jane Goodsell

MRS. ROGER BASCOMB summoned the police yesterday afternoon because her two-year-old son, Tommy, had been missing for several hours. After a fruitless search of the house and neighborhood, one of the police officers noticed that the Bascomb's beagle seemed to be trying to lead them somewhere. The dog, who answers to the name of Butch, was barking excitedly and running around in circles.

"Okay, Butch," said the officer. "We'll follow you. Let's go!"

Butch tore off eagerly, followed by the police. After a two-mile chase, Butch stopped dead in his tracks, pawed the earth under a syringa bush and gave several joyous yelps. He emerged with a large bone in his mouth. Tommy was later found, sound asleep, under his own bed.

* * *

Horace Quagmire, recently defeated in his bid for election to the post of auditor, was interviewed yesterday by the press. When asked to analyze underlying causes of his defeat, Quagmire replied, "Too many people voted for my opponent."

* * *

Tipped off by neighbors, police yesterday discovered two 86-year old twin brothers living a hermit-like existence in a dilapidated shack. The shack, which was unheated and had neither plumbing nor electricity, was piled high with old newspapers, dirty rags, tin cans, bottles and garbage.

A thorough search of the premises failed to reveal $200,000 in cash. Only 26 cents was found in a broken jelly glass.

* * *

Miss Dolores Smith, a go-go dancer in Las Vegas, became Mrs. Montgomery Hunt Bellowes III yesterday afternoon. Asked when she first realized that she had fallen in love, the blond beauty replied, "When I found out that his father is the board chairman of General Copper Mines."

When You Buy a Home . . .

Look for the

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Union Plea Renewed:

Steelworkers Urge Pension Safeguards

A plea for action to protect the pension rights of the nation's workers was made to a House Labor subcommittee by Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers.

He was accompanied by more than 1,000 Steelworkers who had come to Washington to press the case with members of Congress.

Abel testified that the USWA has private pension plans with employers that have reserves in excess of $3 billion. But this is not enough to guarantee fully the ability of many of the plans to meet all their obligations.

Abel renewed the union's appeal for passage of legislation that would assure workers a vested interest in private pension plans, require companies to fund pension plans and establish federal insurance of terminated plans which are insufficiently funded.

Abel noted that this is the third Congress to consider the legislation.

"The necessary homework has been done," he declared, "and action now can be taken so that a pension plan should not be a game of chance for workers."

The USWA president stressed the need for vesting of pension plans so that workers would not lose all their accrued pension rights because of a change in, or loss of, jobs. He cited figures recently released by Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) declaring that in some plans studied by them, 92 per cent of the workers lost all rights to benefits because of a lack of adequate vesting rights.

Regarding provisions to require funding of pension plans, Abel said virtually all industry spokesmen agree in principle on the need for such protection, they nevertheless oppose legislation to require it.

"The establishment of laws requiring the funding of pension liabilities is as legitimate a function of government as is the regulation of bank reserves to insure the safety of depositors' bank accounts," Abel declared.

He told the committee that a company paying a 65-year-old male retiree a pension of $300 a month would have a cost of only $16,640 under a funded plan while its average cost under an unfunded plan would be $51,840.

And pleading for federal insurance of pension plans, Abel cited the case of a Detroit company which decided to terminate its operations. The market value of the assets in the pension fund amounted to $731,000 while its liabilities were estimated at $2,306,000.

Only 30 percent of the plan's death benefits are payable and 352 employes—all of them with more than 17 years of service and some within a few years of retirement—will receive nothing.

"What do you tell a worker who has earned his living, and accumulated his pension credits for most of his working life, that will justify his losing not only his livelihood but his retirement pension as well?" Abel asked.

ACCOMPANIED BY more than 1,000 union members, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel urges a House Labor subcommittee to approve legislation safeguarding earned pension rights "so that a pension plan should not be a game of chance for workers." Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) is chairman of the subcommittee.

Social Changes Revealed by Census Hold Broad Implications for Nation

Statistics of the 1970 Census had barely cooled in the computers before experts began analyzing them to guage the shape of the future, the AFL-CIO Federationist notes in the April issue of the magazine.

The headcount of Americans was only the beginning of a process that will go on for a long time, says author Alexander Uhl of Press Associates, Inc., the labor news service, in an article "Charting America's Changing Face."

Starting from the central fact—total 1970 population of 203,184,772, plus 1,580,998 overseas on diplomatic or military missions—reporter Uhl moves to ancillary facts.

"Primarily," he writes, "the 1970 Census showed that we are still a growing nation, although our rate of growth has slackened. . . ."

While the population explosion that grew out of World War II appears over, he continues, "every indication is that the number of Americans will keep growing during the next decade at least," though at a lesser rate.

"By the end of the century we are expected to number some 275 million."

From these bare findings, Uhl turns to their broad implications:

- Crucial changes will have to be made in the apportionment of seats in Congress, and the redistricting to be done within each state as a result of the 1970 statistics.
- Important social changes have become obvious in the extraordinary shift of population within the nation, and in the tremendous growth of the suburbs at the expense of central cities and rural areas.
- Equally important changes in the industrial makeup of the nation will have a major impact on workers who must go where the jobs are.

One phenomenon of the 1970 Census, the study observes, was the unwillingness of some cities to accept findings that they lost population in the last 10 years. Typical was the District of Columbia, which protested a reported drop of 7,500 inhabitants to 756,000, until a recount showed an even greater loss.

As a result of the 1970 Census, California will gain five seats in Congress to give the state the largest delegation with 43 members. Other gainers will be Florida with three more seats, and Arizona, Colorado and Texas with one each.

States scheduled to lose congressional seats are New York, down two to 39; Pennsylvania, also down two; and Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin, down one each.

Each state affected by census changes must, under the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision, redraw the lines of its congressional districts to match them as closely as possible in population based on the census results.

The article notes that the 1970 census shows regional growth greatest in the West, up 24.1 percent in population; followed by the South, 14.2 percent; the Northeast, 9.7 percent; and the North Central states, 9.6 percent.

"The process of evaluating the 1970 Census returns is still in progress", the article concludes, "but, already it is clear that even more than the many censuses before it, this one will have tremendous significance because of the pace of change that has occurred during the past 10 years and is continuing."

Jobless Rate Hits 9% In Poorest City Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

began in 1967. On that basis, the 9 percent jobless rate reflected little change from the fourth quarter of last year, the Labor Dept. said.

It noted, however, that "since the poverty neighborhood data reflect only four years of experience, rather than the eight years required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (seasonal adjustment) method, the series may not be fully representative of true seasonal patterns."

Minorities continued to bear the brunt of joblessness in the poor urban areas with the rate for Negroes and other minorities at 11.3 percent for the first quarter, a 41 percent increase from the same period a year ago.

Whites in the poorest neighborhoods did not fare much better in the job market with an unemployment rate of 8.5 percent in the first quarter, a 38 percent increase over the year before.

The unemployment rates do not reflect "hidden joblessness" that exists in the ghettos as well as the rest of the nation because workers are giving up the search for jobs and leaving the labor force.

The Labor Dept. said 183,000 workers in the urban poverty areas —more on a seasonally adjusted basis—had left the labor force in the first quarter, bringing the percentage of the ghetto population seeking work down from 57 percent to 55.1 percent.

Minorities accounted for most of those leaving the civilian labor force with 134,000 giving up the search for jobs.

Jobs were scarcer, too, with employment dropping 350,000 over the year to 5.5 million.

And, the Labor Dept. said, 17 percent of the poverty area workers who did have jobs in the first three months of the year were employed only part time.

Unemployment rose over the year by 150,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, totaling 546,000 in comparison with 395,000 during the first three months of last year.

The highest unemployment rate for any single group was 44.9 percent seasonally adjusted for minority group members in the 16-19 age group, against 42.8 percent in the last quarter of 1970.

The actual unemployment rate for all adult males in the ghetto areas rose to 8.5 percent from 7.2 percent in the previous three months.

Seasonally adjusted, the Labor Dept. said the rate dropped from 7.7 percent to 7.1 percent but was still well above the 4.7 percent recorded in the first quarter of 1970.

The rate for adult women also increased on an actual basis, from 6.1 percent to 7.9 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, joblessness for women was at 7.8 percent —the highest since 1967.

Retail Clerks Dedicate Dallas Regional Office

Dallas — The Retail Clerks opened a new nine-state South Central division office here in response to increasing requests for organization.

Eugene A. Britton will direct an organizing staff of 21 working from the new office at 1145 Empire Central Place. The states involved are Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Newark Teachers Back, 10-Week Strike Settled

Newark, N.J.—Teachers returned to their classrooms after a 10-week strike with a pledge by their union to help build a strong community relationship.

The return of the strikers to the Newark city schools was marred by the attempt of the School Board president and some center-city parents to prevent 100 teachers from resuming their duties at five schools. The 100 had honored the picket lines of Teachers Local 481 during the long dispute over teaching conditions.

Some of the locked-out teachers later were readmitted and a union spokesman said "They all will be or there'll be another strike."

In Washington, AFT Pres. David Selden said he is confident the rights of all teachers will be observed and that the School Board's no-reprisal agreement will be carried out in good faith.

"Our chief objective during this long and bitter strike was to preserve the union and the contract. We have succeeded in both regards," Selden declared.

The strike, which began Feb. 1, was "caused entirely by the demand of the School Board to impose unfair work rules and assignments on teachers," Selden said.

Many problems remain despite the settlement agreed to by the board and the union after the intervention of a mediator and Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, said Selden. He added: "We will work with all elements of the community to rebuild a good relationship."

Mrs. Clara Dasher, a union vice president, reported that she and 30 other teachers were barred by Board Pres. Jesse L. Jacob, who voted against the strike-ending agreement, from entering South Eighth Street School. Jacob's action was "clearly contrary to the contract we signed" Apr. 18, she said.

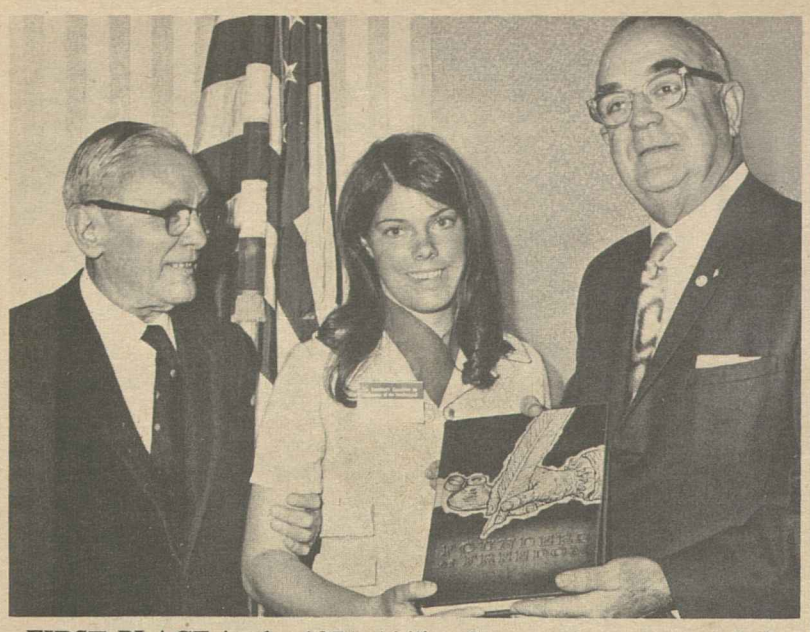
The union favors parent involvement in the schools "but not intimidation of teachers," Mrs. Dasher said.

The locked-out teachers were directed by principals at the five schools to report to School Board headquarters for reassignment. When board employes asked them to serve as day-to-day substitutes, the union advised them not to accept such assignment. Mrs. Dasher called it "punitive" and therefore illegal.

School officials kept the schools open during the dispute but at least half the 80,000 pupils and 4,400 teachers stayed out until the settlement.

A majority of the strikers voted to accept the compromise settlement terms. They included preserving the terms negotiated earlier this year in a first contract, with a modification of the grievance and arbitration procedure and a restatement of the duty of teachers to perform some nonprofessional tasks.

A major feature of the agreement was the board's consent to the reinstatement of 347 teachers who had been suspended during the strike pending hearings.



FIRST PLACE in the 1971 Ability Counts essay contest of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was won by Raelene A. Shelley of Mesa, Ariz., High School. Shown with Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, right, of the Operating Engineers, and Pres. Emeritus Gordon Freeman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Freeman is vice chairman of the President's Committee and Wharton is chairman of its labor committee. State winners in the essay contest were brought to Washington by AFL-CIO central bodies.

Wharton Cites Progress In Aid to Handicapped

Labor has been fighting for many years to achieve justice for America's largest minority group—the handicapped—Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers told student essay contest winners from 47 states at an annual labor-sponsored luncheon in Washington.

"And I'm happy to report that we are making some solid progress," Hunter told the national winners of the 1971 "Ability Counts" contest conducted by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Wharton recently became chairman of the Labor Committee of the President's Committee, succeeding Gordon Freeman, president emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is vice chairman of the President's Committee.

Five high school seniors, all 17, shared a total of $2,500 in prize money provided by the Disabled American Veterans. Transportation and expenses for the state winners, and those chosen for national honors from among the 35,000 contestants, were contributed by AFL-CIO state federations and city central bodies.

The IBEW sponsored a trip to Mount Vernon where George Washington lived until his death in 1799, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the graves of John F. and Robert F. Kennedy.

The luncheon at the Capitol was sponsored by the Carpenters. Help in arranging visits to the offices of senators and representatives was given by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, one of the contest judges.

First prize in the contest, the $1,000 Robert S. Marx Memorial Award, went to Raelene A. Shelley of Mesa, Ariz., High School. Other winners were: second prize of $600, Sydnee Thompson of McAlester, Okla., High School; third prize of $400, Jeri Ellen Hoffman, Southwest High School, Green Bay Wis.; fourth prize of $300, Mike Vandeveegaete, Powell, Wyo., Senior High School; fifth prize of $200, Kathleen Epeldi, Bishop Kelly High School, Boise, Idaho.

Contestants came from 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Before writing their essays they visited employers, officers of placement agencies, labor unions and other groups.

They talked with members of veteran's organizations, employer groups and with handicapped workers to help achieve the contest's objectives: to instill positive attitudes toward the handicapped and to focus national attention on the capabilities, potential and accomplishments of the handicapped.

On the third day of the students' Washington visit they heard Pres. Nixon welcome their interest in the handicapped at a Rose Garden gathering.

Wharton congratulated "these young people who have shown so clearly that they care, as we do, about achieving justice" for the 42 million Americans who are handicapped in some way.

The passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, Wharton pointed out, "was the climax of more than half a century of struggle."

It has, he said, "taken all that time to achieve a national commitment" by industry to "take simple, ordinary precautions to stop wasting the lives and the health of workers as they earn their daily bread."

Labor has "fought for literally hundreds of federal and state laws, dominated by the Manpower & Training Development Act of 1962, aimed at giving handicapped people the training and encouragement they need to make it on their own," he said.

"But we are not satisfied," Wharton added. "More and better rehabilitation and training programs are needed, and labor is going to fight for them." Unions are working to overcome prejudice, to write nondiscrimination clauses into union contracts, rewriting job descriptions and fighting, too, to see that jobs are provided for those who undergo training, he declared.

Strike Time Lost Down in February

Lost time caused by work stoppages in February declined to .13 percent of the estimated working time put in by the civilian labor force, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Man-days lost in January due to strikes and lockouts were at the .19 percent level.

Although there were 490 work stoppages in effect in February, compared with 440 in January, the number of workers involved declined to 169,000 from 286,000 the month earlier.

Total man-days of idleness in February attributed to work stoppages dropped to 1.8 million, about the same level as the year-ago month, from 2.7 million in January.

Secret Blacklist Banned:

Fair Credit Law May Curb Far-Right Vigilante Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

cover such organizations as well as the more conventional credit and investigative operations. The legislation, passed last October with strong labor support, goes into effect Apr. 25.

While the political blacklisting phase of employment investigations was not highlighted during congressional consideration of the law, congressional committees dealing with the legislation were at least aware of the problem.

At House hearings, Columbia University Prof. Alan F. Westin, who had directed a study on invasions of privacy, stressed that the legislation should be enacted "so that no Americans are secretly blackballed from their occupations, without redress of any kind."

Westin read to the House committee a letter from the Church League of America to leading business firms soliciting clients for its employment screening service.

The letter warned that "our working forces include more than a few radicals, socialists, revolutionaries, communists, and troublemakers of all sorts. The colleges and schools are educating and training thousands more who will soon be seeking employment."

It conceded that employers might be able to screen the education and experience of job applicants adequately. But, the letter warned, "little if anything is done to determine their philosophy of life" which could be "of paramount importance."

The league claimed that for more than 30 years "we have been intensely researching the activities of troublesome individuals, groups and publications, about which management would be well advised to be aware."

And, it boasted, "our files are the most reliable, comprehensive and complete, and second only to those of the FBI, which, of course, are not available to you."

No fee was mentioned, but the league "will be glad to send a representative, at your request, to go into this delicate matter at greater length."

There is nothing in the new law that bars the so-called church league and similar organizations from continuing to sell their "investigative" services to employers.

But both they and the employers who buy the services will be legally required to follow the same standards set for all other credit and investigative reports that might have an adverse effect on an individual.

The legislative ground rules are as follows:

- Credit bureaus and other third-party compilers of information are limited to providing credit reports for legitimate business users. Persons obtaining reports must certify that the information will be used only for such purposes as extending credit, employment or insurance underwriting. Any person who obtains information from a reporting agency under false pretenses can be fined $5,000 and imprisoned for up to one year.
- As a general rule, no adverse information more than seven years old may be included in a report. An exception is made for bankruptcies, where the time limit is 14 years, and in investigations for insurance policies over $50,000 and employment at an annual salary above $20,000.
- If the credit report results in an unfavorable determination — such as refusal of credit, a higher insurance rate or denial of employment or promotion—the user of the report must inform the consumer that adverse action has been taken at least in part on the basis of information obtained from a credit reporting agency, and give the name and address of the agency.
- The next step is up to the consumer. He may—at no charge within 30 days—obtain from the reporting agency disclosure of the substance of all non-medical information in its files. He may also obtain a list of firms or persons to whom the information was sent, during the past two years in the case of employment reports and during the past six months for other purposes.
- If any item is questioned by the consumer, who may be accompanied by one other person of his choosing, the reporting agency is obligated to reinvestigate it. If the unfavorable data is incorrect or cannot be verified, the agency must send a correction to persons who had received the report.
- If the information is disputed, the consumer may have his version of the espisode included as a brief statement in all future reports containing the challenged information.

Standards are even stricter for what the law terms "investigative" consumer reports, which includes data on an individual's "character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living" and would cover the ideological investigative groups as well as more conventional agencies.

Not only are they required to follow the same seven-year statute of limitations applied to credit reports, but they are obligated to reverify all adverse information more than three months old.

- Furthermore, an employer who requests such a report on a job applicant or an employe must notify the person to be investigated within three days of the date the report was ordered. The individual may then obtain promptly from the investigating agency a written disclosure of the nature of the investigation.
- As in the case of credit reports, the individual must be notified of any adverse action resulting from the report and has the same recourse as in the case of simple credit reports.

If the reporting agency has, through negligence, violated any of the provisions of the law—such as failure to delete obsolete material or inadequate verification—it may be sued for actual damages plus court costs and attorney fees.

If it can be proved that there was willful disregard of the law, punitive damages can be added to the penalty.

Employers, stores, banks and other users of the information failing to comply with the law are subject to the same legal penalties.

An employer who does not use a third party agency and does his own investigation is not covered by the law. However, a store or lender which denies credit solely on the basis of its own investigation must inform the consumer that he has the right to know the reasons for the denial of credit and that it will be disclosed to him if he so requests.

A court test may be necessary to finally determine whether government investigative agencies—such as the Civil Service Commission, which does the great bulk of federal job applicant clearances, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—are affected by the law.

The law specifically includes in the definition of "person" covered by the law any "government, governmental subdivision or agency."

However, the Civil Service Commission said that its present legal opinion—subject to confirmation by Justice Dept. and Federal Trade Commission attorneys—is that its investigative operations are not covered. The reasoning here is that the government is a single employer and the commission—while receiving reimbursement into a revolving fund for the cost of investigations—is not a third party.

Commission attorneys acknowledge, however, that when they use credit reports obtained from credit bureaus as a basis for adverse action, they are governed by the same disclosure requirements as other employers.

And if the commission undertakes hiring investigations for state and local governments, as it may under a new intergovernmental cooperative program, it would very likely be obligated to follow the law.

Considering the importance in job clearance reports of the seven-year statute of limitations on adverse information, a court challenge to the government's interpretation would appear probable at some time.

The full impact of the new law depends, of course, on the degree of voluntary compliance and the ability of the Federal Trade Commission to uncover violations.

The commission's powers are limited to issuing "cease and desist" orders. FTC officials said that spot checks will be made to uncover violations—to the extent possible under the agency's budget and manpower resources.

The commission has not received any additional funds to enforce the program, which means that the resources it devotes to it will have to be taken from other enforcement functions.

Jobless Aid Upheld For Part-Timers

Harrisburg, Pa. — Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation Board of Review has ruled that part-time workers are full-fledged members of the workforce and are therefore entitled to unemployment benefits during layoffs.

The ruling was hailed as a landmark decision for all part-time workers in Pennsylvania by Henry Dropkin, manager of the Clothing Workers Scranton and Wilkes-Barre District Joint Board.

The union had filed the case with the review board on behalf of 85 part-time workers who were among 450 employes of the Brooks Mfg. Co. at Old Forge, Pa., laid off for eight months last year.

Their claims for benefits on a prorated basis were denied on the ground that part-timers never had been regarded as genuinely attached to the labor force for unemployment compensation purposes.

Dropkin said the review board's new interpretation of the law will affect 12 percent of the 140,000 needle trades employes in Pennsylvania.

To at Least $2:

Quick Action Sought To Raise Pay Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

But the Mills bill would only allow the farm workers' wage floor to rise to $1.50 an hour. The bill before the Labor subcommittee, introduced by Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.), would bring farm workers to the full $2 level in a series of steps. Under present law, their minimum wage is frozen at $1.30 an hour—30 cents less than other covered workers.

The Dent bill would also extend coverage to nearly 5 million employes of federal, state and local governments now exempt, and it would eliminate some of the overtime pay exemptions in present law.

Biemiller, in his testimony, said the AFL-CIO believes all workers should be protected by a minimum wage but said the Dent bill "would make a significant start in this direction."

The AFL-CIO testimony also sharply attacked the argument of some Administration and business economists that a lower minimum wage should be set for teenagers to reduce their high jobless rate.

Three Unions Ask $2.50 Pay Floor

Three unions joined in urging a House Labor subcommittee to approve a $2.50 minimum wage and to close additional exemption loopholes in the present law.

Appearing together were Auto Workers Vice Pres. Nelson Jack Edwards, Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Howard Samuel and Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter.

A two-step raise to $2 by 1973, as proposed in legislation before the subcommittee, "would still leave millions of hardworking Americans in poverty," they said.

Their statement argued that for the good of the nation and "for social justice," low-paid workers should receive "a fairer share in income distribution."

Biemiller warned that this would result in displacement of working heads of families and allow "unscrupulous employers" to pocket the extra profits they would make by paying teenagers a lower wage.

Scoffing at the argument that a lower wage would reduce teen-age unemployment, Biemiller added:

"If there were any validity at all to arguments for a lower minimum wage for teenagers, then these people should be advocating an even lower minimum wage for black teenagers because unemployment rates for young blacks are much higher than for other teenagers.

"Natuarally, no one in his right mind could support this kind of ridiculous proposal. But, really, it is no more ridculous than a lower minimum wage for all teenagers."

The answer to teenage unemployment, Biemiller stressed, is "a growing economy and full employment." He told the House panel that when private industry can't provide the jobs, "there should be a federal program of public service employment—for both adults and teenagers."

A "single standard" of at least $2 an hour minimum should apply to all workers covered by the law—young and old, black and white, male and female, whether on farms, in industry or in services.

The AFL-CIO testimony endorsed a provision of the Dent bill providing automatic increases in the minimum wages for workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

While "emergency legislation is needed now" to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, Biemiller served notice that the AFL-CIO will be back in the future "urging more improvements."

He urged the subcommittee and the full Labor Committee to speed the legislation to the House floor "as rapidly as possible."

Maritime Trades Urge Fund, Cargo Priorities

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has urged Congress to give first priority to formerly unsubsidized shipping lines in allocating funds to build and operate new ships under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970.

"Congress and the Executive Branch have an obligation to right some ancient wrongs" by giving aid to "the two-thirds of this industry which existed unsubsidized for 34 years," declared MTD Pres. Paul Hall in statements to the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee and the Senate Merchant Marine subcommittee.

Hall, who is also president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO vice president, pointed out that since 1936 only one-third of the industry had received construction and operating subsidies from the federal government, making these companies into an "artificially created elite corps" within the maritime industry.

The MTD called for a "catch-up arrangement" for the previously unsubsidized operator, including "enunciation of a clear federal policy that he is going to have first position for the dollars which are available."

The statements proposed giving the previously unpublicized operators "first call on government cargoes for the immediate future," pointing out that these cargoes represent the only hope these operators have for economic survival during the five-year transition period from the old maritime law to the new one.

"Until he can build subsidized ships and operate subsidized ships," Hall declared, "the illusion of competing wtih the foreigner is nothing more than that: an illusion."

He urged more concerted effort to put government-sponsored agricultural and foreign aid cargoes into American bottoms, declaring:

"There is something ludicrous about the federal government, on the one hand, embarking on a program to revitalize the American merchant marine, while on the other hand it forces the American ship operator to go, hat in hand, to that same government in search of its cargo.

"It is even more ludicrous for the government to exhort business and industry leaders in this country to 'ship American,' when the pattern over the years has been for the government, itself, to 'ship American' only reluctantly, only in half-hearted fashion, often only as a last resort."

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS qualifying for AFL-CIO grants for their college studies include five of the six students who will receive $6,000 each in financial assistance. From top left are Brendlyn D. Faison, Lorain, Ohio; John F. Land, El Cajon, Calif.; Leonard R. Richmond, Alexandria, La.; Jack Holbrook, Soft Shell, Ky., and Timothy A. Richardson, Merrill, Wis. At bottom right, is John P. Spitals, Hillside, N.J., who will receive a special $1,000 scholarship award. The photo of the sixth $6,000 scholarship winner, Karen Fredrickson, Bigfork, Minn., had not arrived by AFL-CIO News presstime.

AFL-CIO Scholarships Awarded To Seven Outstanding Students

(Continued from Page 1)

Hillside, N.J., the winner of the special $1,000 scholarship.

All of the winners this year are children of union members and will attend the colleges of their choice. The winners are selected each year on the basis of high school records, evaluation by teachers and the results of competitive tests given by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corp.

For the purposes of the selections, the country is divided into three zones and two students are selected from each of these zones. The awards are good for enrollment in any accredited college or university the winner may choose, and for study in any subject. The actual amount of each scholarship, up to $1,500 a year, is determined by the NMSC on the basis of college costs and family needs.

Meany in congratulating the winners said: "Organized labor has supported the establishment and improvement of the American system of universal free public education since its very beginning. The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop to the fullest measure of their capacity, regardless of their financial status."

He said "the impressive record made by previous winners of AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships is the evidence that underlies our conviction that every student should have the same opportunity, and our determination to help create a society in which that goal will be realized."

Sketches of the winners follow:

Karen Fredrickson, of Bigfork High School, Bigfork, Minn. is the daughter of A. D. Fredrickson, a member of Grand Rapids Federation of Teachers, and Therese Fredrickson, a registered nurse at Northern Itasca Hospital. She finished at the top of her class and plans to study at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. She has taken part in many of her school's activites including chorus, library club, newspaper staff, chairman of publicity for Junior Class play, co-chairman of the Candy-Stripers, speech, debate, co-editor of the annual, and Pep Club.

John F. Land, of Santa Ana High School, Santee, Calif., is the son of John H. Land, a member of Painters Local 333, San Diego, and Doris I. Land, a bookkeeper at Foodmaker, Inc. He was at the top of his graduating class of 384 members and plans to attend California Institute of Technology at Pasadena to study physics. He was elected to the presidency of the Associated Student Body and he is also serving as president of the International Club and California Scholarship Federation.

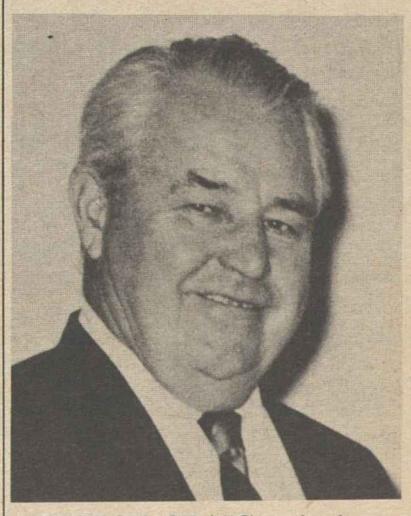
Leonard R. Richmond, of Alexandria Senior High School, Alexandria, La., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Richmond. He plans to specialize in mathematics at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. In a class of 246 members, Leonard was second in scholastic standing. Although his main interests are theoretical physics and mathematics, he complements these with music, philosophy and church work. His father belongs to the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Jack Holbrook, of Hindman High School, Soft Shell, Ky., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Holbrook. He plans to study mathematics at the University of Kentucky at Lexington. He finished second in a class of 112 and has a keen interest in world problems. His father, a member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, works for the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corp., and his mother, Louise, is housewife.

Timothy A. Richardson, of Merrill High School, Merrill, Wis., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Richardson. He plans to study electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He was at the top of a class of 290 students and his chief interest is in the field of mathematics. Scholastically he has maintained a straight "A" average. He is an enthusiastic worker with several musical groups that perform free for any group requesting their services. His father is an Instrumental Music Teacher with the Merrill Board of Education and a member of the Musicians. His mother works for the Weinbrenner Shoe Corp. and is a member of the Boot & Shoe Workers.

Brendlyn D. Faison, of Admiral King High School, Lorain, O., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Folton G. Faison. She plans to study modern languages at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., after graduating third in a class of 434. Her teachers attest to her scholastic record of excellence with considerable academic ability documented by test scores. Her father is a bricklayer's helper at the U.S. Steel plant at Lorain-Cuyahoga and her mother is an elementary teacher with the Lorain school systems.

John P. Spitals, of Hillside High School, Hillside, N.J., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Spitals. He plans to study for a medical profession at Brown University, Providence, R. I. For the past few years, he has followed a dual program of scholastic work coupled with personal investigation. He is currently editor-in-chief of his high school paper and has organized many rock bands, participated in dramatic presentations, worked in creative motion pictures and contributed to the year book and literary magazine.



GEORGE CRAIG retired recently as AFL-CIO regional director in the Philadelphia-Camden area after five years in that office. The regional staff serving Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, will be headed by John Lorden, formerly of the Baltimore region.

$2 Billion in Aid:

Public Works Plan Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

Public Works Committee first criticized the bill as "inflationary." And in the next breath, it said the bill shouldn't be enacted because the "high hopes of the unemployed will later be dashed to disillusionment" when it turns out that there won't be enough jobs to go around.

Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) responded that while the legislation is not the "complete answer to all our economic problems," it is "a timely and effective means of stimulating employment."

A similar but smaller-scaled measure enacted in 1962 generated 210,000 man-years of employment by mid-1964, according to an official U.S. Dept. of Commerce estimate at the time.

The accelerated public works funds would be spent in communities where unemployment is above 6 percent, in designated redevelopment areas and economic development centers, and where unemployment among returned Viet Nam veterans is 25 percent above the national unemployment rate. Federal funds would pay for 80 percent of the cost, but communities that can't come up with matching funds would be eligible for 100 percent federal financing.

Also included in the omnibus bill are extension and expansion of economic redevelopment programs and the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

The Appalachian section of the bill is similar to legislation that has already passed the Senate. This overlapping will make it possible for the measure to go directly to a House-Senate conference committee, an important time-saver.

Meanwhile, another job-creating measure strongly supported by the AFL-CIO moved a step closer to House action.

A House Labor subcommittee approved a public service employment bill that would enable local and state government agencies to hire unemployed workers.

An appropriation of $750 million the first full year would rise to $1 billion in each of the three succeeding years. A broad range of jobs could be filled with federal funds, including health, education, recreation and environmental services.

The Senate has already approved a public service jobs program—with bipartisan support despite the Administration's opposition.

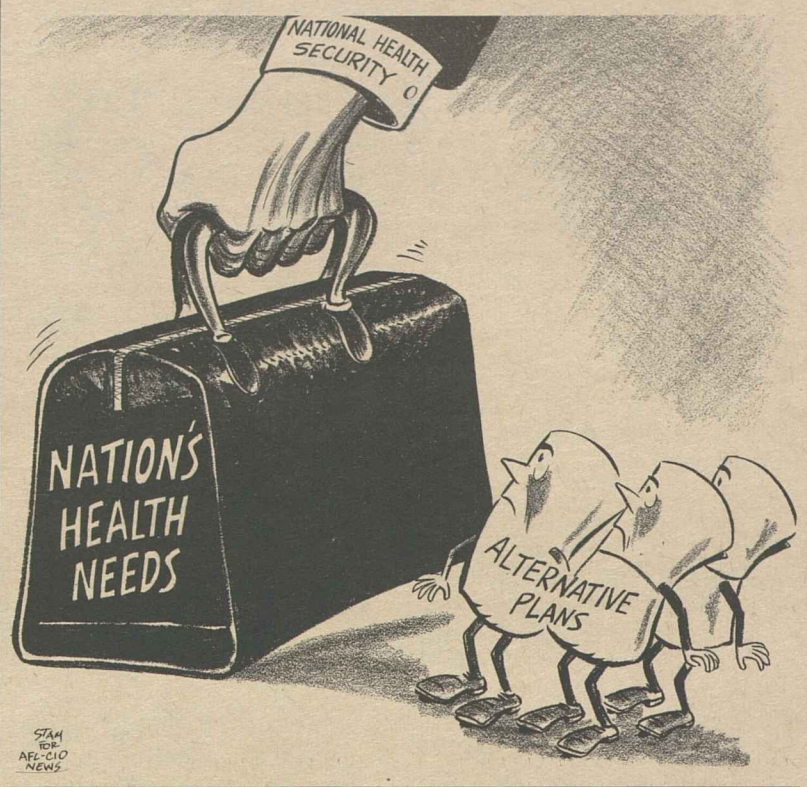
Last year, Pres. Nixon vetoed a manpower bill that earmarked funds for public service jobs with a caustic reference to "WPA-type jobs."

The Senate neared a final vote on legislation, supported by the AFL-CIO and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, to authorize $1.5 billion to help school districts facing desegregation and integration problems finance extra costs and achieve quality—as well as equality—in education.

After two days of sometimes-heated debate, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) that would have wiped out the distinction between southern school districts where continued segregation has been ruled a heritage of generations of legally segregated schools, and northern districts where racial "imbalance" developed without sanction of law.

The 51-35 vote against the Ribicoff amendment found northern liberals and conservative southerners on both sides of the issue, with the NAACP on record against it.

The Only One That Can Handle It



Aspen Institute Forum Backs Health Security

Aspen, Colo.—The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies has endorsed the concept of the National Health Security program "to make quality comprehensive health care available to all."

The endorsement came at the institute's American Assembly on the Health of Americans which was attended by leaders from community groups and health care experts from government, labor, higher education and business.

Comprehensive health care should be available to all citizens, regardless of their income, where they work and whether they are sick or well, the assembly said.

Examining the symptoms of the nation's health care crisis, the assembly declared that "the chaotic state of the health care system is largely to blame."

It also cited existing poverty factors—poor housing, poor education and poor nutrition—that contribute to the prevalence of disease.

To meet the need for universal health care, the assembly statement said, "the nation must move as quickly as possible to guarantee that medical services and facilities are available in sufficient quantity."

"The primary emphasis of the nation's health strategy should be on preventative and ultimately less expensive care," the assembly advised. "The enactment of legislation that would offer government subsidies in the event of catastrophic illness should not be the first step toward national health insurance."

It called for a shift from the traditional "after-the-fact payments to hospitals and doctors" to a pre-paid annual fee basis—much like the programs long supported by organized labor.

The program should be financed entirely by tax funds, the assembly urged, although a minority of delegates did not totally agree that public funds should cover all the costs of the program.

The majority statement stressed that the funding mechanism—based on tax revenues—should provide both structural and financial incentives for improvement and innovation in the delivery and content of health care.

It also called for a closer alliance among health centers, hospitals, nursing homes and doctors to achieve a more comprehensive delivery system.

"To deliver comprehensive care under any system of payment," the assembly noted, "such alliances are essential."

Singers Score Major Gains in Recording Pact

New York—Two annual rate increases of 10 percent each were won by the Television & Radio Artists for singers in a new three-year agreement with the recording industry. Singers total about 4,000 of the union's 22,000 members.

The first rate increase is retroactive to Apr. 1 and the second takes effect next Apr. 1. Other improvements include an increase in pension and welfare contributions from 5 percent to 6.5 percent, a boost in the late-payment penalty from $1.50 a day to $2.50, premium pay of $2.50 for each hour worked between midnight and 6 a.m. and on Saturday and Sunday, except on show recordings of cast albums.

The agreement provides that the local AFTRA office will be informed seven days in advance of any cast recording.

At any recording of a concert, club date or night club date, each singer will be paid for a minimum of two sides for each day's recording, whether or not any of the recording ever is released, the parties agreed. When the record is released, payment will be made for each side and there will be no crediting of the original amount paid.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford Wolff said other rate changes were made relating to original cast albums, sound effects, and other features of the National Code of Fair Practice for Phonograph Recordings.

Negotiations began Feb. 10. Final terms were accepted by members of AFTRA's national board in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York and by singers' caucuses in those cities and Nashville.

4-24-71

Proposed Rail Layoff Protection Denounced as 'Grossly Deficient'

An estimated 80 percent of railroad employes affected by the congressionally sponsored takeover of passenger trains will get "no protection whatever" from management proposals approved by the Secretary of Labor, two union groups charged.

The Congress of Railway Unions and the Railway Labor Executives Association said in a statement that the "labor protective conditions" proposed by Sec. James D. Hodgson are "almost meaningless" for the 16,000 or more workers who will be laid off or "bumped" to less favorable positions when the National Railroad Passenger Corp. takes over the skeleton of passenger service remaining after May 1.

The corporation—a quasi-public utility originally called Railpax but now known as Amtrak—plans to take over equipment and services on 184 passenger routes and to pay participating railroads for the use of their equipment. Hodgson has certified a section of the contract involving displaced workers which the railroads are being asked to sign.

At hearings by the House Commerce Committee, April 21, Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) charged that service on the Amtrak network will be "grossly inadequate" and proposed that Congress call the legislation back for review.

"If the routes are not improved," Staggers said, "I would recommend to this committee that they pass a bill dropping Railpax," now Amtrak.

Citing prospects that 16,000 railroad workers will lose their jobs, Staggers said "that is another thing I never would have voted for . . . because I believe this should be worked out through job attrition." Also, he charged, the new corporation lacks contracts with many railroads to take over their passenger service.

Labor witnesses have offered to pinpoint their objections for the committee.

Executive Sec. Donald S. Beattie of CRU and Taylor Soop of RLEA prepared to call meetings of their 25 affiliated unions to decide whether to file a court challenge to conditions they assailed as being more favorable to the employers than the workers.

The two organizations called Hodgson's list of conditions "grossly deficient" and far less protective than the job protective conditions previously negotiated by individual unions and rail managements down the years.

Hodgson, in announcing what he called "fair and equitable conditions" for passenger service crews, said workers displaced by cuts in service could be paid present wages for up to six years. But the language of the agreement adds "provided, however, that the protective period . . . shall not continue for a longer period . . . than the period during which such employe was in the employ of railroad" prior to his displacement or dismissal.

Dismissed workers also would have the option of accepting a lump sum payment instead of monthly pay. There is a provision also for moving expenses for employes whose trains have been discontinued.

Attorneys for the CRU and RLEA said in their analysis that the 23-page Hodgson plan is a "mumbo-jumbo of words and phrases that mean virtually nothing. It is worded so all of the proof of service to secure protection would be placed on employes who have no access to carriers' records."

During the entire course of negotiations, the unions reported, union representatives never met with Hodgson, who did meet with the employers' chief negotiator.

The final version of the conditions was sent to management but never was sent to the unions before being published, they charged.

"Negotiation was a one-way street," they said in summary.

Rubber Workers Create Industrial Hygiene Post

Akron—Louis S. Beliczky has been named to the newly created post of industrial hygiene director for the Rubber Workers.

Beliczky will be involved in implementing health and safety programs negotiated with the major rubber companies last year to protect URW members.

Oklahoma Crafts Extend Outreach

Oklahoma City—The Southwestern Oklahoma Building & Construction Trades Council was awarded its fourth Labor Dept. Outreach contract to prepare 40 minority youths for building trades apprenticeships.

The new one-year contract for $48,818 will run through next March, Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr., reported.

In three previous contracts, the AFL-CIO building trades council placed 143 trainees as apprentices. Sixty of the apprentices were placed through the council's last contract, which had a goal of placing 40 apprentices.

The council is represented in 55 southwestern Oklahoma counties.

Piano Workers Hit by Imports Eligible for Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified 120 members of the Piano & Musical Instrument Workers Union—affiliated with the Carpenters—for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs due to the impact of imports.

The unemployed workers were with the Wurlitzer Co. in DeKalb, Ill. Significant layoffs of production workers started in January 1970 as output declined.

The Carpenters filed a petition last February requesting that the workers be made eligible for aid under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Labor Dept. certified workers who became unemployed or underemployed after Jan. 29, 1970, for the benefits.

Worker assistance under the act of 1962 provides for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement.

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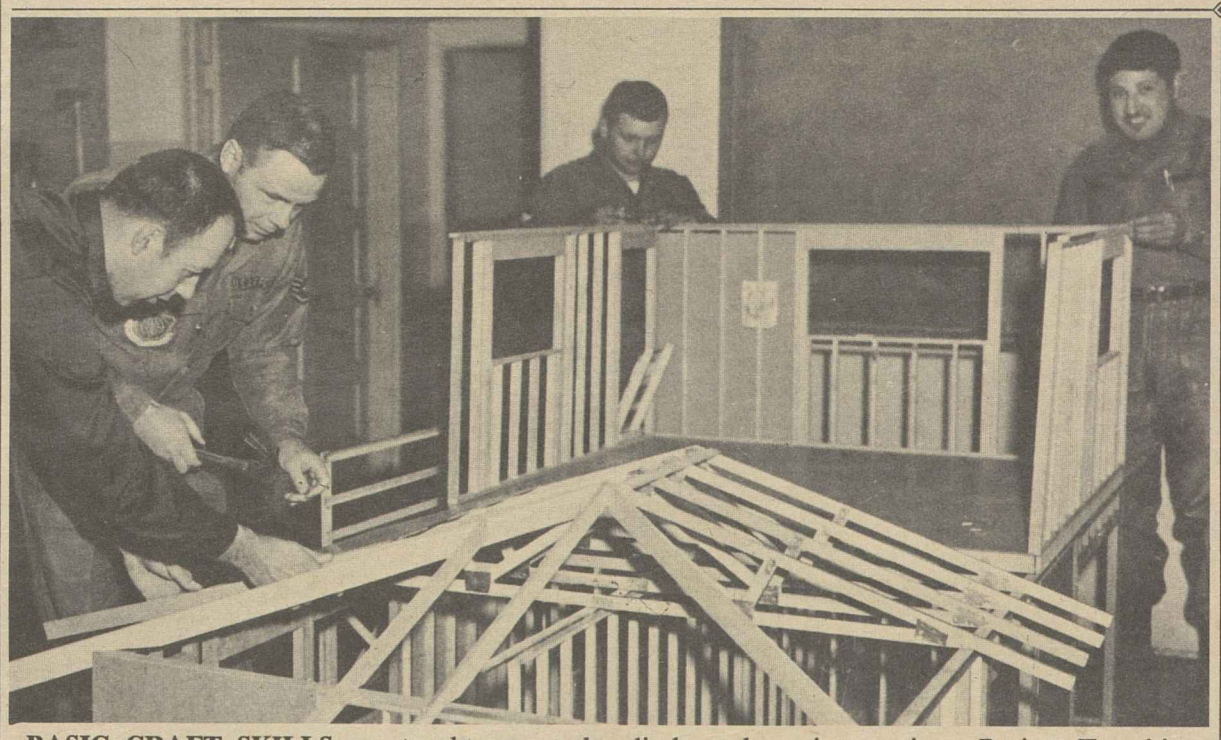
Health Security Bill Held Key to Quality Care Goals



BASIC CRAFT SKILLS are taught soon-to-be discharged servicemen in a Project Transition program at Fort Lewis, Wash., by instructor Ray Mortostica of Carpenters Local 470. Several AFL-CIO building trades unions are participating or are about to enter the program. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Public Jobs Bill Voted by House Unit

The House Labor Committee turned thumbs down on Pres. Nixon's revenue-sharing plan and voted 21-10 approval of a public service employment bill strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

It would authorize up to $4 billion in federal funds over a four-year period to enable cities, states and counties to hire unemployed workers for job vacancies they don't have the money to fill.

The program would continue so long as the national unemployment rate is 4.5 percent or higher—and thereafter in local pockets of high unemployment with a 6 percent jobless rate.

Its House sponsor, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), estimated that the program would provide 150,000 jobs immediately and up to 500,000 over the life of the program.

A similar bill limited to two years has already passed the Senate with strong bipartisan support. The Senate also turned down an attempt to tie it to the President's revenue-sharing concept.

The House committee voted down the revenue-sharing substitute on a 20-9 vote, with only Republicans backing the Administration plan and all committee Democats opposed. The President had sought to scrap existing federal manpower training programs and turn the money over to states and cities. They could use part of it for public service jobs—but only by diverting funds from existing manpower programs.

The House bill still needs Rules Committee clearance, but Democratic leaders have given it a high priority label. In terms of job creation, it is a companion measure to the accelerated public works bill the House passed late in April by a big vote. The goal of both programs is to put the unemployed to work providing facilities and services communities need.

Before approving the public service jobs bill, the committee approved an amendment giving hiring preference to discharged servicemen returning from the Indochina war to a recession-dampened economy.

The committee also voted to limit the number of professional-level jobs that could be filled under the program to a maximum of one-third of the total, with a salary ceiling of $12,000.

The House committee bill

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Says Alternatives No Solution

By David L. Perlman

Labor called on Congress to adopt a Health Security program geared to the single goal of high standards of medical care for all Americans—"rich and poor, working and unemployed, young and old."

The Health Security bill cosponsored by 25 senators and 80 House members would meet that goal, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified at Senate hearings.

Neither the Administration bill nor a variety of other token measures that have been introduced would do so, he declared. "The profit-making philosophy of the market place—to make money for those who provide and finance medical services—is not an acceptable philosophy for medical care."

In separate testimony, Biemiller appeared before a House Commerce subcommittee to urge extension and expansion of various programs to overcome the shortage of trained health professionals, including doctors and nurses, and to encourage medical personnel to practice in shortage areas.

Biemiller said present shortages of doctors and nurses sometimes makes medical care unavailable even to those who can afford it.

Biemiller and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who also testified before the Senate Finance Committee, rejected arguments that the labor-supported Health Security plan would be too costly.

In fact, Biemiller stressed, it is the only one of the proposed programs that would hold down soaring health care costs by providing effective controls and "restructuring of the present wasteful, inefficient system."

(Continued on Page 8)

5,000 Covered:

Farm Workers Sign Big Lettuce Grower

Oxnard, Calif.—The United Farm Workers and the nation's largest independent lettuce grower signed a two-year contract with benefits for some 5,000 harvest employes in Arizona, California, Colorado and New Mexico.

The contract was signed in a Beverly Hills law office by UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez and Pres. Mel Finerman of Mel Finerman Co., Inc., producer of more than 150 million lettuce heads per year.

The signing followed negotiations by Chavez and a union committee that included Finerman field hands. Also participating was AFL-CIO Director of Organization William L. Kircher.

Chavez called the contract a breakthrough in UFWOC's campaign to win union wages and conditions for agricultural workers. He said at a press conference that "we hope this will open the door to the other independent shippers."

Finerman told newsmen that his firm never had signed a union contract before. He added: "We feel it's a fine contract and one we can live with."

The new pact, effective May 5—a Mexican holiday—gives Finerman employes a wage of at least $2 an hour, a higher rate per box or head, a medical fund contribution by the employer, grievance procedures and health-safety clauses, including protection against harmful pesticides.

Each crate of Finerman lettuce will bear the "Thunderbird" label of the farm workers' union.

Chavez said the agreement is especially notable because it was reached through straightforward negotiations without any need for a work stoppage or boycott.

As Chavez spoke, a representative of organized vegetable growers predicted they would continue refusing to negotiate contracts. At the same time, several "leading produce growers" in the San Diego area told the New York Times they may move their farming operations to Mexico or "go out of business

(Continued on Page 6)

AFL-CIO Asks No-Fault Auto Insurance Plan

"No-fault" auto insurance is needed to hold down soaring premium costs and assure prompt compensation for injuries, the AFL-CIO testified.

The Nixon Administration wants to leave the matter to state regulation and is supporting a congressional resolution that would merely urge states to experiment with new forms of auto insurance, including the no-fault concept.

If it is left to the states, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Commerce subcommittee, it would be a "safe forecast" that nothing would be done "for many, many years—if ever."

But, he stressed, "the crisis in auto insurance calls for action now."

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobless Benefit Cutoff Barred on Appeals

The Supreme Court unanimously struck down a section of California's unemployment insurance law that automatically cuts off benefits to a jobless worker when an employer contests the award.

All the justices joined Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in ruling invalid the cutoff provision of the law—and 47 other state laws like it—and in upholding an injunction against the cutoff issued by a three-judge district court panel in San Francisco.

The opinion by Burger hinged on the point that the California Unemployment Insurance Code violates the federal Social Security Act, which requires that state programs must be "reasonably calculated to insure full payment of unemployment compensation when due."

It "seems clear," the court said, that the California procedure, which suspends payments for seven to 10 weeks pending an appeal after an initial determination of eligibility has been made, is "not reasonably calculated to insure full payment of compensation when due."

The ruling was a victory for the AFL-CIO and other organizations. The federation submitted a friend-of-the-court brief last January asking the justices to reject an appeal by the California Dept. of Human Resources Development.

The AFL-CIO brief noted that under the California law, when an employer filed an appeal, no benefits could be paid a jobless worker out of the compensation fund. That fund had reserves of

(Continued on Page 7)

'Class Prejudice' Cited In Attacks on Craft Pay

New York—"Old-fashioned class prejudice" against men who work with their hands is feeding the "myth" that high construction wages are keeping America from meeting its housing goals, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged.

Kirkland probed the reasons for the "abject failure" to meet America's critical housing needs in an address to the Citizens Housing & Planning Council of New York.

He cited the high interest rates, the soaring land costs, the government priorities that sacrifice public investment and thus "assure the decay of municipal facilities and urban life."

And he spoke bitterly of the "carefully cultivated" attempts to shift the blame to the nation's construction workers.

Despite supposedly high hourly rates, Kirkland noted, the average union construction worker in a large city will earn about $9,600 "in a fairly good year" when he might put in 1,500 hours of work. And for 1970, his average annual income was only about $8,650.

(Continued on Page 7)

1,500 CLOTHING WORKERS march down the streets of Boston to protest the sale of imported suits from Spain at the Jordan-Marsh store. Leading the march were children of members, carrying a banner "Please Help My Daddy Keep His Job." Nearly 2,000 ACWA members have lost their jobs in 10 recent plant closings in New England attributed to competition from imports produced in low-wage countries.

Railroad Unions, Passenger Group Fight to Block Takeover by Amtrak

The AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. and 17 rail unions launched a vigorous fight in the courts and Congress to delay the takeover of passenger service May 1 by a quasi-public corporation whose contracts they have challenged as unlawful.

The department and the unions asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to invalidate the certification by the Secretary of Labor of the new National Rail Passenger Corp. (Amtrak). They urged the court to rule that contracts signed by Amtrak and 19 railroads are null and void and to order the parties not to discontinue passenger service until valid contracts are entered into.

The unions were joined in their opposition to the proposed new system by the National Association of Railroad Passengers. Both groups testified at hearings before House and Senate subcommittees. Individual Congress members also are opposing Amtrak as now constituted.

A call for a six-month delay in the elimination of existing routes came from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), who warned the Senate subcommittee that there is "likely to be a monumental transportation disaster" if train service is cut in half when Amtrak takes over from the railroads.

Mansfield won support from Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren C. Magnuson (D-Wash.), who said he would be "glad to personally introduce" delaying legislation.

Before Mansfield testified, the subcommittee delayed action on the appointment of seven persons by Pres. Nixon to serve as Amtrak directors.

The directors disclosed at the hearing that Roger Lewis of New York City, president of General Dynamics Corp., will head Amtrak and be paid $125,000 a year in salary. Nixon's other appointees include Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union, one of the unions suing Amtrak, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and three railroads.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, another of the unions engaged in the suit, declared at a Washington press conference that Hodgson's proposed new "protective conditions" would provide little or no protection for some 80 percent of the workers who will be laid off or demoted when Amtrak takes over.

Various railroad union officials have estimated that between 16,000 and 26,000 workers will lose their jobs under Amtrak.

Hodgson's approval of layoff terms proposed by the railroads requires the employers to provide another job or full income for up to six years, based on length of service of displaced workers.

Dennis said the plan is two years longer than under the "New Orleans agreement" the railroads offered to follow, but would put the burden on workers to prove they are laid off because of Amtrak and not because of economic conditions.

Dennis called this "an intolerable plan" and said he believes his members will not let the Secretary of Labor "take away their job rights."

Crafts Prepare GIs For World of Work

Soon-to-be discharged servicemen are receiving basic training in job skills from AFL-CIO building trades unions to prepare them for civilian life.

The training is being conducted through Project Transition in cooperation with several unions and management groups.

The returning servicemen will face an overall unemployment rate of 6 percent. But the need for job skills is even more significant as joblessness among veterans is running at 10 percent.

Participating in Project Transition so far are the Carpenters, Bricklayers, and the Plasterers & Cement Masons. The Plumbers & Pipefitters are about to get started in the program as soon as their proposals to the federal government are approved.

Supplementing the project is the AFL-CIO Veterans' Assistance Program, operated by the Human Resources Development Institute at four separation centers on the West Coast.

The Carpenters recently were awarded a $646,000 contract by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration to train 1,400 servicemen at 10 military installations.

The Bricklayers have a joint contract with the National Association of Home Builders to operate the program at 12 installations. The Plasterers' program is being sponsored jointly with the Portland Cement Association at 10 installations.

Instructors from the BCTD unions are going on the military bases to provide pre-apprenticeship training to the GIs during their last six months of service.

After their training and discharge, the veterans can designate the location and craft in which they wish to continue.

Courses cover a six-week period, offering 240 hours of related classroom instruction and skills training. About 20 servicemen are in each class. The course of study covers methods, use of hand tools, mathematics, blueprint reading and practical experience in the designated trades.

The basic aim of the program is to provide trainees basic skills of a trade, since many entered the service with little or no job qualifications and are about to muster out no better off.

The training is expected to enable the veterans to be equipped with some job abilities and allow them to more readily adjust to economic conditions of civilian life.

Employment opportunities for the trained veterans are being developed with union locals, district and state councils and international unions.

The Labor Dept. reported that about 12,000 servicemen in 35 installations were trained through Project Transition during Fiscal 1970 at a cost of $4 million.

The Carpenters also have been awarded an 18-month contract for $2.6 million to train 3,000 disadvantaged jobless workers. Under a previous 30-month contract, the Carpenters completed training of 7,856 workers—2,241 over the contract goal.

At the start of 1970, the union had 2,862 trainees in active programs covering pre-apprenticeship, apprentice-entry, and journeyman skills-upgrading.

Under the new contract, training will be conducted by the Carpenters in 46 states and the District of Columbia.

For Federal Workers:

Blue-Collar Pay Bill Pushed in Congress

AFL-CIO unions and councils representing a solid majority of the federal government's blue-collar workers joined in urging Congress to legislate long-sought improvements in the wage-setting procedures.

Pay scales for more than 600,000 blue-collar workers are set by wage boards on the basis of prevailing area rates for similar jobs in private industry.

The union-supported bill—an improved version of legislation Pres. Nixon vetoed two hours before the 91st Congress adjourned—would:

- Increase the number of pay step-ups from three to 10, thus matching the range of automatic increases provided for salaried federal employes.
- Strengthen the role of unions in the pay-setting procedure.
- Broaden coverage to include some 70,000 employes of self-financing government services. such as military post exchanges.
- Establish a standard, nationwide shift differential of 7.5 percent for the night shift and 10 percent for the lobster shift.

Union witnesses also urged the addition of a guarantee that annual pay adjustments will not be less than the increase in the cost-of-living.

Hearings were under way concurrently in both the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees.

John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, testified before the Senate panel. Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes and William H. Ryan, representing the 22 affiliates of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., testified at House hearings. Both had earlier appeared before the Senate committee.

The union witnesses spoke out strongly against a newly-introduced Administration bill, proposed in an apparent effort to head off the labor-sought legislation.

It would make a bad situation worse, the unions contended.

The Administration bill would assign the task of conducting area wage surveys to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, thus abolishing present union participation in wage survey teams. And it would give virtually unchecked power over the operation of the prevailing wage system to the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who would be the "agent" of the President.

McCart told the Senate panel that the Administration proposal makes no improvement in present procedures and takes away rights unions now have.

Committee Chairman Gale W. McGee agreed. He saw nothing in the Administration plan "that would benefit the workingman." And he predicted the committee will report an entirely different bill. It is too bad, he suggested, that Administration policy-makers "have failed so miserably to see the handwriting on the wall."

Griner charged at the House hearings that the Administration's goal is "a law under which blue-collar employes will have even less than they have now."

He warned that failure to improve and reform wage board procedure and to allow unions a real voice in determining conditions could lead to "a serious crisis" in worker morale in the federal service.

The government's blue-collar workers, he said, are "seriously underpaid, suffer first and most from reductions-in-force, from contracting-out, and from management manipulation of their conditions of work."

Ryan, who is also national coordinator of the Government Employes Dept. of Machinists, stressed the importance of having an impartial chairman to head the labor-management Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

Under the present coordinated federal wage system, with a chairman appointed by the Civil Service Commission presiding over an advisory panel of five union and five management representatives, Ryan said unions "are continually faced with 6-5 votes against any realistic proposal we set forth."

He also said the present pay-setting procedure, which generally ignores area construction rates, often results in contractor employes and government employes working side by side at federal installations —"and the government employe receives considerably less hourly wages."

Two Rail Pacts Signed, Signalmen Reject Terms

Chicago—Two railroad unions, the Train Dispatchers and the Yardmasters, reached contract settlements with employers but a third, the Railroad Signalmen, rejected Presidential Emergency Board recommendations as inadequate and authorized their president to set a date for a possible walkout.

The Signalmen resumed negotiations in Washington at the request of the National Mediation Board after rejecting a proposed settlement that "completely overlooked the skill differential factor" and failed to correct "severe inequities in the wage structure and working and living conditions" of signalmen. The recommendations also fail to give semi-skilled workers, assistants and helpers the raises given other railroad workers in recent settlements, the union said.

The Signalmen will be free to strike May 15. They have gone through all the negotiations and mediation the law requires, Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain pointed out.

The Dispatchers won pay increases totaling 43.6 percent compounded over 42 months for some 3,000 members. Pres. Charles R. Pfenning said average pay of $41 a day will rise by steps to nearly $59 as of Apr. 1, 1973. Other benefits include improved holiday pay, a fifth vacation week, and better health and accident insurance.

The Yardmasters, representing 5,000 railroad employes, announced a settlement in line with other recent rail agreements. They gave no details.

Still unsettled are railroad contracts with the United Transportation Union, six AFL-CIO shopcraft unions, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers.

At Building Trades Session:

Active Labor Role Stressed For Policing Job Safety Law

Delegates to the building trades safety conference were warned not to expect instant protection from the new federal job safety and health law and that effective enforcement will depend on how active a role organized labor takes in policing safety violations.

More than 3,500 delegates took part in the one-day safety program that followed the annual legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Safety specialists from building trades unions and government officials were on hand for discussions focusing on the new Occupational Safety & Health Act that went into effect Apr. 28.

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers stressed that labor's representatives must be well informed on the provisions of the law if their members are to receive its full protection.

Wharton said the new law provides what has been lacking for years to make occupational safety work—"a statutory mandate for the federal government to assure that the working men and women of America do not suffer injury or illness as a result of their jobs."

The new law provides both "the tools and penalties to achieve that end," Wharton noted. He termed the BCTD program "the beginning of what will be, of necessity, a continuing process of education and orientation in safety for all of us in the trade union movement."

Representing government at the conference were Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who will oversee the administration and enforcement of the law, and Dr. Marcus Key, director of the Occupational Safety & Health Bureau in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Barry Brown, top safety officer for the Michigan Dept. of Labor, warned that many problems face the states in establishing safety programs that meet federal standards as the law provides. He predicted it would take at least three years to achieve this goal.

Brown advised the safety representatives to educate their unions on the problems facing them in striving to have state legislatures adopt firm standards.

He urged the crafts to enlarge their safety committees and form trade councils to strengthen state legislative campaigns on safety issues.

Confusion will likely exist during the first year of dual enforcement of the safety law, Brown said, as the authority for plant and job-site inspections will vary from state to state.

Alan Burch, former safety director of the Operating Engineers, told the conference that states should undertake research into the mortality rates for workers in the construction industry. He noted that the life span of operating engineers averages 52 years, compared with 62 for the average American male.

Burch was sworn in Apr. 28 as a member of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

Guenther reported that 41 governors have responded to the Labor Dept.'s announcement that state legislatures should adopt statutes in conformance with the federal law. He said he was gratified with the response, "but we want everyone—the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico—in the act."

Guenther pointed out that state plans for safety programs are subject to federal approval. Federal grants can be withdrawn if states fail to live up to the plans they submit, he added.

Guenther was questioned on a proposed Labor Dept. practice that would allow employers 15 working days to contest a citation, penalty or order of abatement for unsafe working conditions.

He said compliance officers would be empowered to prescribe a variety of abatement periods, depending on the seriousness of conditions. He assured the delegates that immediate action would be required where imminent danger exists.

Dr. Key reported that his Occupational Safety & Health Bureau at HEW will concentrate on the research of toxic materials in the workplace, tolerance levels for workers, medical monitoring and labeling recommendations.

Broad new areas of study must be undertaken by the bureau, Key said. He noted that data documenting occupational disease problems in construction is scanty. One reason for this, he suggested, is mobility of workers, who often switch to another company or job before an illness is reported.

ON-THE-JOB HEALTH PROBLEMS affecting workers in the United States and Britain are discussed during a week-long seminar on occupational health conducted by the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine at City University of New York. From left are Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, director of the medical school's Environmental Services Laboratory; Dr. M. L. Newhouse of the British Trades Union Congress; George H. R. Taylor, AFL-CIO occupational safety and health specialist, and Dr. Harry Heimann, assistant director of the environmental laboratory. More than 100 safety representatives from a number of international unions attended the seminar.

Louisiana Labor Enlists In Health Security Fight

Baton Rouge—The Louisiana AFL-CIO voted unanimously at its 16th convention to join the fight for passage of National Health Security legislation after hearing AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman describe the health care crisis facing the nation.

"The AFL-CIO is in this fight to the finish," Seidman told the delegates. "To win it, we will need a total effort from the entire labor movement to convince America that National Health Security is not only essential but long overdue."

Three leading Democratic senators joined Seidman in urging a united effort for health care and other basic needs of workers and their families. They were Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) and Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)

The convention also called on state labor organizations to establish a Committee on Political Education in every locality and to work with state and area central bodies in the 1971 and 1972 political campaigns.

The delegates authorized the officers to hold a statewide COPE conference in September. They returned state federation leaders for another term without opposition. They are Pres. Victor Bussie, Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., and Vice Pres. A. P. Stoddard.

James E. Flynn of the Communications Workers replaced Joe Kaplan of the United Transportation Union as an executive board member from the Alexandria area.

Seidman reported that nearly all workers under union contracts have some kind of health plan, but constantly rising medical costs have kept many union members from getting anything like adequate medical protection.

About 80 percent of Americans under the age of 65 have some coverage of hospital costs, and a slightly smaller proportion have surgical coverage. But more than half the population under 65, Seidman emphasized, has "no coverage whatever" for physicians' home and office visits.

Four health care bills are pending. One is the Nixon Administration bill, described in a Nixon message two months ago but just submitted to Congress. Seidman said it is "as full of holes as a Swiss cheese," with four separate programs for different groups of citizens.

Other proposals were drafted by the insurance industry, the American Medical Association, and a group favoring "catastrophic health insurance." All the alternatives are inadequate to do the full job of protection that Americans need, he said.

But the National Health Security plan, introduced in the Senate by Kennedy and 23 others, and in the House by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths and 76 others, would bring quality health care to all Americans, Seidman predicted.

Focusing on the nation's economic ills, Muskie called on the Administration to "stop putting all the blame for inflation on the backs of construction workers. . . . Stop making organized labor a scapegoat for the failures of this Administration."

Humphrey flailed the Administration for the recession, which he said was caused neither by accident nor the workings of the economy.

"It came because it was planned, manufactured and premeditated," Humphrey declared.

He also called on all Americans to join a "massive campaign to get the North Viets to assure humane treatment and to release U.S. prisoners of war" and urged Pres. Nixon to "disengage and withdraw from Viet Nam as soon as possible."

Congress Pares Down Funds for Safety Law

Congress voted supplemental start-up funds for the operation and enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, but not before the House Appropriations Committee lopped off nearly one-third of the amounts requested.

A total appropriation of $11.8 million was granted less than a week before the law went into effect Apr. 28. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare had sought a total of $16.2 million to cover the start-up costs and operations through the end of June 30.

A $10.9 million request by the Labor Dept. was cut back to $7.8 million. The final amount includes $3.7 million for administration and enforcement and another $4 million to be doled out to states for their job safety programs.

The HEW request of $5.3 million was trimmed to $4 million for initial costs in fulfilling its responsibilities under the law and establishing a new National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

Congress also cut back a $100,000 request for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission to $75,000.

The Labor Dept. and HEW had been borrowing money from other programs to set up operations and train personnel in an effort to meet the Apr. 28 effective date of the act.

Although the Senate went along with the House in approving the reduced appropriations, the House action met with stiff criticism.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the law that was enacted late in the last session of Congress, said he was distressed by the cuts "because of the impact they will have on the critical start-up phase of this important new program."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) termed the reductions "disturbing" and predicted that efforts to build the occupational safety and health program to desired levels would be seriously impaired.

Because of the imminence of the effective date of the law, both Javits and Williams called for passage of the appropriations bill. But they urged Congress to adopt a second supplemental bill to restore the full appropriation sought by the Labor Dept. and HEW.

The AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health had earlier expressed concern over the delay in appropriating of funds.

A number of international union officials are expected to appear at Senate and House hearings on the Fiscal 1972 budget seeking full funding of the job safety program.

ON-THE-JOB PROTECTIONS of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act are covered in detail at the Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative and safety conference in Washington, D.C. From left are Director Barry Brown of the Michigan Dept. of Labor, Director Marcus Key of HEW's Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health, Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who will oversee the administration and enforcement of the law, and Alan Burch, former safety director of the Operating Engineers and now a member of the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission.

One Minimum Wage for All

THE SIMPLEST, most direct and least expensive way to eliminate most poverty is to modernize the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A $2 minimum wage is a floor—and that's all. But it is a floor that will benefit the entire economy by building purchasing power, eliminating some welfare costs and eradicating the blight of poverty from a big section of struggling America.

To all of those who cry that increasing the minimum wage brings rising unemployment, we point to the record. The Congress requires, by law, reports on the effects of minimum wage. Reports by Secretaries of Labor—in both Republican and Democratic Administrations—have shown substantial benefits and only rare, isolated instances of adverse effects, involving a few, small firms and very few employes.

Some opponents of FLSA improvements claim that minimum wage legislation puts young people out of work. We are concerned about unemployment among teenagers; however, the evidence indicates that recent high levels of youth unemployment are not due to FLSA provisions.

To understand the employment problems of youth, it is important to remember that teenage unemployment has always been higher than the national average for all workers. This is because teenagers are new jobseekers; seek only part-time employment near home; look for temporary summer jobs and then return to school.

There are some who argue that teenagers should receive a lower minimum wage than adults. A lower minimum wage for teenagers would have four distinct disadvantages:

- Displacement of working heads of families.
- Blatant discrimination against young workers.
- Loss of dignity in the work they perform.
- An unfair increase in profits for those unscrupulous employers who would discriminate against teenagers by paying them a lower wage than adults for the same work.

IF THERE WERE ANY VALIDITY at all to arguments for a lower minimum wage for teenagers, then these people should be advocating an even lower minimum wage for black teenagers because unemployment rates for young blacks are much higher than for other teenagers. Naturally, no one in his right mind could support this kind of ridiculous proposal. But, really, it is no more ridiculous than a lower minimum wage for all teenagers.

A growing economy and full employment—in other words, increased jobs—will solve teenage unemployment. And when there are insufficient job opportunities in the regular job market, then there should be a federal program of public service employment—for both adults and teenagers. This would create jobs for the long-term unemployed and seriously underemployed and provide badly needed public services, such as in parks, recreation, hospitals, schools and other public and private non-profit facilities.

We believe that a single standard minimum wage of at least $2 an hour should apply to all workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act—young and old, black and white, male and female. Multiple minimums for different categories of workers would be discriminatory, and we flatly oppose them.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the House Labor Committee on FLSA legislation.

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'The Time Is Now!'

A Word Edgewise:

Flap Over TV Documentaries Zeros In on Basic Freedoms

By John P. Roche

IN THE CURRENT DISPUTE over the right of the television networks to refuse to turn over to a congressional investigating committee the raw materials from which news programs were prepared, a number of variables have to be considered.

Take the matter of editing of a presidential discussion. Reacting to my criticism of CBS's editing a 30-minute talk with Pres. John F. Kennedy, in which some hot topics were explored, Walter Cronkite argued that the 18 minutes cut were insignificant. He offered me the full, unedited text. It should provide an independent basis for judgment.

This is an eminently fair proposal and it should apply across the board to edited conversations, particularly when they deal with controversial subjects. Similarly the public has a right to know exactly who are the mysterious "high White House sources," "informed intelligence officials," that flit in and out of the front pages and the TV news programs.

One of the journalistic curses of our time is the "background interview" in which all sorts of policy matters are discussed for attribution only to "a well-informed State Dept. source." It could be the Secretary of State—or the janitor.

Yet, without for a moment accepting the notion that the Fourth Estate is a free and independent sovereign, the last thing we need is a bunch of congressional snoops digging around in wastebaskets to find out what changes were made between draft 4 and draft 5 of a TV news scenario. Or who made them. Or whether whoever made them was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or of the Ku Klux Klan.

TV is a powerful medium and the impact of distortion is virtually irreversible, but that is one of the risks we take in implementing the principles of a free society.

Admittedly freedom makes life very complicated, particularly for those in high office in a democracy. So far as most Americans are concerned, there is no real crisis in Pakistan. Sure, the papers carry stories about the army gunning down Bengalis armed only with scythes and pikes. But there is no blood on the TV screens.

The Pakistani government simply kicked out all the correspondents and confiscated their films and notes. When one reporter tried to go out into Dacca and look around, an officer threatened to shoot him, noting coldly that if he could shoot his own countrymen, a few foreign journalists would hardly spoil his day. That was that.

Similarly, the CRS (the French riot cops) put on displays of brutality that make the Chicago police look like altar boys. French State Television avoided the subject completely; indeed, there was better TV coverage of the Paris riots in New York than in France.

CONTRAST THESE episodes with the full, free and often hair-raising coverage of domestic violence in the United States and the war in Viet Nam. Sometimes it has seemed irresponsible—there are documented cases where the arrival of the TV trucks obviously triggered off events—and the CBS "invasion" of Haiti was in a category by itself. At the same time, we can be proud that in our allegedly "repressive" society freedom of the press, and of the media generally, has a meaning unmatched elsewhere in the world.

To revert to an earlier theme, we don't need a brawl between the Administration or Congress and the media to deal with whatever bias may exist. We need constant argument between spokesmen for various truths on TV news programs (not on little forums held in the small hours of the night).

On Laos, for instance, you now see the "news" and then, vacuum packed, some "news interpretation." But life doesn't come wrapped like that: all news is to some extent interpretation. Those of us who believe in truth in packaging should fight for a new format reflecting the maxim that one man's truth is another's propaganda.

Jobs Sacrificed for Profits:

Updating U.S. Trade Policies Needed to Meet New Problems

The following is excerpted from an address by Robert G. Rodden, special assistant to Machinists Pres. Floyd Smith, at a recent symposium on international trade at the University of Kentucky.

OUR ONCE LARGE technological lead in the aerospace industry has been sold for profit—the industry's profit—to foreign countries. When for example, Japan wanted the F-104 Starfighter, built by IAM members at Lockheed in California, it arranged to have it built in Japan.

Lockheed not only shipped over the designs, tools and equipment, but supplied the supervision needed to train the Japanese workers. Now, of course, Japan has the technology as well as the plane.

This is increasingly the pattern. When other countries want our goods they insist that they be produced so far as possible by their workforce. But the opposite is not true. Not long ago, for example, the Dept. of Defense ordered 30 Harrier VTOL jets from a British producer. Now the Marine Corps wants 30 more.

The British government will sell us the plane but not the technology. They insist that their planes be built by British workers in British plants. We're even having problems getting maintenance agreements so that American firms can service these planes after they are delivered.

All the examples we have pieced together pose a serious question for the American people. We're told that we needn't worry if one industry is killed off by foreign imports. In the 1940s we were told not to worry if the bicycle industry folded up. In the 1950s we were told not to worry about the plight of the typewriter and office machine industry. In the 1960s we were told not to worry about plant closings and job exports in electronics. Today we are told not to worry if aerospace, roller chain, irrigation equipment, machine tools, and other plants are moved overseas.

We are told we needn't worry about multinational corporations that invest billions of dollars overseas.

We're told we needn't worry about the hundreds of American plants that produce goods below the Mexican border for export into U.S. markets. We're told we shouldn't worry because American corporations pay peon wages in Mexico and Haiti and coolie rates in Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and Japan.

Evidently, we're to assume that we can live off our investments in the rest of the world.

But the question is: whose investments? How is this going to help the working man who has only his labor to invest?

An even more critical question is: what kind of a country are we going to have? It is true that some countries have sacrificed agriculture for industry. But can we sacrifice industry for overseas investments? If so, what happens next? Is everybody going to become a coupon clipper or an insurance man or a fried chicken franchise operator?

Can we really let so much of our crucial manufacturing capacity be exported?

There are no easy answers to the problems being raised by world trade, but it's time that some of the so-called experts started to realize that the problems are serious.

Neither the Machinists union nor the labor movement is advocating economic isolation. But we wonder why we are expected to view trade as a two-way street when other nations do not. We wonder about the experts who tell us that we risk retaliation if we erect barriers to imports from other countries when the fact is they already have.

Our so-called friendly trading partners have set up all kinds of barriers to block our goods. They control their import structures and subsidize their manufactured exports. As a result, they not only have full employment but labor shortages. In the meantime, we play by the old rules—especially where manufacturing is concerned—and we have serious, growing unemployment and economic stagnation.

Only in the USA is it considered unfriendly to set quotas on foreign manufacturers. Only in the USA is a quota assumed to stop all trade.

INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH, those who reject the principle of protection so far as working men are concerned seek protection for other kinds of producers in our society. They approve of quotas on beef from Argentina that protect the ranchers. They like quotas on imported oil that protect oil billionaires. They don't consider it protectionist if corporate farmers enjoy quotas on cheese, peanuts, sugar and a host of other agricultural products.

It is only when it comes to manufactured goods and the jobs of working men that quotas suddenly become economic isolationism.

There are no easy answers to the problems that are being raised by our present trade policies. We do know, however, that we're being hurt by these policies and that the theories on which they are based should be re-examined.

At the very least we could do what other countries do. We could control the export of capital through a variety of tax arrangements and even direct control. We could repeal those provisions of the Tariff Code that actively encourage and subsidize the export of capital and jobs. We could adopt quotas on goods from overseas that are destroying critical U.S. industries.

After looking out for the interests of the rest of the world for the past 30 years, it is time we started looking out for our own interests. If we don't, no one else is going to.

Public Awareness Grows:

Nursing Home 'Horrors' Spur Demand for Government Action

GROWING AWARENESS of the "horrors" in many of the nursing homes where 1 million retired Americans spend their declining years has spurred public demand for federal action to revamp the $3 billion industry, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Although $2 of every $3 paid for nursing home care comes from either states or the federal government, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said that enforcement of quality and safety standards is inadequate.

"It shocked us to discover" that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has just one part-time employe working on enforcement of the standards set forth in the Medicaid law, he declared on Labor News Conference.

Appearing with Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview was William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, who stressed that regulation of nursing homes is so lax that accidents such as the salmonella poisoning that killed 25 patients in a Baltimore home last year "could occur in any nursing home, in any state of the union."

Hutton declared: "It's a real disappointment to us at the National Council that the Administration has failed to move against" nursing homes that "do not meet federal standards, even though federal money is paid for the patients."

HUTTON AND SEIDMAN agreed that lack of physician care is a major shortcoming of the present nursing home system. They pointed out that the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill now pending in Congress "encourages the development of close affiliation between nursing homes and hospitals," which would improve the "medical supervision . . . of long-term care of the chronically ill and the elderly."

Seidman declared that under the present system "the admission of an aged patient to a nursing home is, for the patient's physician, often an act of disposal, rather than a positive act of medical management." He and Hutton agreed that too often in the nursing home industry, the "profit-making interest comes first."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN MARCH the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision which is expected to have far-reaching effects in such areas as job entries, promotions and transfers.

The court held that it is a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to require applicants to take tests which are not directly and specifically tied in with the job performance.

Employers cannot, for example, require a high school diploma or a certain IQ unless it can be conclusively proven that these are essential prerequisites for job performance.

In the decision, Griggs vs. Duke Power Co., the court held that the Wonderlic Personnel Test and the Bennett Mechanical Aptitude Test were not sufficiently job related and were, consequently, invalid.

Delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Warren Burger declared:

"The objective of Congress in the enactment of Title VII is plain from the language of the statute. It was to achieve equality of employment opportunities and remove barriers that have operated in the past to favor an identifiable group of white employes over other employes.

"Under the act, practices, procedures or tests, neutral on their face, and even neutral in terms of intent, cannot be maintained if they operate to 'freeze' the status quo of prior discriminatory employment practices."

The full breadth of the decision is seen in this part of the opinion:

"The facts of this case demonstrate the inadequacy of broad and general testing devices as well as the infirmity of using diplomas or fixed measures of capability. History is filled with examples of men and women who rendered highly effective performance without the conventional badges of accomplishment in terms of certificates, diplomas or degrees. Diplomas and tests are useful servants but Congress has mandated the common-sense proposition that they are not to become masters of reality."

Prof. George Cooper of Columbia University's law school, who wrote one of the briefs in the Supreme Court case, declared "it's a decision that could be revolutionary in its impact and at a minimum it will cause serious changes."

He said that one major effect would be to require personnel managers to "really do their jobs" rather than rely on the use of general intelligence tests in hiring and promoting.

THE RULING GOES even further in upholding the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission's Administrative Guidelines on Employe Selection Procedures.

EEOC, in notifying employes of the court decision, is recommending that whether or not their union has ever been a party in a Title VII action involving employe selection procedures, they should review procedures that are:

- Unilaterally developed and applied by the employer.
- Within the scope of collective bargaining agreements.
- Within joint apprentice standards.
- Developed and applied by local and national unions as part of union procedures such as entry into membership.
- Developed and applied by local and national unions as employers.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund declared that "we are now ready to proceed with scores of cases involving many thousands of workers who have been denied jobs or promotions because of non-job-related tests."

The "flood of litigation" may or may not evidence itself but there seems little question that job tests in most industries will be fundamentally altered by the court decision.

THE HORRORS exposed in many of the nation's nursing homes have spurred a growing public demand for federal action to correct abuses, according to AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and National Council of Senior Citizens Executive Director William Hutton, second and third from left. They were questioned on Labor News Conference by James Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE provisions of the labor-sponsored National Health Security bill are outlined by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) during the Communications Workers' first national legislative conference in Washington, D.C.

Tax Ruling Perils Jobs, Coopers Delegates Told

Niagara Falls, Ont.—The Coopers negotiated larger increases in the last contract year than in any of the previous 20 years, but face stronger challenges in the immediate future, Pres. Ernest D. Higdon reported at the union's 40th biennial convention.

Layoffs have been plaguing the barrel industry and jobs may become scarcer when distillers start storing a new light whiskey in used barrels next year, Higdon warned.

Whiskey flavor, color and aroma are affected by the type of barrel used by distillers. The Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury Dept. ruled in 1969 that distillers of bourbon whiskey can continue to cite the age of their product when stored in new charred oak barrels but may switch to used barrels after July 1972 for new light whiskies they all plan to market. Age may not be claimed for such whiskies.

That will affect jobs, and Higdon said the Coopers fought unsuccessfully against the change at the tax hearings.

Some 51 delegates from 23 local unions in the United States reported that employment remains steady at present, with some peaks and valleys.

Officers for a new two-year term were installed on the final day by retiring Vice Pres. Howard Rollins. Higdon and Vice Pres. George F. Calvert were re-elected. Clarence B. Morgan of Louisville, Ky., and Edgar Barber of Monroe, La., were elected vice presidents for a first term. Robert L. Shaw of Hernando, Miss., moved up from fourth vice president to third.

The delegates modernized the union's 75-year-old constitution and changed the per capita dues structure from a flat $2.55 a month to one hour's pay per month. Strike relief rules were modified to permit payments for longer periods.

Since the last convention, union members in Louisville, Baltimore, Lebanon, Ky., and Lebanon, Mo., were forced to take strike action after a 20-year period without strikes. All the disputes have been settled with contract improvements, union officers reported.

The delegates made plans for 1972, when all contracts expire, and heard an analysis of contract problems and court decisions from Herbert L. Segal of Louisville, the union's general counsel.

Atlanta was chosen for the 1973 convention.

CWA Parley Spurs Support Of Wage Goals

Several hundred Communications Workers delegates completed a week-long legislative conference in Washington that developed overwhelming congressional support for the union's bargaining goals, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reported.

The conferees, local legislative chairmen from all over the United States, heard a series of speakers in the mornings and spent afternoons and evenings on Capitol Hill in personal discussions with their senators and House members.

Among the speakers were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) who discussed social issues, including pending welfare legislation; Rep. Martha Griffiths (D-Mich.) who outlined the National Health Security bill she has sponsored and Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah) who spoke on consumer issues.

Sec. of Labor James D. Hodgson gave the conferees the Nixon Administration's view of the nation's current economic situation.

An up-to-date bargaining report was delivered by Louis B. Knecht, assistant to Beirne.

CWA employed a novel technique for the section of the program describing how bills become law. The campaign broadcasting bill, which CWA supported and Pres. Nixon vetoed, was used to show the steps a bill goes through and the lobbying techniques which operate for or against a bill. The presentation was done with slides and tape.

Lettuce Pact Covers 5,000 Farm Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

entirely" if the AFL-CIO succeeds in organizing their field workers.

A boycott against non-union lettuce growers was launched last Sept. 16 after some growers in the Salinas area refused to recognize UFWOC or negotiate with it on the ground they previously had signed contracts with the Teamsters.

UFWOC announced a moratorium on the boycott Mar. 17 while discussions with the Western Conference of Teamsters continued. Later, Chavez and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that the dispute between the Teamsters and UFWOC had been resolved.

The agreement, they said, ends the boycott by providing a method for solving disputes over jurisdiction.

Under the plan, representatives of the Teamsters and UFWOC have five days to resolve a dispute. If they fail, the issue is referred to the Bishops Committee on Farm Labor of the United States Catholic Conference—a committee that has mediated previous disputes.

Inability of the committee to settle a dispute within 15 days will result in referral of the issue to Meany and Frank Fitzsimmons, general vice president of the Teamsters, or to an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by them for final and binding resolution.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS and Supervisors Organizing Committee receives a charter of affiliation from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Washington. Left to right, Max H. Frankle, Thomas S. Burke, Shirley Brown, Joseph Penn, Norman Anthony, Meany, Walter Degnan, Joseph H. DiLeonarde and Albert L. Morrison. Degnan is organizing committee president. Burke is secretary, Anthony a steering committee member, DiLeonarde and Morrison are vice presidents. Affiliated groups to date are from New York City, Chicago, San Francisco and the District of Columbia.

CBC Study Shows Impact:

GE, Westinghouse Hit on Jobs Export

Cleveland—Leaders of unions representing 200,000 General Electric and Westinghouse employes measured the destructive impact of the two corporations' overseas operations and prepared to launch counter measures.

The Steering Committee of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, at its spring meeting here, released an economic study that shows:

- GE's overseas workforce is increasing at more than five times the rate in the U.S.
- GE owns more than 80 manufacturing plants in 24 foreign nations. Westinghouse controls more than 40 overseas companies.
- Besides their outright holdings, both companies own large blocks of stocks in their foreign "competitors," and are tied into a worldwide network of interlocking licensing and trade agreements.
- As a result, both companies have all but abandoned the making of consumer products in the U.S., and orders for heavy electrical equipment, such as generators and turbines, are rapidly shifting abroad, as well.

Television and radio sets made in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and elsewhere are imported for sale in the rich U.S. consumer market under the parent corporate label and sold at high U.S. prices.

"Profits, not patriotism, are the goals of these corporations," the CBC said. "There is no regard for our country's national interest, no regard for American workers."

At the same time, the report said, there is little advantage for foreign workers, whose sweatshop wages make it impossible for them to buy the products they make.

"Where GE and Westinghouse go, their antilabor policies follow: sweetheart contracts in South America, union busting in Spain, starvation wages, no job security.

"Millions of foreign workers get their only impression of our country from the labor policies and practices of these two profit-hungry corporations," the CBC said. "Perhaps this makes anti-Americanism more understandable."

Misguided U.S. government policies are compounding the problem, the committee pointed out. Besides encouraging U.S. corporations to export U.S. jobs, technology and capital, the Administration is steadily stepping up government purchases of such major items as TVA generators from overseas makers.

James Compton, Steering Committee chairman, declared that these matters "vitally affect our members and the whole national economy."

He said the CBC will work closely with overseas unions, through the International Metalworkers Federation, to "see that all who work for these two giant corporations receive fair wages and decent working conditions. The CBC considers this entire question a vital concern in the 1973 negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse."

Unionists Join Agencies On Crime, Alcoholism

Two AFL-CIO Community Services representatives have been named to the staffs of national councils dealing with community problems on crime, delinquency and alcoholism, CSA Director Leo Perlis announced.

B. G. Culver, a former president of Barbers Local 499 in Terre Haute, Ind., was appointed to the National Council on Crime & Delinquency.

Arthur J. Stump, past president and a founder of Auto Workers Local 1350 in the Philadelphia area, was appointed to the National Council on Alcoholism.

Culver, 41, will have the job of developing wider labor participation in union and community programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and youth crime. He'll be working in a number of cities through local central bodies and their community services committees.

Culver formerly was the CSA director for the Terre Haute United Fund, representing the Wabash Valley Central Labor Council. He also has served as COPE chairman for the local council, the Indiana State Barbers Association and in Indiana's 6th Congressional District.

Stump, 48, will be involved in efforts to increase the participation of labor and management in prevention and treatment of alcoholism. A graduate of Temple University, he has conducted a number of union leadership courses at institutes at the University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers. He also has held membership in the Furniture Workers, Insurance Workers and the forerunner union of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The AFL-CIO is represented on the board of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency by Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers and Federation General Counsel J. Albert Woll.

Representing the federation as directors of the National Council on Alcoholism are William M. Dunn of the Communications Workers and James F. Horst of the Transport Workers.

Hodgson Delays Testimony:

Labor Presses Case For Pay Floor Hike

Labor's case for a higher minimum wage and extended coverage was reinforced by testimony of two AFL-CIO affiliates as the Nixon Administration was still trying to shape a policy position on the legislation.

At House hearings, the AFL-CIO and a number of unions have called for an immediate increase in the federal wage floor to at least $2 an hour, along with a substantial expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had been scheduled to testify on Apr. 29, the final day of the current round of a hearings by a Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.).

On the eve of his scheduled testimony, Hodgson abruptly cancelled out. He was not in a position to testify at this time, Hodgson indicated, but could appear at a later date.

Hodgson had been expected to support some advance in the minimum wage. But he was reportedly unable, by the deadline for his testimony, to work out Administration policy clearance with the White House and Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans.

Meanwhile, union witnesses completed the presentation of labor's case for wage-hour law improvements.

Speaking for Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan, SEIU Executive Sec. Thomas R. Donahue said the concept of the "working poor" is indefensible.

"These are people," he said, "who work fulltime, all year, at jobs which are needed and contribute to the economy and yet are paid at sub-poverty wages. This is wrong."

Donahue reminded the subcommittee that the $1.60 wage enacted in 1966 is worth no more than $1.38 in terms of current buying power.

"We associate ourselves entirely with the testimony of the AFL-CIO," he said, urging the House panel to "recommend an immediate increase to at least $2."

The proposed expansion of coverage to all public employes is very much needed, the Service Employes testified. And the union strongly urged the subcommittee to repeal the overtime exemptions which now apply to various groups of establishments, including theaters, bowling alleys, hotels, motels, restaurants, nursing homes and hospitals.

Elimination of overtime exemptions was also stressed in testimony by the Fire Fighters.

Alvin E. Davis, staff representative of the union, strongly supported the proposed coverage of all public employes and noted that the Fire Fighters have long sought inclusion in the law.

While an increasing number of jurisdictions have adopted the 40-hour week for fire fighters, there are some that require fire fighters to be on duty as long as 96 hours a week and the federal government itself compels fire fighters employed by the Defense Dept. to put in a 72-hour workweek.

Canada, Davis noted, covers public employes in the same manner as industrial workers in all labor legislation, and the United States should do the same.

"There never has been any real justification to exclude any American worker from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," he declared.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE to at least $2 an hour and expanded coverage is needed now, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testifies at House hearings. With him at the witness table is Nat Goldfinger, the federation's research director.

'Class Prejudice' Cited In Attacks on Craft Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

Kirkland contrasted this with the Labor Dept.'s report that an urban family of four needs about $11,000 a year for a "modest" standard of living.

"What, then, is all the noise about?" he asked. "Why are wages that are so far below the level required for a 'modest but adequate' standard of living denounced as excessive? Why are construction workers singled out for attack?"

One reason, Kirkland suggested is the "class prejudice" of those who consider themselves the "elite."

"They cannot abide the idea of a worker—particularly one who works with his hands—making as much as $10,000 a year. It is all right for their own sons to start at $12,000 a year as management trainees." But for a skilled craftsman with a family to support, crossing the "magical five-figure line" is a sign of "grasping materialism."

Construction workers "more than earn their pay," Kirkland said. And he told his audience that the AFL-CIO takes the position "that all workers and their families should enjoy at least a 'modest but adequate' standard of living, whether inflation pushes that figure to $11,000 or $15,000 or $50,000 a year."

And, he warned, while the hostile attention is now centered on the construction industry, "the larger objective" is to thwart all unions in their efforts to catch up with lost buying power.

"Scapegoating the building trades," Kirkland stressed, "will not build the 26 million new housing units we need in the decade ahead."

To reach this goal, he said, interest rates must be brought down to reasonable levels, direct public outlays for low-income housing must be vastly increased," and land speculation that sends prices soaring must be curbed by establishing land banks to acquire and set aside the land that will be needed in the future "for the development of new communities and other socially useful purposes."

Kirkland emphasized also that "new housing cannot exist in isolation. It creates the need for new mass transit systems, schools, roads, sewers, hospitals, libraries, airports, and other public facilities."

Unless there is a "national, coordinated effort, supported by massive and planned public investment, "we will not build the homes we need," he warned. And the housing that is built "will soon be engulfed in violent crime and traffic jams, polluted air, spreading slums and decaying schools."

The positive values of achieving the goal of decent housing for all Americans would go beyond the immediate problem of shelter for the ill-housed, Kirkland noted.

"It would not only generate new jobs for the unemployed and open the way to new advances toward racial and social justice. It would also enhance our political health by strengthening confidence in the capacity of democratic government to see, to act and to do.

"And by demonstrating that one great social problem can be solved, it would help to reduce the apparent scale of obstacles to the solution of others."

Samuels Named To IUD's New Job Safety Post

Sheldon W. Samuels has been named to the new post of director of Occupational Health, Safety & Environmental Affairs in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Samuels is the former chief of fields services for the Air Pollution Control Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The new department will oversee IUD activities in the government's administration and enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act that went into effect Apr. 28.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in announcing Samuels's appointment, said that full implementation of act will be achieved "only if the labor movement knows what the law is all about, educates its membership, stimulates appropriate government action, and generally polices the law to assure honest administration."

"Anything short of an all-out commitment on the part of the labor movement will mean another splendid achievement relegated to the meaninglessness of a paper law," Abel stressed.

Samuels has served as public information director for the New York State Air Pollution Control Board and executive secretary for the New York State Action for Clean Air Committee.

Rep. R. J. Corbett Dies, Veteran Republican

Pittsburgh—A veteran Republican congressman, Rep. Robert J. Corbett, died here at 65.

Corbett, a moderate who often had labor support, was the senior Republican on the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Jobless Benefit Cutoff Barred on Appeals

(Continued from Page 1)

$1.3 billion in 1969, the federation stressed.

The result was that whether the employer or the jobless claimant appealed from an initial ruling, it was the claimant who had to bear the costs of delay.

In another labor-related case, the Supreme Court refused to grant an employer's appeal for review of Massachusetts court rulings upholding payment of welfare benefits to strikers.

ITT Lamp Division of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. filed the petition. It claimed the state had in effect intervened in a 1970 labor dispute on the side of 833 striking Teamsters at ITT's plant in Lynn. The U.S. District Court and the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals, both in Boston, refused to enjoin the state welfare department from paying welfare benefits to 172 of the strikers.

The appeals court asserted that states have a legitimate interest in "minimizing hardship to families of strikers, avoiding conditions that could lead to violence and in forestalling economic stagnation in local communities."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce filed a brief supporting the employer's claim.

The Supreme Court voted 5-3 to reject a challenge to another California law. The majority upheld a 1950 state law permitting voters in a community to block construction of low-rent housing for the poor. The law on local referendums has been used to prevent the construction of nearly half the federally-financed low-rent housing proposals in California in the last 20 years, opponents charged in court briefs.

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the opinion reversing a lower court ruling that the law is unconstitutional because it discriminates against the poor. He was joined by Burger and Justices John M. Harlan, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White. They agreed there was no evidence the state law was aimed at any racial minority but instead permits "democratic decision-making."

Justices Harry A. Blackmun, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Thurgood Marshall dissented.

Delegation Named To ILO Conference

A delegation of six labor representatives has been named to attend the annual meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva as advisers to U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl.

The advisers are S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters; Thomas F. Murphy, president of the Bricklayers; Charles West, vice president of the Machinists; Miles Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Edward Hickey, labor attorney; Bert Seidman, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Legislative Drive Opens For No-Fault Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO gave its endorsement to a bill introduced by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) and similar legislation sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) that would establish a basic system of no-fault auto insurance.

Discussing the House bill, Biemiller said "it would institute compulsory insurance for all motor vehicles and forbid insurers to refuse, cancel or fail to renew insurance—except for loss of operator's license or failure to pay premiums."

All economic losses due to injury or death would be fully paid and victims of "catastrophic harm" such as permanent disability and severe disfigurement could still sue for additional compensation under the traditional liability system.

Biemiller told the House panel that a 24-volume Dept. of Transportation study clearly demonstrates the need to change the present auto insurance liability system that:

- Costs $1.07 to operate for every $1 paid out in net benefits to victims.
- Pays benefits to only 45 percent of all fatally or seriously injured victims of auto accidents.
- Compensates only one-third of actual economic losses of victims with the largest losses, while overpaying those with small losses.
- Delays final payments to seriously injured victims an average of 16 months.
- Contributes more than 200,000 cases a year to the nation's court load and absorbs more than 17 percent of the country's total judicial resources.

The Dept. of Transportation report, Biemiller noted, concluded that "the existing system ill serves the accident victim, the insuring public and society. It is inefficient, overly costly, incomplete and slow. It allocates benefits poorly, discourages rehabilitation and overburdens the courts."

In view of the documented need, Biemiller urged, Congress should act promptly and not buck the problem to the states.

100 to Train Under 2 New Outreach Pacts

The AFL-CIO will prepare 100 minority youths for apprenticeships in the building trades—50 each in Memphis, Tenn., and Charleston-Huntington, W.Va.—under two new Outreach contracts with the Labor Dept.

A one-year contract for $74,705 to the federation's Human Resources Development Institute will finance the Memphis project. Under a previous contract, the HRDI placed 34 minority apprentices in the building trades and another 27 as construction laborers in Memphis.

The West Virginia Building & Construction Trades Council received its first Labor Dept. contract for $76,745 to operate its Outreach program in Charleston and Huntington.

Ten weeks of concentrated tutoring will be offered the minority youths recruited in the two projects to prepare them for apprenticeship entry tests.

Labor Tells Congress:

Health Security Bill Key to Quality Care

(Continued from Page 1)

Woodcock told the committee that the Administration's heavily scaled-down insurance program "reminds me of the old 'buffalo policy.' There are deductibles, co-insurance clauses, exclusions, loopholes and gaps—so much fine print that it resembles the policy that covers you only when you are run over by a herd of buffaloes in downtown Detroit, at high noon."

Biemiller reminded the committee that "organized labor has been fighting for national health insurance for more than 30 years" and makes up the largest group of users of health services in the nation.

The legislation it supports, he stressed, "is the health consumer's bill. It is not organized medicine's bill. It is not the program of the insurance carriers."

Under the Health Security bill, whose principal sponsors are Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and James C. Corman (D-Calif.), universal coverage would include:

- Full payment of all physician and surgical services, including preventive care and physical examinations.
- Full payment of all hospital services, hospital-affiliated nursing home care, outpatient services and home health care.
- All medicines provided by a hospital or prepaid group practice.
- Other services including optometrists, podiatrists, pathology, radiology and ambulance.
- Dental care for those under 15, later to be extended to cover all ages.
- A broad program of active mental health treatment.

Biemiller stressed that "by providing the complete range of benefits, there is no need for a separate catastrophic plan as a companion to health security."

So-called catastrophic insurance does not fill the wide gaps in conventional health insurance coverage, Biemiller said. But the Health Security legislation "would eliminate catastrophies by providing all necessary benefits."

Half the cost of the program would be financed by the government, he noted. But the government's contribution—which for the 1970 fiscal year would have been an estimated $20.5 billion—would be only twice what the federal government already pays out in various health care programs.

The balance would come from a 3.5 percent employer payroll tax, a 1 percent tax on the first $15,000 of a worker's earnings and a 2.5 percent tax on income of the self-employed. But workers and employers would no longer have to pay the present Medicare tax, which amounts to eight-tenths of 1 percent of the first $7,800 in earnings.

"Alone of all the bills introduced in this Congress," Biemiller concluded, Health Security "will benefit all Americans—doctors, patients, hospitals—everyone. And we are convinced that now is the time to do it."

In his testimony before the House Commerce subcommittee, Biemiller stressed that "we cannot implement the concept that all of the American people should have the right to health services unless we have the manpower resources."

And beyond that, he said, the doctors, nurses, technicians and health care facilities must be distributed in a "rational" manner, where the need for the services exists.

While critical of a number of provisions of Administration bills in these areas, Biemiller strongly supported Administration proposals aimed at encouraging development of prepaid group practice "health maintenance organizations."

He said expansion of the programs to assist medical and nursing students and schools is especially vital now "because the next few years are likely to be a preliminary 'tooling up' period to prepare for a national health program for all Americans."

'This Will Ruin Our Racket!'

Labor Renews Support For Consumer Agency

The AFL-CIO reiterated its support for an independent federal agency for consumers, but also said the present consumer office in the White House should be retained and given legal status.

Testifying before a House subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson traced labor's support of such legislation, beginning with Sen. Estes Kefauver's bill to establish a Department of Consumers in 1959.

But now most consumer spokesmen are not seeking a full-fledged Cabinet department of consumer affairs. "Rather, two specific concepts have emerged," Peterson said, citing one as the need for an office in the White House to oversee and coordinate federal consumer programs and the other as an independent agency to function as the consumer's advocate in the courts and before regulatory agencies.

Each would have some conflict in performing the other's role, Peterson said.

He praised the bill introduced in the House by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) because it provides for both. Last December, Peterson recalled, the independent Consumer Protection Agency barely missed being created when it passed the Senate 74-4 and was recommended by a House committee by 31-4, only to die on a 7-7 tie vote in the House Rules Committee. But under that bill the Consumer Protection Agency would have been given both roles, as consumers' advocate and federal coordinator. And a separate bill would have assigned both roles to the White House office.

Peterson praised the present bill as superior and explained that labor "was not wedded" to the idea of a full-fledged Dept. of Consumer Affairs, although it has long supported the creation of such a department.

"Of particular importance is the location of the consumer advocacy function in a separate agency without specific ties to any other government department or bureau," Peterson stressed. "We would not wish, for example, that this office be located in the Dept. of Justice, as was proposed last year by the Administration. Nor would we want it in the Federal Trade Commission."

The absurdity of placing the agency in the FTC was pointed out by Rep. Florence Dwyer (R-N.J.), who said, "It is difficult to see how an effective consumer oversight can be maintained when the one charged with oversight is placed under the one to be overseen." Another House bill would place the office under the FTC.

Peterson cited several other provisions of Holifield's bill which make it superior to the other House bill, such as providing for a Consumer Advisory Council and for the continuation of the functions of the now expired National Commission on Product Safety.

He also said "labor would be greatly concerned" over the considerable time that may elapse before "comprehensive new product safety legislation is actually enacted. For that reason, he said, the AFL-CIO favors its inclusion in the present bill and opposes the Nixon Administration proposal that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare be given authority over product safety.

Peterson also expressed regret that wide investigative powers had been deleted from the bill and said the AFL-CIO hopes they would be restored, possibly "more narrowly drawn so as to avoid any dangers of invasion of privacy."

REA Strikers End Walkout, Resume Talks

New York—Negotiations between the Railway Clerks and REA Express resumed here after a court ordered the freight agency to restore all drivers, clerks and platform men to the jobs they left Apr. 19 and to make no change in drivers' routes during contract talks.

Some 20,000 BRAC members stopped work at 4,000 locations across the country when REA Express management broke off negotiations with the union and unilaterally changed truck routes. It was the first national strike by the union against the company.

When management asked for an injunction, the union agreed to return to the status quo if management would do likewise. U.S. District Court Judge Newell Enfield issued a temporary restraining order in Atlanta.

The order directed the union to call off the strike and required REA Express to rehire all BRAC members no later than 8 a.m., Apr. 28, and to maintain the status quo on all truck route assignments pending the outcome of negotiations.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis said "it was the company's effort to change the truck routes without regard for the needs of the men, and with danger to their income and job security, that caused the strike."

The court order, he said, "is recognition of the rights of these thousands of drivers. We shall do our best to negotiate satisfactory work agreements within this new climate, and in the framework of the judge's order."

5-1-71

Senate Passes $1.5 Billion Plan For Quality, Integrated Schools

The Senate put aside partisan differences and voted 74-8 to authorize up to $1.5 billion in federal funds for the goal of achieving quality education as a byproduct of racially-integrated schools—in all parts of the nation.

The final version of the bill combined the quality education goals stressed in legislation originally introduced by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) with the financial aid for school desegragation proposed last year by Pres. Nixon.

With support from civil rights groups, labor and the Administration, the bill hammered out in the Senate Labor Committee survived virtually intact after a week of debate and voting on amendments.

Over a two-year period, the federal funds would be allocated to school districts seeking to develop integration programs, whether in response to court orders based on wiping out remnants of legal segregation or to overcome "de facto" segregation based on housing patterns.

To qualify for grants, school districts must agree to maintain at least one "stable, quality, integrated" model school, whose student body would be "substantially representative" of the racial balance in the community.

The legislation specifically forbids any aid to private segregated academies, schools that limit minority participation in extra-curricular activities, schools that fire a disproportionate number of minority-group teachers in order to integrate, and schools that use various teaching systems that have the effect of keeping black and white students in separate classes during a substantial portion of the day.

In addition to the direct aid to school districts, the legislation would earmark $225 million for metropolitan area programs such as educational parks, to which children would come from various parts of town, and experimental programs in linking city and suburban school systems.

The legislation must still be acted on by the House and then the money authorized would have to be appropriated in a separate bill.

On the final passage vote in the Senate, seven hard-core southerners voted against the bill. But others joined in supporting the legislation which will make it financially easier for communities in their states to comply with court desegregation orders.

Mendel Rivers' Godson Wins S.C. House Seat

Charleston, S.C.—A 28-year-old Democrat, Mendel Davis, won a special election for the House seat of the late L. Mendel Rivers, who had been chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and one of the powers in Congress.

Davis was the godson of Rivers and had served as his aide in Washington. He won by a plurality over a Republican, a black woman running on a third-party ticket and a write-in candidate.

House Panel Backs Public Service Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

would provide 100 percent federal financing for the program, while the Senate version would provide 90 percent federal funds. Last year, Pres. Nixon vetoed a comparable public service jobs program that called for 80 percent federal funding.

In another move to free federal funds to overcome the recession, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.), the House assistant Democratic leader, introduced a resolution directing the President to spend most of the $12.8 billion in funds Congress has appropriated for various programs.

O'Neill charged that Nixon had impounded the funds to force hard-pressed mayors and governors to become salesmen for his revenue-sharing plan.

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Labor Assails 'Giveaway' In Tax Break to Business

NEARLY 15,000 CITY WORKERS rally in Manhattan to protest budget cuts and curtailment of programs by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller that put their jobs in jeopardy. They later boarded 350 buses bound for the state capitol in Albany to appeal for the restoration of the funds and programs. **(Story and additional photo, Page 12.)**

Youth Vote Plan Ratified By 26 States

More than half the states have already ratified a labor-supported constitutional amendment to allow 18-year-olds to vote in all elections.

A new spurt of six ratifications since Apr. 27 brought the total to 26—only 12 short of the three-fourths majority required to write the 18-year vote into the U.S. Constitution.

Despite some signs of increased conservative opposition, no legislature has rejected the amendment although some have adjourned without action this year.

Federal law already gives 18-year-olds the right to vote in national elections—for congressman, senator and president. However, the Supreme Court has ruled that state laws govern eligibility for state and local elections, thus requiring a constitutional amendment to assure nationwide uniformity.

The proposed amendment was sent to the states for ratification in late March—endorsed by a 94-0 vote in the Senate and 400-19 approval in the House.

Its ratification progress to date has been among the fastest in the nation's history.

The latest group of state legislatures to vote ratification consists of Colorado, Pennsylvania, Texas, South Carolina, West Virginia and New Jersey.

Earlier ratifications had come from Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee, Vermont and Washington.

State AFL-CIO central bodies have been actively supporting the ratification drive and the national labor movement has long endorsed an 18-year voting age.

The federation's Executive Council, calling for enactment of the constitutional amendment, termed it "impractical to have one age standard for voting for federal office and another for state office."

And on the merits of the issue, the council stressed, "we believe that 18-year-olds should have the vote."

Of the legislatures which have not yet ratified the amendment, fewer than the required 12 are still in regular session. But several which have adjourned are expected to be called into special session later this year so the possibility of completing ratification during 1971 still exists.

Even if the drive should fall short this year, there is a good chance that ratification by 38 states can be achieved early in 1972, well before Election Day.

Scores Plan For Faster Write-offs

By David L. Perlman

The Nixon Administration's plan to cut business taxes by allowing firms to claim bigger depreciation allowances on equipment is "dead-wrong" economic theory and of questionable legality, the AFL-CIO charged.

Labor protested the "tax giveaway" of from $3 billion to nearly $5 billion a year at Internal Revenue Service hearings on the proposed new regulations.

Most of the revenue lost by the government if the plan goes through will be pocketed by the nation's largest and richest corporations, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger testified.

He termed this "19th Century trickle-down economics" and stressed that it "runs directly counter to the urgent need for tax reform." (Excerpts, Page 6.)

The new Treasury rules would permit business firms to write off the cost of machines and equipment at a rate 20 percent faster than permitted under existing guidelines. Furthermore, they would no longer have to show that they are actually replacing machines and equipment at about the rate they are being written off.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), the first witness at the Internal Revenue Service hearings, termed the entire proceedings "an elaborate charade" since Treasury officials had made it clear that the new rules will go into effect "regardless of what is said or done at these hearings."

Earlier, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) charged that the Administration is plunging ahead with the

(Continued on Page 4)

House Panel Votes Stronger EEOC Powers

The House Labor Committee voted 21-12 approval of a bill strengthening enforcement of the nation's fair employment law, expanding its coverage and eliminating overlapping jurisdictions with other federal programs.

It approved intact the bill that had been endorsed by the AFL-CIO and leading civil rights groups. An attempt to substitute a weaker, cumbersome Administration proposal was rejected, 19-14.

Under the committee bill, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be given enforcement powers patterned after the procedures of the National Labor Relations Board in dealing with unfair labor practices.

The EEOC, after hearings, could issue "cease and desist" orders directing employers, unions or employment agencies to remedy illegal job discrimination.

(Continued on Page 3)

6% or Higher:

Severe Joblessness Hits 52 Major Areas

By Tom Castor

The number of major labor areas in the United States with substantial unemployment rose to 52 in April, the highest level since May 1962, the Labor Dept. reported.

The term "substantial" unemployment is applied to areas where joblessness is running between 6 and 12 percent, or higher.

Three of the nation's major job centers were added to the list last month, and one—New Orleans—was taken off after showing increased employment in construction, government, trade, and an upturn in ship and boat building.

Only 11 of the top 150 labor markets in the nation were in the "substantial" category a year ago, and only six had such high rates of unemployment when Pres. Nixon took office in January 1969.

Assistant Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell Jr., listed the three newcomers with the following explanations of increased joblessness:

- Hartford, Conn.—reflecting layoffs in aircraft manufacturing and smaller declines in the production of machinery, electrical equipment, fabricated metals and other durables. This is the first time Hartford has made the "substantial" list since the area classification program was inaugurated 20 years ago.
- Newark, N.J.—returning to the list because of "declines of employment in electrical and nonelectrical machinery, rubber and plastics." Newark had been in the "moderate" bracket—3 percent to 5.9 percent—since June 1964.
- Charleston, W.Va.—suffering increased joblessness because of the return of many residents who lost jobs in other parts of the country.

Twenty-five smaller labor areas were added to the "substantial" list in April, bringing the total to 687.

Of these, 484 are classified as having "persistent" unemployment, meaning that the jobless rate has been 6 percent or more for a year and has been at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

Six of the major labor areas also have persistent joblessness: Fresno and Stockton, Calif.; New Bedford, Mass.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., and Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.

(Continued on Page 2)

55% of Public Supports Health Security Concept

The concept of National Health Security, which has the strong endorsement of the AFL-CIO, also has the approval of the American people by 55 to 30 percent.

Pollster Louis Harris reported the favorable response to new federal legislation aimed toward "a comprehensive health insurance program which would combine federal government, employer and employe contributions into one health insurance system."

Only National Health Security—introduced by Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and James Corman (D-Calif.) and Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), William Saxbe (R-O.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.)—fits that description.

All other proposals before Congress, including the Nixon Administration program, involve reliance on many private insurance companies instead of one health insurance system.

The Harris poll also reports highly favorable public response to two integral parts of the Griffiths-Kennedy Bill—establishment of neigh-

(Continued on Page 12)

Trades Elect Bonadio As Haggerty Retires

C. J. Haggerty has retired as president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and will be succeeded by Frank Bonadio, the department's veteran secretary-treasurer.

Haggerty served as president since 1960—"with excellence and distinction," the department's executive council said in accepting with "reluctance" his decision to retire for reasons of health.

The department leaders praised Haggerty's "notable service to the American labor movement for more than half a century" and proposed that the BCTD convention in November name him president-emeritus.

Bonadio, elected to fill out Haggerty's term of office, is a vice president of the Sheet Metal Workers, a former officer of the Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council, and a former international representative of his union.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. in 1954.

The department's executive council will meet again in several weeks to name a new secretary-treasurer.

Haggerty took out his card in the Lathers in Boston in 1915, but he moved to California in 1921 and rose to head the state's labor move-

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A TALENT SHOWCASE featuring the union performers who are caught up in a chronic job-shortage is staged by the New York City local of the Television & Radio Artists. The AFTRA actors, singers and dancers performed before an audience of casting directors, agents, producers and talent coordinators in an effort to improve job opportunities for the local's 7,000 members.

Job Training, Racial Cooperation Help Build Unions in Mississippi

Pascagoula, Miss.—What was a disintegrating situation here just a few months ago could be emerging into a model program of racial and industrial cooperation.

As a result of the extensive involvement of organized labor on many levels, Ingalls Shipbuilding has an effective recruiting and training program which should enable it to fulfill its multimillion dollar federal contracts, bringing a sizable benefit to the workers and community of Pascagoula.

"During early fall of last year, I was fearful that we would lose bargaining rights at the shipyard," says Mississippi AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay. "Today I am very optimistic about the situation. The Metal Trades Council is now a viable and strong organization, racial discrimination has been completely eliminated and our unions are doing an excellent job of representing their members."

Three years ago, Litton Systems, Inc., bought out the old Ingalls shipyards and asked the state for a $150 million bond issue with which to go after big federal contracts for the renovated shipyards. The bonds were floated and the contracts were landed.

But what Ramsay found last fall included:

- A Litton recruiting program which had brought in 3,000 workers in six months only to have 1,000 of them head right back out again because of a critical housing shortage and a disappointing pay schedule.
- A contentious racial situation, stemming in no small part from a secret agreement between management and federal officials assuring that a quota of blacks would be hired as long as the blacks dealt only with a "biracial committee" of management people and didn't take their problems to the union, in this case the Metal Trades Council, which had won bargaining rights at Litton's two Pascagoula shipyards.
- A group of community organizations which were drawn into supporting the "divide and conquer" campaign against the unions.

"After surveying the situation," Ramsay recalls, "I advised the Metal Trades Council that it appeared we had a hell of a fight on our hands to survive but that we had no intention of rolling over and playing dead."

Over the following weeks, labor representatives were able to convince the Litton management that their recruiting program needed the help of experts in the manpower field and their basic collective bargaining agreement needed reopening.

Meanwhile, the support of the community organizations was won and the Metal Trades Council negotiated a model supplement to the basic agreement which eliminated any semblance of racial discrimination.

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute helped with the manpower problems. At present, 250 are being trained for pipefitting, welding and machinist jobs, with programs to train an additional 160 pipefitters, 90 electricians, 80 sheet metal workers and 80 machinists scheduled to start during May and June. Overall, Litton manpower requirements are projected to be 1,060 each three months for the remainder of 1971 and the first half of 1972.

The programs call for seven weeks of "vestibule" training and 17 weeks of "on-the-job" training, during which the trainee is paid, usually at the minimum wage, but with a decisive increase as soon as he joins the regular workforce.

Three Mississippians have been named to staff the Pascagoula office and handle the recruiting and training. HRDI assigned manpower representative C. B. Turner of the Machinists. John Jenkins of the Laborers was sent in by the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund-Workers Defense League, which is administering the program, as it does with Outreach programs across the country. Bob Thomas, recently the key figure in a campaign to organize city workers in Jackson, Miss., is also assisting at the Pascagoula office.

Much still remains to be done. HRDI is starting a buddy system, whereby older workers help shepherd the newcomers to the job. The housing will not appear overnight and—perhaps most important—negotiations are continuing on the contract reopener.

But, as Ramsay pointed out, the situation is a vast improvement over a few months ago. For that, he says, much of the credit goes to such people as Maywood Boggs, president of the Metal Trades Council; E. T. Kehrer and William Pollard of the Dept. of Civil Rights; Robert McGlotten and Peter Babin of HRDI, and as well as Ernie Green and Bill Ross of the Randolph Institute-WDL.

For Success at Polls:

Rights Gains Tied To Labor Alliance

Chicago—The need to further strengthen the labor, liberal, civil rights coalition in preparation for the 1972 election was the dominant theme at the second national conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The conference drew 400 delegates from 31 states, including top officials of the labor and civil rights movements.

"Our first task is political—to build a majority liberal coalition," said a statement of purpose prepared for the conference by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, director of the Randolph Institute and Norman Hill, assoicate director.

"If we are successful politically, we can then proceed to the greatest challenge of all: transforming the institutions of American society to wipe out the evils of poverty and racial injustice and to build a society where equality is the just reward of each and every citizen," the statement said.

The three civil rights leaders declared that American minorities are on the threshold of an era of major changes in the social and economic structure of the nation.

"Never before in the history of the United States have black Americans been in such a strategic and influential political position.

"Let us not waste this opportunity."

Toward these ends, Rustin told the conference, labor's registration and voting campaigns must include special efforts among newly franchised black and white 18-year-olds.

"The economic issue has finally come through," Rustin said. "Everyone is being squeezed. The economic issue is the one on which we can organize a coalition. The false issues are being kicked out."

Rustin said that the entire economic picture in the nation is changing in favor of such a coalition with "the blue collar worker out there against Nixon—right there with the blacks and the students."

Blacks, on the other hand, are learning the value of union membership, said Rustin, quoting Census Bureau figures showing that Negroes in unions earn 50 percent more on the average than unorganized black workers.

He said the road to economic freedom and justice for blacks is the ballot box and the union card.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reminded the conference that because the economic policies of the Nixon Administration are anti-labor, they are therefore anti-civil rights.

"There is no way to hurt labor without hurting the black community," said Kirkland.

"An end to the heritage of slavery will not come from union-busting . . . engineered recessions, inflation, high interest rates and the continuing neglect of needs," he said.

"It will come from the vision and the goals and the programs of the labor movement."

Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, recalled that COPE and the Randolph Institute had won crucial victories in the 1970 elections and said they can do it again in 1972—"if we can do the registration job."

Randolph himself praised the institute which bears his name for bringing labor, religious, civil rights and other groups together "to spread the new gospel of the brotherhood of mankind.

"The black man will not achieve complete liberation unless he has the support and promise of organized labor," he said.

Unemployment Above 6% in 52 Key Areas

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Those areas in the "persistent" category are potentially eligible for federal assistance under the Public Works & Economic Development Act of 1965.

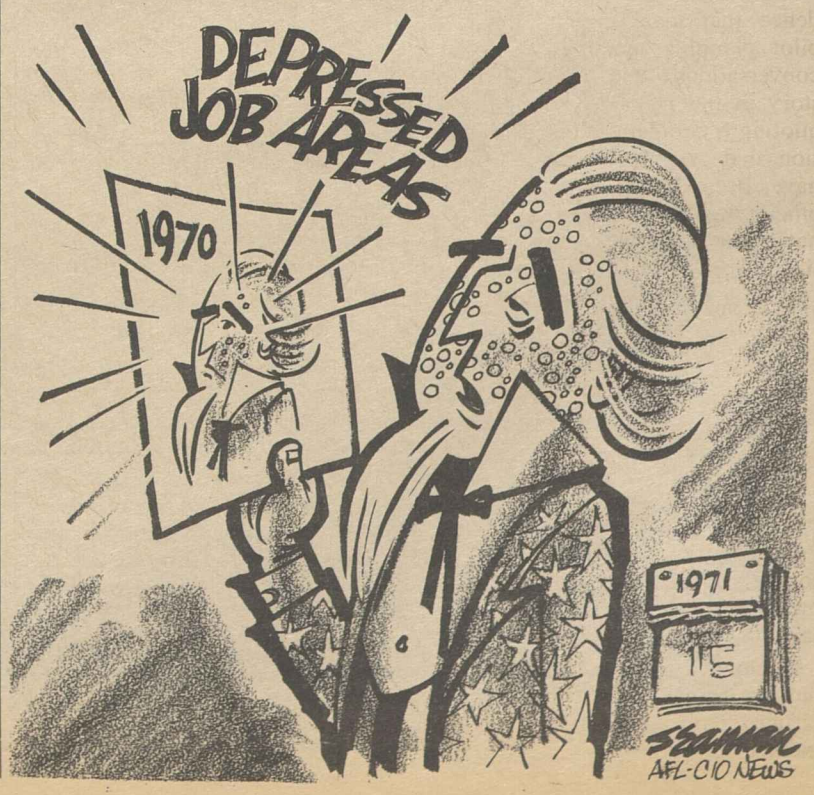
The number of major labor areas with low unemployment—1.5 percent to 2.9 percent—dropped over the year from 48 to 7 locations.

The "moderate" bracket—3 percent to 5.9 percent— accounted for 91 of the major labor areas, the same as a year ago.

There were 39 areas with 6 percent to 8.9 percent unemployment as compared with only 9 such areas a year ago.

Ten job centers had unemployment in the 9 to 11.9 percent range, and in three major labor areas joblessness was 12 percent, or higher.

'It Keeps Spreading!'



Offer Called 'Irresponsible':

CWA Sets Deadline In Bell System Talks

New York—The Communications Workers handed the Bell System a deadline of May 19 to come up with an adequate wage offer or face the possibility of a strike.

"If a satisfactory and adequate proposal is not out on the table at that time," CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne warned, "I am sure the CWA executive board will reject it and order a secret strike vote among our 400,000 members in the Bell System."

Beirne said the first round of talks with Bell affiliates, covering about 200,000 telephone workers are "in deep trouble" because of Bell's "irresponsible" bargaining posture.

The CWA will negotiate contracts covering all its members in the Bell System this year, and current talks will set the pattern for industry settlements.

The union's executive board decided here in a special one-day session that negotiations would continue even though the first cluster of Bell contracts expired April 30 and May 1.

Presidents of 21 installers locals also met with Beirne.

The CWA leader termed Bell's first counterproposals to the union "wholly inadequate."

The union's Bell System Collective Bargaining Council decided on a goal of 25 percent in a one-year contract.

CWA said Bell's first counterproposal, which came hours before contracts expired, amounts to about 10.5 percent in the first year of a three-year pact and 2.75 percent in each of the last two years, plus a cost-of-living adjustment in the last two years amounting to about 50 cents a week for each one-half point increase in the national Consumer Price Index.

The increases would amount to $19.50 to $22 a week for top-rate craftsmen in operating telephone companies, and $11.50 to $14 a week in maximum rates for operators and clericals.

"First offers from Bell have always been improved," Beirne said. "It would be irresponsible on CWA's part to end the negotiations now. We don't meet irresponsibity with irresponsibility."

But the CWA blasted Bell and its parent company, American Telephone & Telegraph on two other points.

Beirne said AT&T had unilaterally put into effect a cost-of-living increase in pensions now being paid to retired Bell System workers.

Also, the union said it had learned that management is trying to recruit strikebreakers for use in the event of work stoppages.

The CWA executive board will meet again May 19 in Washington, and the union said it will televise a report of that meeting May 23.

Fire Fighters Win Federal Job Ruling

The Fire Fighters won the right to represent captains and inspectors in federal government fire prevention units in a case decided by Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

The U.S. Naval Weapons Station at Yorktown, Va., had attempted to exclude them from voting in a union representation election. But the Labor Dept. ruling held that the duties of the fire officers did not match the supervisory criteria which would have excluded them from the bargaining unit.

Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan hailed the decision and saw it as "a very strong precedent" applying "both in and outside of federal employment."

VETERAN LABOR ORGANIZER Irwin L. DeShetler is saluted by friends and associates at a retirement party at a park near Delano, Calif. From left are Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, DeShetler, AFL-CIO Director of Organization William L. Kircher and Director Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers. DeShetler, a former president of the Glass & Ceramic Workers, has served as a regional officer for the CIO and AFL-CIO and also as the UFWOC coordinator.

Fire Fighters Present News Media Awards

Thirty-nine reporters, photographers and newscasters have won prizes and citations in the annual media awards contest of the Fire Fighters.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said cash awards and certificates will be presented to the winners among the 300 entrants in the contest, limited to news stories, broadcasts and photos illustrating the "professionalism and hazardous nature" of fire fighting in the United States and Canada in 1970.

McClennan said the "increasing public interest in, and awareness of, the problems and hazards of the fire service are dramatically shown by the record number of entries—more than 300."

Fire fighters are encouraged, he said, to find that the news media are "trying hard to help the public understand their role as dedicated, skilled public servants."

Judges of the 1971 contest were AFL-CIO Director of Public Relations Albert J. Zack, Warren Y. Kimball of the National Fire Protection Association, Boston, and Frank Swoboda of McGraw-Hill Publications.

First prize winners, who will receive $500 and a plaque, are:

- Jerry Condo of the Marietta, O., Daily Times for a "gripping and complete account of how fire fighters averted an even more serious mass tragedy" when 21 persons died in a nursing home fire. The account, submitted by IAFF Local 442, was judged best among newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Chris Golembiewski of the Detroit News for the best story in newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation. The story told how Detroit fire fighters, in cooperation with other groups, train inner city boys in fire prevention and control, "and make friends." The firemen are members of IAFF Local 344.
- William Murphy, Brockton, Mass., Enterprise, for the best photo in the under-100,000-circulation field. It depicted a major fire at the Redlands Apartments. IAFF Local 144 submitted the enrty.
- **Ron Moscati, Buffalo, N.Y., Courier Express, for a photo captioned "Fire Fatal to Baby Despite Rescuer's Heroic Effort." The paper is in the more than 100,000-circulation category. The picture was entered for award by IAFF Local 282.**
- Frank O. Mathie, Harry Elatkin, Sam Stone and Phil Risser of WLS-TV, Chicago, for a graphic television report on the "hazards and problems that winter brings to fire fighters."
- Tom Weibell of Stations WRFD and WNCI, Columbus, O., won first for radio coverage with a program titled "Ride with Squad 8." The judges said it was a "gripping word picture of what a fire fighter faces routinely as he rushes to head off disaster."

Second prize awards of $250 were won by Jann Hess, Beaverton, Ore., Valley Times; Damon Stetson, New York Times; Art Grasberger, Tucson Star-Citizen; John White, Chicago Daily News; Ray Rafferty, WBAL-TV, Baltimore, and John Burns, CHML Radio, Hamilton, Ore.

House Panel Votes Stronger EEOC Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

The EEOC orders could be challenged in federal appellate courts, as is the case with NLRB rulings.

This contrasts with the Administration plan, which would merely authorize the EEOC to file suit in federal district court. The agency would have no enforcement power of its own and an additional layer of court proceedings would be imposed before a case reached the appellate level.

The House committee bill, sponsored by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), would substantially expand coverage by bringing under the law:

- All employes of state and local governments.
- Establishments with eight or more employes, as compared with the 25 or more under present law.

In an important step to avoid conflicts in jurisdiction and interpretation of the fair employment law, the responsibilities of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance would be shifted to the EEOC.

The EEOC would also be given jurisdiction over enforcement of anti-discrimination policies within the federal civil service—a function now performed by the Civil Service Commission. And it would have the power, now reserved to the Justice Dept., to bring suits to end patterns of discrimination covering large groups of workers.

Before the bill can reach the House floor, it needs clearance from the House Rules Committee—which last year bottled up similar legislation. The Senate in the last Congress approved a heavily-amended EEOC bill, which died with adjournment.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was established as part of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars job discrimination based on race, religion, national origin and sex.

Pilots Accuse Braniff Of 'Bugging' Meetings

The president of the Air Line Pilots charged Braniff Airlines with "bugging" meetings of union members during contract bargaining periods and with falsifying the amount of pay received by flight crews.

ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell accused Braniff of using "intimidation, inaccurate statements, public pressure and wiretapping" to "influence the lawful course of contract negotiations between management and its 1,000 pilots."

O'Donnell said ALPA has evidence that management "bugged" pilot planning meetings and pilot conversations. He cited a news story in the Dallas Morning News quoting a company official's admission that ALPA strategy meetings have been "bugged." The same official was quoted as saying "we have had your phone lines tapped since Apr. 12."

"I am appalled," O'Donnell said, "that a reputable American company would stoop to such underhanded and unlawful Gestapo-like tactics. . . . I hope Chairman Harding Lawrence will take immediate action to stop this highly immoral practice."

ALPA intends to "seek legal resource" against such an "infringement of basic human rights," he said.

O'Donnell said company rates of pay are below those of comparable airlines, but management in a statement to the press, "attempts to delude the public into thinking every pilot makes over $30,000 a year." Braniff pilot pay, he said, actually is "below the national average of $24,000 annually."

On the subject of pay, the union president told Washington's Aero Club that the jet pilot's pay "has gone steadily down, not up" in relation to productivity.

O'Donnell said that pilot pay in 1939 was $768 a month, or 25 cents for each 100 seat-miles flown. Those who fly today's huge planes get $4,753 a month, or 3 cents per 100 seat-miles.

While a senior captain flying international routes may get $60,000 a year, a new pilot earns only a little more than $8,000 a year and veteran flyers average $24,000, he reported.

O'Donnell rejected a proposal by 12 airlines to bargain jointly with the unions involved because that would result in the government "handling the industry's relations." He voiced opposition also to the use of sky marshals. He declared "absolute airport security is the only answer to keeping saboteurs and hijackers out of aircraft."

Federal Arts Aid Called Vital for Jobless Actors

The growing deficit facing professional theaters has caused high unemployment among actors, Executive Sec. Angus Duncan of Actors' Equity reported in letters to Rep. Julia B. Hansen (D-Wash.) and Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.).

Duncan expressed Equity's strong support for a proposed $30-million appropriation for programs of the National Endowment for the Arts and for additional administrative funds.

Previous grants have helped establish and support dozens of professional theaters across the country. But, Duncan explained, the theater cannot pay its own way.

Non-profit theaters cannot expand their services and at the same time keep admission prices within the means of most Americans, Duncan said. The result of the increasing deficit has been curtailed seasons, reduced casts and even the collapse of some theater organizations. He pointed out that the average workweek finds only 26 percent of Equity's membership employed.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller also wrote the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees in support of the funding request—and the entire $60 million sought for the arts and humanities program.

The labor movement, he said, has helped achieve increased leisure time for Americans. And government aid to the arts will encourage use of this leisure time "to enrich lives."

Duncan made a similar point in his letter:

"At a time when increasing numbers of our population are searching for enriching leisure time pursuits," he said, "the creative, talented men and women who could help provide it in the theater are being discouraged, frustrated, forced to abandon their careers."

Duncan said appropriation of the funds would increase support for regional theaters and encourage tours by existing professional theaters, giving more Americans the opportunity to enjoy the theater.

Buffalo Labor College Cites AFL-CIO Staffer

Buffalo — The Labor-Management College gave its annual "bishop's plaque" awards to Joseph J. Lovas, AFL-CIO staff representative, and Pres. Claude F. Shuchter of the Chamber of Commerce at the college's 33rd commencement dinner. Lovas was cited for helping promote "social justice and harmony in our industrial society."

Lovas has been an active union member for some 35 years. The award he won is named for Bishop James A. McNulty of the Catholic diocese.

Labor Board's Reduced Staff Sets Record

The National Labor Relations Board processed the heaviest workload in its history in Fiscal 1970 with a staff shrunk by budget cuts to 1965 proportions, the agency's top legal counsel said in his annual report to Congress and the President.

NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman reported that a record 33,581 unfair labor practice charges and election petitions were filed in the board's 31 regional offices last year—a flow of new business that keeps increasing every year, regardless of budget cuts.

The 1970 total was a 7 percent increase over Fiscal 1969, and a 56 percent increase in the last 10 years.

"The steadily increasing workload, and limitations on hiring, have brought the agency face to face with one of the most challenging problems" since its beginning in 1935, the report noted.

It spelled out the arithmetic of the load borne by NLRB employes:

- Investigation of nearly 33,600 charges and petitions in the fiscal year.
- A record 2,147 unfair practice complaints issued against employers and unions.
- A record 5,228 unfair practice cases settled or adjusted without going to trial before an examiner.
- 1,418 appeals from refusals by regional directors to issue complaints.
- 1,047 unfair practice and injunction hearings completed.

The statistics also cited completion of 2,011 election hearings, decisions by regional directors in 1,795 election cases, 6,792 agreements by employers and unions to proceed to an immediate election, 8,161 elections conducted in cases marked closed.

The workload was borne by a field staff pruned to 1965 levels, when the annual intake of new cases was 29,000 as compared with the past year's 33,581.

Another great achievement of NLRB, according to Ordman, continues to be the "overwhelming number" of labor dispute cases handled in regional offices and "administratively closed" without the need for formal hearings and decisions by trial examiners or the five-member board.

In Fiscal 1970, more than 18,000 unfair practice cases—91.8 percent of all such cases disposed of that year—were closed by withdrawal, dismissal or voluntary settlement.

Of the 12,000 election cases closed in 1970, only about 18.6 percent required formal hearings and decisions. The rest were disposed of as follows: 54.4 percent by election agreements, 21.7 percent by withdrawal, 5.1 percent by dismissal, and 0.2 percent by expedited election procedures.

Summing up, the report said 28,000 or 88 percent of all 1970 cases were disposed of at the regional office level without formal hearings or decisions.

Stage Employes Elect Powell Vice President

Albuquerque, N.M.—Edward C. Powell was elected vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes at a meeting of the union's executive board here.

Powell, business agent of IATSE Local 16 in San Francisco, fills the vacancy created last October when Patrick J. Ryan was elected secretary-treasurer of the union. Powell is a delegate to the AFL-CIO and serves on the legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

JOHN DEWEY AWARD for 1971 is presented to Charles C. Silberman, right, by Pres. Albert Shanker of Teachers Local 2 in New York City. Silberman was honored at the local's annual spring conference for his contribution to education through his books, "Crisis in the Classroom" and "Crisis in Black & White."

Action Urged to Revive Passenger Ship Service

Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union offered Congress and the Administration a program for returning laid-up passenger ships to service and warned against plans of the shipowners and bankers to sell the ships to foreign operators sailing under foreign flags.

Curran was one of a number of witnesses who testified before the House Merchant Marine Committee at hearings called by Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.). The chairman said the committee's purpose is not to clear the way for the sale of the ships but to "determine how American flag ships can once again enter the commerce of the world."

Curran testified that seven of the nation's finest cruise ships were taken out of service in the last two years and are now in layup. Four more ships with passenger accomodations have been operating only as freighters since January, and four vessels on the West Coast are the only passenger ships still sailing under the U.S. flag, he said.

"We must advise you that there will be no peace on the waterfront" if further efforts are made to sell the laid-up ships to foreign-flag operators, Curran told the committee.

He explained: "We are not threatening. . . . We are talking about the mood of thousands of men and women . . . skilled, loyal seamen, solid responsible citizens who will not see these magnificent ships . . . go foreign because of the irresponsibility of shipowners and their bankers, and the incompetence of government officials."

Curran offered a program calling for drastic changes in management structure and operating methods; revisions in subsidy laws and government policies; and "the full cooperation of the unions' to substantially reduce operating costs and to assure no interruptions of service."

The NMU president called on the committee to consider the long range significance of passenger ships in terms of "the lasting importance of these ships to the nation," and the short range significance of the effects of "pulling the rug out from under an important industry and its employes in a period of severe economic recession and industrial dislocation."

There is now no American-flag passenger service from East and Gulf Coast ports. Removal of that service wiped out 3,300 jobs aboard ship plus about 24,000 longshore, shipyard and other jobs in supporting industries, Curran testified.

Seamen's jobs have declined from 49,000 to 32,000 in the last 10 years, a loss of more than a third. Curran said the maritime program adopted by Congress last year will "vastly improve the quality" of the U.S. merchant marine, but the new automated ships will produce as much income as three to five conventional vessels and with smaller crews. The prospects are for an additional loss of 6,600 seamen's jobs, the NMU president said.

'Giveaway' Charged:

Labor Scores Cut In Business Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

tax giveaway in the face of a Treasury Dept. warning that its action may be illegal in the absence of legilsation.

The memorandum he cited was written last December by John S. Nolan, deputy assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and questioned whether the government could simply abolish the requirement that depreciation timetables be related to the actual rate of replacement of obsolete equipment.

Nolan told newsmen that the memorandum had been hastily written and said he changed his opinion after further study.

Besides being of dubious legality, the Treasury's new rules are poor policy, Goldfinger said at the hearing.

"The proposed multi-billion dollar tax bonanza to business will produce very little, if any, significant lift to the economy in the short run," he said. "It will add to economic instability in the long run and provide additional after-tax funds to business for investments in foreign subsidiaries, which displace U.S. production and export American jobs."

There is no shortage of productive capacity to justify the proposed tax stimulus, Goldfinger noted.

America's problem, he said, "is not enough sales, not enough customers, not enough public investment, not enough consumer buying power and consumer confidence about the future of jobs and income."

If business firms get a multi-billion dollar tax windfall, someone has to make up the revenue loss. And the victims, Goldfinger suggested, will be the middle-income and low-income taxpayers.

"It will add yet another loophole to the federal tax structure at the expense of urgently needed public facilities, utterly ignoring the decay of America's cities and urban life."

The AFL-CIO will continue the fight in Congress if the Administration goes ahead with its plan, Goldfinger declared.

He called on the Treasury Dept. to rescind its proposed ruling "and to get on with the unfinished business of tax reform."

And the $3 billion to $5 billion in revenue the Administration is prepared to give up should be used instead "to help meet the American people's urgent needs for improved and expanded public facilities and services."

Federal Grant Aids Training In Pittsburgh

A voluntary program to prepare 314 minority workers for the building and construction trades as journeymen and apprentices was launched in Pittsburgh with a $471,255 grant from the Labor Dept.

The one-year contract calls for upgrading the skills of 156 construction workers from the minorities to become fully qualified journeymen and for preparing another 158 minority youths for apprenticeships.

Members of AFL-CIO building trades unions will provide instruction and supervision under the "Pittsburgh Plan."

Paul J. Fasser, Jr., manpower administrator for the Labor Dept., said the financial support being given the project shows the concern of the department "for making sure the Pittsburgh Plan works."

Hillman Honors Given 3 Writers, TV Network

New York—A national television network, a journalist, a magazine writer and a former U.S. Attorney General received Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards for outstanding achievement in mass communications during 1970.

The awards, each consisting of a scroll plus $500, were presented at a luncheon by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, who also heads the Hillman Foundation.

The awards went to:

John Kifner, for his series of articles in the New York Times exploring the roots and consequences of the tragedy at Kent State University.

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, for his book, "Crime in America" on approaches to the many-faceted problem of crime, published by Simon & Schuster. Theodore Sorenson, former White House aide to Pres. Kennedy accepted the award for Clark.

Christopher H. Pyle, writer and former captain in Army Intelligence, for the first expose of military surveillance of civilians, including elected officials, in the Washington Monthly.

Walter Cronkite, commentator, and Ron Bonn, producer, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, for a series, "Can the World Be Saved?," presenting regular and extensive coverage of major environmental problems on its regular CBS news television program.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation was created by the Clothing Workers shortly after the death of Hillman, the first president of the union, in 1946. Potofsky, who succeeded Hillman, has described the foundation's purpose as "perpetuating Hillman's philosophy and broad-ranging interests and concerns."

HILLMAN FOUNDATION Awards for outstanding achievement in mass communications during 1970 were presented during a luncheon in New York by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, left. Alan Barth of the Washington Post, third from left, addressed the luncheon. Recipients, from left, were writer Christopher H. Pyle, Ron Bonn of CBS, Theodore Sorenson (accepting for former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark), Walter Cronkite of CBS and John Kifner of the New York Times.

Nixon Optimism and the U.S. Economy

After more than two years of surging unemployment and rising consumer prices, Pres. Nixon remains optimistic about the Administration's economic policies.

"You have to be an optimist, in dealing with the future of this country," the President told the Chamber of Commerce recently.

In his economic report to Congress earlier this year, Nixon charged that "the excesses of 1966, 1967 and 1968" were responsible for the economic woes of 1970. He promised that "1971 will be a better year, leading to a good year in 1972—and new steadiness of expansion in the years beyond."

When the Nixon Administration took office, it laid down its number one economic priority: Halt inflation by cooling the "over-heated" economy without increasing unemployment.

In his first press conference as President on Jan. 27, 1969, Nixon noted that prices were then going up at an annual rate of 4.8 percent and said that the primary responsibility for controlling inflation "rests with the national Administration and its handling of fiscal and monetary affairs."

"We assume that responsibility," he declared. "We think we can meet it . . . we can control inflation without an increase in unemployment."

The solution the Administration came up with was a new economic "game plan" linked to a clamp-down on government expenditures and a tight-money policy that made private capital and credit harder to get and sent interest rates soaring to their highest level in more than 100 years.

Organized labor and many private economists warned that the Administration's policies smacked of a plan to check inflation by sacrificing jobs. But the White House denied any such intent. Paul W. McCracken, who was later to become chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said in a Senate hearing that "we can't take a sledgehammer approach" to the problem of inflation that would risk high unemployment.

The President himself said in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Feb. 19, 1969:

"We must find a way to curb inflation, which robs working men and women and their families of hard-earned gains. And we must do this without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs.

"Our goal should be to provide for each citizen the opportunity to develop his full potential. And to help do this, we must revitalize our manpower and educational efforts to prepare all our people more effectively for rewarding employment. I hope it may be said of 1969 that a priority item of business in America was to see that every citizen—whatever the color of his skin—has a fair chance to realize the promise within him."

Two months later, Arthur F. Burns—then the President's chief economic counsellor and now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—scoffed at suggestions that the Administration's policies would lead to heavy unemployment.

"Bear in mind that we have a great labor shortage," Burns said, ". . . so that if the pace of production slows down a bit, employers will still be hoarding people and they are not going to let people go, they are not going to lay off people in any significant numbers."

As the year grew on and the economic picture grew worse, the Administration's optimism never flagged.

In June 1969, Burns said: "We believe that the decisions that we have made will begin to have effect within a matter of two to three months."

In August 1969, Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy said "there are indications that these policies are beginning to pay off."

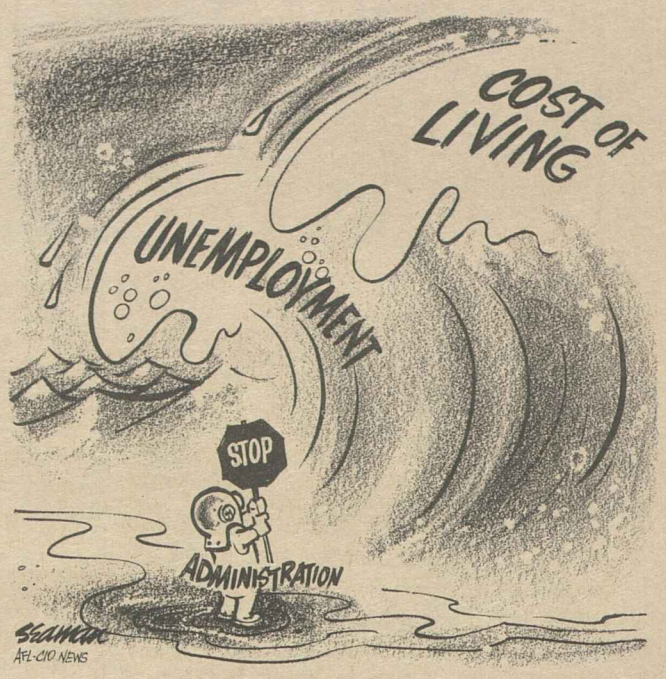
Already the "pay-off" could be counted in terms of rising unemployment, which reached 3.8 percent by the end of September even as prices continued their steady climb.

On Oct. 17, 1969, in a nationwide radio address on the state of the economy, Nixon exuded confidence that the Administration's policies had taken hold:

"Here we are nine months later and I can report to you that the medicine has begun to work. There will be no overnight cure, but we are on the road to recovery from the disease of runaway prices.

"We are not going to change our game plan. . . . We are not considering wage or price controls. . . . Nor are we considering putting government into the business of telling the working man how much he should charge for his services or how much the businessman should charge for his goods."

A month later, the President's optimism was undiminished as he declared: "Those who bet on inflation



will lose . . . those who bet on a cooling of the economy will win. . . ."

Year-end reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, scarcely justified Nixon's views. They showed that consumer prices had gone up 6.1 percent in 1969, the sharpest annual increase since 1951.

And in January 1970 unemployment, which had dipped slightly toward the end of 1969, shot up to 3.9 percent as industrial production registered a decline for the fourth straight month.

The President acknowledged that the rate of inflation had exceeded expectations. In his economic report to Congress, he and the CEA projected an economic slowdown for the first half of 1970, moving to a "moderately" more rapid economic expansion in the second half. They conceded that this "courts the risk of some rise in unemployment," but Nixon said his policies held out the only hope of keeping "that risk low."

In testimony before the House Banking Committee on Feb. 17, 1970, Burns predicted that unemployment would rise to "4.3 percent this year or maybe a little higher."

Just one month later, in March, the nation's jobless rate went up to 4.4 percent, its highest level in four and one-half years.

Prices also continued to climb during the first three months of 1970, although at a slightly slower pace. This prompted House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford to declare on Mar. 17 that "the problems of inflation have been defeated" and "the danger of recession is nil."

Optimism continued to reign among Administration spokesmen as McCracken forecast improvements in incomes, output, productivity and profits. Vice Pres. Agnew chimed in with assurances that "1970 is going to be a good year for business with an upturn in the second half."

For workers, 1970 was steadily getting worse as the BLS announced that unemployment had hit a five-year high of 4.8 percent in April.

"But the unemployment we presently have is the result of the cooling of the economy and our fight against inflation," the President explained.

A month later, on June 17, 1970, Nixon again addressed the nation on the state of the economy. This time he acknowledged that "the pace of our progress toward price stability and high employment has not been quick enough."

This didn't mean that "we should abandon our strategy," the President said. It would be enough to "adjust our tactics."

One such tactic was the announcement that his economic advisers would issue "inflation alerts" from time to time. The first one came in August, but it only hinted at the steps the Administration planned to take.

By that time the unemployment rate had reached 5.1 percent. It jumped to 5.4 percent in September and to 5.5 percent a month later.

But optimism was still rampant.

McCracken declared in mid-October that the economy was "on the threshold of a vigorous upswing."

This expansion failed to materialize in the fourth quarter as industrial output continued to drop and hit its lowest level in 16 months. But consumer prices still rose, climbing at an annual rate of 7.2 percent in November.

The CEA issued its second "inflation alert" in December, complaining that the Auto Workers' wage settlement with General Motors was excessive and even criticizing the railroad wage settlement proposed by a presidential emergency board.

By now it was evident that the Administration had picked a whipping boy for the failure of its economic policies—union-negotiated wage increases.

The BLS figures for the month of December showed unemployment at a 10-year high of 6.2 percent, prices rising at an annual rate of 6 percent and real spendable earnings of the average worker down 68 cents in the first two years of the Nixon Administration.

Yet in January, Fed Chairman Burns was attacking organized labor as the source of these economic woes. In a speech in California, he called for repeal of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law, compulsory arbitration of bargaining disputes in major industries, lower minimum wages for some workers, plus faster tax write-offs for industry.

In this year's economic report to Congress, Nixon and his CEA made it clear that they had abandoned their pledge to combat inflation without sacrificing jobs. They predicted, however, that unemployment would be cut back to 4.5 percent by mid-1972. Even this modest goal was based on the assumption that the nation's gross national product—the sum of all goods and services produced—would climb by 9 percent in 1971. A large number of economists who don't share the Administration's optimism think the 1971 increase in the GNP will be in the 7 to 7.5 percent range at best.

The Administration stepped up its attack on workers' wages in February when Nixon suspended the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that the prevailing wage be paid on all federal or federally assisted construction.

As confusion and furor arose over this action, the President reinstated the law but, at the same time, established the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee and gave it a mandate to limit wage settlements in the building trades to 6 percent.

Last month, the third "inflation alert" by the CEA continued the concentration of fire on wages, attacking the Steelworkers' agreement with the container industry as inflationary and calling on the union to settle for less in this year's negotiations with the basic steel companies.

This adjustment of "tactics" by the Administration was branded by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a move to impose a "low-wage economy" on the United States. In testimony before a Senate Banking subcommittee recently, Meany summed up the Administration's record this way:

"Instead of positive actions to turn the economy around from stagnation to sustained and rapid expansion, the Administration has given the American people a diet of rosy predictions that have not been achieved.

"Instead of directing its attention and policies to real problems in the economy, the Administration has tried to make workers in general—and construction workers in particular—the scapegoat. . . .

"We want inflation ended. We want full employment restored. We are prepared to sacrifice to meet these goals—as much as anyone else, for as long as anyone else. But we will not be the scapegoat for the economic mess created by this Administration's ill-conceived 'game plan'."

'I Can See Without Them!'

A New Loophole?

ALTHOUGH THIS TAX GIVEAWAY is being labeled and merchandised as a means to promote economic expansion and improve the administration and enforcement of the tax laws, we are convinced that it will not serve any of those causes. Rather, it is merely another in a series of efforts by the Administration to heap more of the tax burden on the shoulders of wage and salary earners, and redistribute still greater shares of the nation's income and wealth to those who need it least.

This pattern was set soon after this Administration took office. It has been followed ever since.

In September 1969, with tax reform as the claimed objective, the Administration proposed a $1.6 billion corporate tax cut and recommended a substanital trimming of the House-passed tax-reform measures to bring tax relief to those of low and moderate income.

In May 1970, the nation's balance of trade was used as the Administration's excuse to advocate a corporate tax bonanza of up to $1 billion—the so-called Domestic International Sales Corp. proposal.

In July 1970, curbing inflation and abating pollution were the veils for legislative proposals to postpone scheduled reductions in federal excise (sales) taxes and to put a new tax on leaded gasoline —taxes borne entirely by the consumer.

Throughout its tenure, Administration spokesmen have launched trial balloons, threatening new consumer taxes, such as the so-called value-added tax, or new corporate tax giveaways such as the reinstatement of the investment tax credit.

THE DEPRECIATION ruling was announced in January, only weeks after the President vetoed a bill passed by both houses of Congress to provide federal funds for the creation of public-service jobs for the long-term unemployed and seriously underemployed; it came only weeks after the President vetoed congressional appropriations for housing and urban development; and only weeks after he vetoed funds for education.

This proposal boils down to the addition of a new loophole in the tax structure. The benefits, in the main, will flow to the larger and wealthier businesses. And, like most tax incentives, large amounts of public revenues will be totally wasted, since businesses will receive this tax reduction, whether they increase their rate of investment in machinery and equipment, decrease it, or carry on as before.

In its most basic sense, every dollar of taxes given away to business and industry is a dollar more that must be paid by someone else, or a dollar's worth of public facilities and services that are foregone. In the main, that "someone else" is the American wage earner. He now pays more than his fair share of taxes and increasingly finds it difficult to convince himself that he's getting his money's worth.

The Treasury's ruling would add to the unfair tax burden that is now borne by middle- and low-income taxpayers. It would not only add a new loophole to the federal tax structure; it would also provide a regressive shift in income, adding to the income-shares of business and major stockholders while reducing the share that goes to the vast majority of Americans.

—From an AFL-CIO statement at a Treasury Dept. hearing on accelerated depreciation.

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'Allow Me, Sir!'

A Word Edgewise:

Red China's New Mood Based On Economics, Not Ping-Pong

By John P. Roche

IT IS ALL VERY WELL to ring the church bells because Chou En-lai indicated to visiting ping-pong players that a "new page" could begin in the relations between Washington and Peking. Predictably, Sec. of State William Rogers has upped the stakes by predicting a "new chapter" and probably before long there will be a whole new book in the offing. Any sane person welcomes, of course, the possibility of normalizing relations with a nation of 800 million people.

At the same time, several factors must be taken into consideration before we begin dancing in the streets. The first is that any moves by Peking toward detente with the United States have been based on a cold-eyed reading of Chinese national interest.

Chou En-lai and the marshals of the People's Liberation Army have not been converted to Quakerism. With the Soviets on their back, and after undergoing the appalling convulsions of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a rational Chinese Communist leadership must make up for lost time. As they read the calculus of interest, the men in Peking realize that they need us far more than we need them.

Why? Here we come to the second vital consideration. They do not need us for ourselves. It is not that we are holding the vital island of Taiwan out of their reach—Taiwan has only symbolic significance. It is not that we have kept them out of that center of international decision-making, the United Nations—they know a talk-shop when they see one.

No, the men in Peking need the United States for an entirely different reason, one that for some reason has hardly been mentioned in discussions of the ping-pong demarche. We hold the keys to Japan.

Japan is the only Asian "great power." The overcrowded, polluted island nation has the third largest gross national product in the world, surpassed only by the Soviet Union and the United States. Without underestimating the internal reasons for this fantastic achievement, it has in considerable degree arisen from the fact that Japan has been, since World War II ended, in effect an American protectorate. In practical terms, this has meant that trivial amounts are spent on defense: around 1 percent of GNP.

As the Japanese economy has grown (in a highly protected environment), more and more problems have arisen with the United States and other industrial states. The recent imbroglio about textiles is one symptom. The Japanese have asked us to abide by the principles of free trade while at the same time engaging in wide-ranging restrictions on U.S. enterprise in Japan.

The men in Peking know this and also appreciate the extent to which American "protection" has offended traditional Japanese patriotism. Chou and his colleagues, looking around them at the economic shambles that Mao Tse-tung generated, would rationally look across the Sea of Japan to another model of economic development.

IN THE 1930s, the Japanese attempted to impose a "co-prosperity sphere" on China and Southeast Asia. Now the Japanese are in no position to impose anything, but the concept must have an independent appeal for the Chinese Communists. (There is interesting support for this from an odd coincidence: most of the Zaibatsu, the big businessmen, opposed the invasion of China. One huge firm was, however, favorable, and this is the outfit that Peking has been flooding with favors in recent months.) A Peking-Tokyo axis would radically alter the world balance of forces and hence the Soviets are obviously terrified at the prospect.

Maybe we should be upset too; maybe not. There are pieces on the board that must be accounted for before one can bring in a hard verdict.

However, let us at least discuss them and not talk as though the only matters at issue between Washington and Peking were the marginal problems of recognition, the status of Taiwan, and Red Chinese membership in the United Nations. The crux of the whole affair is our policy towards Japan.

Job, Income, Decent Home:

Nation's Priorities Must Include Basic Objectives of Workers

The following is excerpted from a recent address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York.

THERE IS—OR SO I READ in the book reviews—a simple, barefoot, homespun law professor at Yale who is peddling a rather misty vision of a green new world called Consciousness III (Roman numerals, of course)—a world where people don't worry about such vulgar things as making a living or paying off the mortgage. His book may or may not be "greening" America, but the sales and royalties must surely be greening Professor Reich.

Far be it from me to knock his pitch. As they say uptown, any man who invents a new hustle can't be all bad.

But the world that I want to talk about is the one seen, not from the Yale Faculty Club, but from downtown New Haven, Brooklyn and the Bronx, Chicago, Minneapolis and Seattle and all of the places where plain people work and struggle to make ends meet.

And in that world, the oldest and most durable ingredients of the American dream remain as always—a good job and a nice house in a pleasant neighborhood. That is the then, now and future craving of the American working man, young and old, black and white—and he doesn't give a damn who calls it materialism.

A place of one's own is what most workers struggle all their lives to get and to keep. It is the framework of their family life, the reward of their sacrifices, the repository of their savings and the keystone of the pride and independence that the uncomplicated, unalienated American treasures. Disregard or trample on that premise, and you will soon find out what alienation really is. Any national policy or plan for dealing with the social ills of this nation that fails to take it into full account will court disaster.

And I suggest to you that no failure of social policy is so glaring and obvious to the rank and file of the American people than our abject failure in the field of housing.

Twenty-two years ago, the Housing Act of 1949 established a national housing goal of "a decent home and a suitable environment for every American family." No serious effort, commensurate with the rhetoric, was ever made to fulfill that goal.

Nineteen years later, in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Congress set a 10-year goal of 26 million additional dwelling units, including at least 6 million subsidized units for low- and moderate-income families. But, as you know, instead of moving toward an average annual rate of 2.6 million units, residential construction has lagged far behind.

The average citizen may not know the full dimensions of this failure, but he feels its effects—in soaring rents, in environmental deterioration, in growing congestion, in social tensions and in jangled nerves and depleted purses. And, if he has not yet become a total cynic, he wonders why all the brains in the richest country in the world can't do something about this mess.

The fact is that government policy has been effective—to the wrong ends and for the wrong people. Jacking up interest rates to a 100-year high is a rational policy with predictable results: the further enrichment of money-lenders and the depression of the housing industry, among others. Restrictive monetary and fiscal policies were logical means toward an inevitable end: a recession with rising unemployment.

Promoting private accumulation, through tax loopholes, at the expense of public investment works very efficiently to assure the decay of municipal facilities and urban life.

The political process has not broken down; it has simply installed in power a combination of forces with a wrong set of prioritites.

I can think of no single program that would more effectively counter this trend and more dramatically improve the quality of our lives—esthetically, socially, morally—than the construction of a specific quantity of additional new dwelling units in a specific quantity of years. The quantities here are, respectively, 26 million and 10.

ACHIEVING THIS GOAL would not only be a boon to the millions of our countrymen who are ill-housed. It would not only generate new jobs for the unemployed and open the way to new advances toward racial and social justice. It would also enhance our political health by strengthening confidence in the capacity of democratic government to see, to act and to do. And by demonstrating that one great social problem can be solved, it would help to reduce the apparent scale of obstacles to the solution of others.

It is not likely that we will succeed in the goal of a "decent home and a suitable environment for every American family," if simultaneously we fail in the goal of a decent job at decent wages for every American worker, or the goal of a decent education for every American to the maximum of his ability, or the goal of adequate health care, regardless of ability to pay.

With all the faddish talk about ecology—and the labor movement has a record of commitment and work in that field long before it became fashionable elsewhere—we must not forget some of the basic elements of human ecology in a democratic society. Central among those elements are a job, an income and a decent home.

Facilities Inadequate:

Quality Child Day Care Vital To Mothers Who Need Work

FULL-RANGE, quality child care is the key to letting mothers who want and need to work, train for and accept jobs, rather than depend on public assistance, two labor legislative representatives declared in a network radio interview.

Calling for passage of the bipartisan Child Development bills now pending in the House and Senate, Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO assistant legislative director, and Jane O'Grady, Washington legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, stressed that present facilities can handle little more than 10 percent of the children in need of care during their mothers' working hours.

Mere "custodial care"—putting children "in a little room with TV"—falls short of the "educational, nutritional, social and health services" so vital in the pre-school years, they asserted.

Miss O'Grady said that without quality day care, much of the potential value of manpower training programs "goes down the drain." She said the Clothing Workers have demonstrated the effectiveness of full-range day care for both working mothers and their children in the union's pilot centers in the Baltimore region and Chicago, which now care for some 1,000 children of mothers who work in clothing factories.

But, she added, unions and other private groups can't hope to meet the growing demand alone.

"THIS MYTHOLOGY of 'idlers on the welfare rolls' " just doesn't stand up to the facts, when mothers have a chance to work and know that their children will get quality care in a safe facility, she declared.

Young said there is growing realization in Congress that "emphasis just on putting mothers to work . . . isn't the way to go," and that "the real investment has to be in the child." He said that leaving children "out on the streets" without proper attention . . . even though the mothers earn some sort of income," only shapes "another generation of economically disadvantaged children who are going to be real problems in society."

Miss O'Grady and Young appeared on Labor News Conference, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System. They were questioned by Robert Barr of Fairchild Publications and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON JUNE 26, Arnold Ordman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board comes to the end of his term there. On Aug. 27, the same thing happens to board member Gerald Brown. Both are Democrats.

These are dates and political designations that have not escaped the notice of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which sees them as glorious opportunities for a businessman's take-over of the board.

In a recent issue of the Chamber's "Washington Report" what amounts to an open appeal to the Nixon Administration to appoint officials who will bring an end to what the Chamber regards as a pro-labor board is put forward boldly and blatantly.

How much truth is there in the long propagandized claim that the NLRB has been notoriously pro-union? One good way is to check the board's past decisions against the attitude taken by the courts in confirming or reversing them. The record is clear.

- In fiscal 1970, the NLRB's position was sustained "in whole or in part," in 83.9 percent of the cases that came before the U.S. Court of Appeals. The record in 1969 was 81 percent and in 1968 was 84.7 percent. In the first six months of fiscal 1971, the record was actually an overwhelming 90.7 percent.
- The record before the U.S. Supreme Court was equally good. In fiscal 1970 the Supreme Court handed down decisions involving five NLRB cases. Of these, two were affirmed in full, two were remanded to the circuit courts for further consideration and only one was set aside.

Surely this is not a record justifying the harsh statement of the Chamber of Commerce which said: "Pro-union appointments made by previous Administrations have made this agency notorious. As a prominent TV columnist noted: 'It's about as impartial as a branch of the AFL-CIO.' "

If that is the case then the federal courts also are "a branch of the AFL-CIO," which is patent nonsense and evil propaganda to boot.

On the other hand what is the record of the two NLRB members already appointed by Pres. Nixon?

Ralph E. Kennedy, a former NLRB regional director in southern California, has been on the board only a short time, has participated in a limited number of cases and it would be unfair to come to any conclusions as to the positions he will take in the future.

Chairman Edward B. Miller, one-time management lawyer, however, has been on the board almost a year and has participated in hundreds of cases. His dissents when in the minority and his reasoning when in the majority have developed a pattern of thinking and attitudes that justifies a judgment of his position.

WHEN 1970 ENDED, Miller already had filed numerous dissents that showed his thinking. He disagreed with his colleagues, for example, in cases where they held that workers had been fired for union activity rather than for legitimate cause.

The record in 1971 is equally revealing. In one case he was sympathetic to the right of a company not to disclose its financial records in disagreement with two other colleagues. In a second case he upheld the right of an employer to bar "undesirable literature"—read pro-union—from its premises. In a third case he accused his colleagues of "selecting" testimony and then using it to reverse a trial examiner who turned in a pro-employer finding.

Of late, Miller has begun to find himself in the majority with the dissents coming from older members of the board, notably Gerald Brown who goes out of office this summer.

Thus the NLRB already is responding to the new tone brought to it by its chairman. That it will continue to do so is all but certain with the upcoming appointments by the President of a general counsel and a third board member. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce really needn't worry, but organized labor has plenty of reason to.

THE POTENTIAL VALUE of job training for mothers "goes down the drain" unless coupled with full-range, quality child care facilities, Jane O'Grady, legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, and Kenneth Young, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, declared on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Barr, right, of the Fairchild Publications.

How to Buy:

Food Prices Expected to Rise, But Farmers Unlikely to Gain

By Sidney Margolius

MANY PEOPLE WERE SHOCKED when Agriculture Sec. Clifford Hardin recently told a press conference, "I hope the housewife can expect higher food prices this year." Hardin explained that he expected farmers would benefit.

But while many were shocked to hear a leading official hope prices would go up more even after the recent big jumps, David Angevine, a consumer co-op expert, did something about it. Angevine, who had attended the press conference, made his own comparison of farm and retail prices. He found that higher retail prices do not necessarily mean that the farmer does get more money. Often the food processors and retailers pocket the difference.

From 1961 through 1970, whenever consumers paid more for steak, potatoes, oranges, corn flakes, bread, canned tomatoes, frozen peas, and many other items, farmers did not generally receive more for these crops, Angevine found.

While higher consumer prices and higher farm prices tended to move together in the case of a few products—pork and milk, for example—the connection even there was far from precise.

The Agriculture Dept.'s economic research service regularly figures the average retail price of 45 common foods and how much farmers get for each—called "farm value." For example, late in 1970, consumers paid 58 cents for a half-gallon of fresh milk, and dairymen got 29.2 cents of that. Consumers paid 33.5 cents for 12 ounces of corn flakes, and farmers got 3 cents for the ingredients.

In the case of beef, you might expect the price of round steak, chuck roast, and hamburger to rise or fall as the price of choice steers rises or falls. Not so. The Agriculture Dept. figures show that retail beef prices rose during 23 quarterly periods in 1961-71, although the farm value of beef had gone up during only 18 of those periods. Five times while retail prices were rising, cattlemen's prices dropped—22 percent of the time, Angevine reports.

In produce, prices are even more likely to rise even when farm prices do not. One out of four times during the past 10 years when farm potato prices dropped, retail prices went up anyway. Two out of five times when orange prices actually had dropped, store prices rose.

Similarly, for grain products like bread and corn flakes, in over half the instances in which you paid more, the farmers were getting no more or even less.

Hardin is not the only government official who has condoned or even encouraged higher food prices on the mistaken notion that the farmer automatically benefits. Even some farm-organization leaders have sought to rally followers by claiming city consumers are paying too little for food.

Food processors, handlers, wholesalers, and retailers have also tended to pit farmers against consumers. Like Wimpy, they keep suggesting to farmers and consumers, "Let's you and him fight."

For if consumers really believed Hardin's theory that the consumer's loss is the farmer's gain, consumers presumably would focus their complaints on farmers, not the middlemen who actually take the lion's share of your food dollar. Currently the middlemen get 67 cents of your dollar and the farmer only 37 cents compared to the 50-50 division back in the 1940s.

What has happened to pork prices is especially revealing. Despite the fact that farm prices for hogs went down 9 percent from 1961-70, retail prices went up 21 percent, Angevine points out.

SIMILARLY CONSUMERS recently have been paying 31 percent more for oranges even though growers are getting 24 percent less than 10 years ago.

One fact is certain: you are facing a summer of new food price increases. Prices probably are going to be the highest on record. Hardin's comment again shows that the government is unwilling to take any real action to hold down rising food prices even though these costs have been a main cause of labor unrest.

(Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius)

SUPERIOR HONOR AWARD medal is pinned on George P. Delaney by Under Sec. of State John N. Irwin II at a reception honoring Delaney on his retirement as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Coordinator of International Labor Affairs. Delaney, a former member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs and U.S. Worker Delegate to the International Labor Organization, also received the Distinguished Honor Award from the Agency for International Development.

Standards Proposed:

Shatter-Proof Lenses Reduce Eye Injuries

A SERIOUS DANGER to millions of Americans is right in front of their eyes, and they don't even see it—rather ironic, since the danger is the glasses they wear in order to see.

According to the National Safety Council, each year thousands of people receive major and minor eye injuries—not to mention those who become blind—as a result of their eyeglasses shattering from various types of blows. In some cases, it has been baseballs shattering the lenses. Other times stones have smashed the glass and sent sharp edges into the victim's eye. Injuries are occurring on the job, at home, at school, and during recreational activities.

The accidents themselves are unfortunate. But what makes them really tragic is that they might have been prevented or the injury lessened had the victims been wearing shatter-resistant eyeglasses.

Shatter-resistant lenses are laminated glass, heat-tempered glass, or plastic that do not shatter upon impact, as do the crown-glass lenses of regular eyeglasses and sunglasses. If the blow is heavy enough, the heat-treated lenses will break, like safety glass in a car, but not so as to injure the wearer.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness says that thousands of people in the past few years have avoided serious injury to their eyes as a result of wearing these safety-type glasses.

The fact is, however, that 100 million Americans wear prescription eyeglasses, of which only a fourth are shatter-resistant. The Food & Drug Administration has proposed a regulation to remedy this huge injury potential. It would require all new eyeglass lenses, including prescription and non-prescription sunglasses, to be shatter-resistant.

These lenses would have to meet a standard impact test: a 5/8-inch-diameter steel ball weighing 16 grams is dropped on the lens from a height of 50 inches. A properly manufactured, shatter-resistant lens will resist the blow, bouncing into the air unbroken.

Much to the dismay of concerned organizations and individuals, the FDA regulation has not been approved, although the following states have passed their own legislation on shatter-resistant lenses: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts and Arkansas. Therefore, soft-glass lenses continue to be sold and used.

UNTIL THESE LENSES are legally declared unsafe, the public will have to serve as its own safety valve, requesting shatter-resistant lenses in their new eyeglasses and sunglasses or replacing the eyeglasses and sunglasses they are now using, the Safety Council suggests. And if the regulation becomes effective, people will still have to replace their present unsafe glasses.

Even with shatter-resistant lenses, eyeglasses can still harbor danger if the frames are made of cellulose nitrate, an explosive material when exposed to heat, say when the wearer is smoking a cigarette or cooking. American firms no longer make cellulose nitrate frames, but use a less combustible material, called cellulose acetate.

However, thousands of cellulose nitrate frames—especially sunglass frames—are imported into this country each year. Again, people will have to be their own safeguards, requesting the frames not be made of cellulose nitrate.

When ordering new glasses, including prescription and non-prescription sunglasses, specify shatter-resistant lenses and flame-retardant frames. The cost will be minimal and your eyesight may be saved.

Soup to Nonsense:

What We Need Is a New Batch Of Saucy Four-Letter Words

By Jane Goodsell

FOUR-LETTER WORDS have become so commonplace that they no longer qualify as true blue four-letter words. They have totally lost their power to shock. A pity. There is, I think, a place in this world for strong expletives and unprintable language.

On occasion, people have an emotional need to express themselves in terms not commonly used in polite society.

It is a good way of letting off steam. There may even be a correlation between the upsurge of physical violence and the devaluation of four-letter words. When people can express aggression verbally, they may be less likely to hit somebody else over the head.

We inherited from our ancestors a meager supply of unprintable words, and we have squandered them recklessly. By over-using them, we have drained them of their vitality and I see little hope of charging them up again.

What's needed are some new bad words to take their place, and I herewith offer some tentative possibilities along with suggestions for infusing them with ribald overtones:

Expletives: Tush! Fiddlesticks! Poppycock! Balderdash! Flapdoodle! Gadzooks! Yoicks; These innocent exclamations can be upgraded into unprintable words by the simple technique of not spelling them out but merely hinting at them. Like so: T——H! F————S! P————K! Any word printed thusly looks obscene and, ipso facto, comes to be accepted as an obscenity.

Graffitti: Probably there has always been a certain sameness to washroom walls. Once you've read one, you've read 'em all. Still, they had a certain piquancy back in the days when a public washroom was almost the only place you saw such words spelled out in their entirety. Today, with those words showing up with monotonous regularity in Book-of-the-Month-Club selections, the scrawls on washroom walls rate nothing but ho-hums.

FOR A REFRESHING CHANGE I'd suggest the following substitutions: The Cat's Pajamas! Odds Bodkins! Jumpin' Jehoshophat! Heavens to Betsy! Twenty-three Skiddoo! My Stars and Garters! In no time at all, these expressions should be firmly established as crudities which are unsuitable to be uttered in mixed company.

Of course, nothing lasts forever. In time, the new bad words would become as trite and hackneyed as the old Anglo-Saxonisms are today. But then we could drag the classic four-letter words out of mothballs and they'd seem to us just as bad as new.

Protection Strengthened:

Challenge to Amtrak Clarifies Job Rights

Railroad labor failed to win a delay in the takeover of the nation's passenger train service by a quasi-public corporation, but it did gain stronger protection for the workers affected.

The National Railroad Passenger Corp. went into operation as scheduled May 1, operating 182 trains connecting 300 cities. The corporation, formerly called Rail-pax, will be known as Amtrak.

Amtrak dropped 178 passenger trains, which could cost the jobs of 16,000 to 25,000 rail workers.

The AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. and 17 rail unions sought to postpone the immediate Amtrak takeover for six months in hope of securing greater severance protection for laid-off workers.

The U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington both denied the request for postponement. But the Appeals Court laid down conditions that strengthen job protections, said Attorney William Mahoney, who represented the unions.

Later interpretations by the Labor Dept. also strengthened job protection provisions and plugged some of the loopholes, Mahoney said.

U.S. District Judge Howard F. Corcoran, in turning aside the union's request for postponement, said that Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had given laid-off employes a better deal than the law requires "by extending the protective period from four to six years," and by inserting "burden of proof provisions" favorable to employes.

A worker furloughed as a result of Amtrak is entitled to another job from his employer, or up to six years of full income.

Judge Corcoran noted that Hodgson's arrangement "allows train discontinuances by railroads and reassignment of affected employes pending the outcome of arbitration."

But, he claimed, Hodgson "fully protects such employes during the arbitration period and further provides that any employe improperly displaced, dismissed or reassigned, will be made whole."

The federal court rulings came the day before the Amtrak system went into effect, and the unions did not take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) sought to delay the Amtrak takeover, but failed to get the unanimous consent he needed for consideration of a bill postponing it.

The unions also were joined in their fight by the National Association of Railroad Passengers, a group opposed to the dropping of specific trains.

Labor Backs Bill to Finance Ethnic Studies

A Senate bill to help finance ethnic heritage studies centers at various universities was endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a means of focusing scholarly interest on "one of the most important but most educationally neglected aspects of American life."

The federation endorsed a bill sponsored by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), which specifies that the centers must be "multi-ethnic" in their concern—dealing with diverse groups rather than a single part of the nation's heritage.

"This nation has been a vital amalgam of the cultures of a multitude of ethnic groups," the statement said. "No one is in a better position to know this than the American labor movement which includes in its ranks workers who have descended from virtually every ethnic background in the world. The labor solidarity which we have achieved has been welded from the greatest conceivable diversity."

But the AFL-CIO emphasized that funds for the program should be "new money" and not diverted from existing federal aid to education programs.

Canada's NDP Chooses David Lewis as Leader

Ottawa—Canada's New Democratic Party elected a new leader, reaffirmed its support for organized labor and rejected a minority group bid to have it adopt radical, far-left policies.

Delegates to the party's convention here chose David Lewis, 61-year-old deputy leader, to succeed the retiring 66-year-old T. C. (Tommy) Douglas, who had headed the party since it was founded 10 years ago with the strong support of trade unionists. Lewis defeated four other candidates. He is a member of Parliament and an attorney who has represented a number of unions in Canada.

Douglas, in his final report as leader, said state ownership of monopolies and key sectors of the economy was only one form of social ownership, and that in a social democracy "there must always be a role for private ownership where competition is sufficient to prevent exploitation of the public and employes."

The convention called for increased government control over resources industries, and increased public investment in them, but it rejected a move to have the party commit itself to nationalization of all resource industries.

It also rejected a bid to give the French-language province of Quebec the right to "self-determination"—seen by many as separatism—but adopted a policy of a united Canada within which no province would be forced to remain against the will of its residents.

It pledged an NDP federal government to enact a labor bill of rights, ensuring free collective bargaining, the unfettered right to peaceful assembly and picketing, the right to bargain on all matters arising from technological change and automation, and some strike rights during the term of a collective agreement.

Only one speaker who was not a delegate was invited to address the convention: Pres. Donald MacDonald, of the Canadian Labor Congress. He reminded the delegates that the CLC was instrumental in the creation of the party.

About 527 of the total 1,683 registered were delegates of local unions and other labor organizations.

TRADE UNIONISTS from Latin America are congratulated by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs subcommittee, on completing the six-weeks training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

TWUA Urges Steps to Curb 'Brown Lung'

New York—The Textile Workers Union of North America scored an industry management group for merely analyzing byssinosis, or "brown lung" disease, instead of taking immediate step to safeguard textile workers from the respiratory ailment.

"Surely the time has come to concentrate our efforts on preventing workers from being exposed to this disease," said Textile Workers Pres. William Pollock.

"Whatever the specific causative agent may turn out to be, it is clear that workers are being diseased as a result of their exposure to cotton dust.

"Engineering controls are available to minimize exposure," Pollock said.

"We call upon the textile industry to install effective control measures to remove cotton dust from the plant environment. The time to act is now."

Pollock's comments were prompted by the release of a byssinosis study sponsored by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute.

The study, conducted by the Industrial Health Foundation, concluded after 16 months that there are respiratory problems peculiar to the textile industry.

"We welcome the association's belated realization of this fact which was clearly established in scientific articles by Dr. Arend Bouhuys in the Annals of Internal Medicine (August 1969) and Archives of Environment Health (November 1969).

"The question now is what will the textile industry do about it," said Pollock, adding that it appears the management group is interested in a further study to prove or disprove the theory that "an enzyme, or combination of enzymes found in dust from raw cotton . . . is the specific causative agent in byssinosis."

The textile union president recalled that the AMTI rejected an invitation from the union two years ago to cosponsor an independent study of brown lung disease.

Pollock said the respiratory disease presents a serious on-the-job hazard to more than a half-million textile workers who are exposed to cotton dust each year.

Broadcast Employes Picked by FAA Unit

Oakland, Calif.—The Broadcast Employes & Technicians won a representation election in a unit of Federal Aviation Agency employes at the international airport here.

NABET polled 18 votes to 7 for no union and 1 vote for the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employes.

Role of Unions Stressed In Aiding Latin America

The 35th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was advised that labor alone cannot solve the problems facing Latin America, but "it can and should play a major part in the task of improving living standards."

The 34 trade unionists from 13 Latin American countries heard Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) pledge U.S. readiness to work with them "man to man, union to union, and nation to nation." He noted that programs such as the AIFLD institute in Front Royal, Va., help, but said only Latin Americans can find solutions to Latin American problems.

Fascell, who is chairman of the House Inter-American Affairs subcommittee, outlined the problems facing Latin America—unemployment, lack of capital, too-narrow an industrial base, and inadequate distribution of income.

He suggested that unemployment, "Latin America's most pervasive and explosive problem," seems "uniquely susceptible to solutions based at least in part on the efforts of a free democratic labor movement."

Maximo Falla Aristondo of Guatemala, responding for the class, asserted that an "intelligent labor action plan" must be implemented at once to meet the urgent needs of economic and social development in Latin America. He said that what the class had learned from the U.S. labor movement would be "of great value in the pursuit of social justice that presently stirs Latin America."

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, who is secretary-treasurer of AIFLD, spoke at the luncheon honoring the graduates. He expressed the hope that they would use the "brotherhood and solidarity "experienced during the six weeks at Front Royal to develop the understanding and cooperation necessary to carry out their struggle for "genuine social justice."

Stressing the brotherhood of workers, Beirne said, "regardless of where we come from we have one thing in common: we are one man searching for a better life."

1971 Union Wage Gains Average 8.4 Percent

Major collective bargaining settlements won by unions during the first three months of 1971 contained wage increases averaging 8.4 percent over the life of the contract, the Bureau of Labor Statics reported.

The average was higher than the 7.7 percent figure recorded in the first quarter of 1970 but lower by one-half of 1 percent than the average increase for all of 1970, the Labor Dept. agency said.

This year's settlements affected 750,000 workers in the railroad, can, petroleum, auto and farm implement industries.

Major contracts covering more than 4.75 million workers are due to expire this year.

BLS said the average size of increases in manufacturing industry settlements was about the same as in 1970 at 6 percent, but settlements in nonmanufacturing were lower at 11.3 percent. The report said the latter figure partly reflected the limited amount of construction industry bargaining in the first quarter.

The BLS said only five major settlements covering 14,000 workers were reported in construction. Last year, relatively large settlements for nearly 700,000 construction workers contributed heavily to the slightly higher nonmanufacturing average for 1970—11.5 percent—according to the BLS.

Adding fringe benefits to wages, the average rate of increase this year to date was 8.5 percent as against 9.1 percent for all of 1970. First-year changes considered alone averaged 10.5 percent in the first quarter of 1971 against 13.1 for all of 1970.

Nearly two of every three workers covered by the agreements received first-year wage and benefit improvements between 7 and 9 percent.

Considering total changes averaged over the life of contracts, about half the workers got boosts between 9 and 11 percent. About 8 percent received increases of 11 percent or more and 7 percent got less than 5 percent, the report showed.

AFGE Official Named To Health Benefit Panel

Clyde M. Webber, executive vice president of the American Federation of Government Employes, has been named to a three-year term on the advisory panel for the federal employes health benefit program.

The appointment was announced by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, which administers the program.

House Rollcall on Public Works Jobs

The AFL-CIO strongly supports the $2 billion accelerated public works program passed by the House Apr. 22 to provide jobs and needed facilities in communities with high unemployment.

The key vote was the 262-128 defeat of a Republican motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the entire accelerated public works section.

On labor's scorecard, the 218 Democrats and 44 Republicans who opposed the recommittal motion cast Right votes (R), while the 10 Democrats and 118 Republicans who voted to kill the program were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) A
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) A
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) A
11. McCloskey (R) A
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) R

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) A
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) A
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) A
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) R
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) A

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Mathis (D) A
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) A
7. Davis (D) A
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) A
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) A
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) A
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) A
5. Skubitz (R) A

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Vacancy
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) A
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) A
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) R
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) A
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) R
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) R
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) A
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) A
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) A
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) A
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) A
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) A
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) R
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) A
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) R
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) (Speaker)
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) A
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) A
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Vacancy
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) A
10. Pickle (D) A
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) A
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) A
23. Kazen (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) A
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

One-Year Compromise:

Congress Extends Controls Authority

Congress approved a compromise one-year extension of the President's authority to impose wage, price and rent controls and added language discouraging—although not prohibiting—its application to a single industry.

The House accepted intact a Senate-passed version of the extension bill which continued the stand-by control authority until May 1, 1972.

This was a compromise between the six-month extension that had been recommended by the Senate Banking Committee and the two-year extension supported by the Nixon Administration.

The new language added to the legislation prohibits the President from invoking controls on a single segment of the economy unless he determines that wages or prices in that industry have increased at a rate "grossly disproportionate" to the economy as a whole.

It also directs the President to take into account in making his determination such "mitigating factors" as the seasonal nature of employment and the rate of unemployment in that industry.

Since the construction industry is marked both by seasonal employment and a high jobless rate, the language could be read as an implied rebuke to the President's action, but stopping short of voiding his imposition of wage curbs.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), whose subcommittee held hearings on the legislation, told the Senate his panel had "serious reservations" over applying controls to a single industry.

"Workers subject to wage controls have no protection against a continued rise in the cost of living," he noted.

The original House bill would have had the practical effect of ending the President's authority to impose controls as of Sept. 29, even though it purported to be a two-year extension of his authority.

That is because the House version would have ended the President's authority to invoke controls six months after he made use of it—unless Congress voted a subsequent extension. Since the President invoked this authority in his Mar. 29 executive order on construction wages, the six-month limitation in the House bill would have started running from that date.

The House, however, chose to go along with the Senate version rather than insist on a House-Senate conference to resolve the differences.

In addition to the wage, price and rent control powers, the legislation also extends the President's authority to set ceilings on interest rates paid by banks and savings and loan associations, and to initiate a program of voluntary credit controls.

This is the first year the Administration has endorsed any stand-by control legislation. Previously, the White House said it didn't want such powers, wouldn't use them, and implied that it was all a Democratic trick to pass the blame of inflation to the President.

WARM WELCOME to legislative conference of the Textile Workers Union of America is extended to Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Labor subcommittee dealing with minimum wage legislation. He is greeted by Beverly Kline, left, of TWUA's Carlisle, Pa., local, and Sandra Stem of the Easton, Pa., local. At right is Bill DuChessi, the union's legislative and COPE director. This is the 22nd year the union has brought local leaders to Washington to meet with senators, congressmen and other public officials.

Study Finds Consumers Pessimistic on Economy

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Lower family income, unemployment, inflation and general dissatisfaction with the social as well as economic climate were cited by University of Michigan economists as reasons for depressed consumer sentiment.

In its latest "Quarterly Survey of Consumer Attitudes & Inclinations to Buy," the university's Survey Research Center says the average American is far from being optimistic about 1971.

"With growing incomes and rising ability to buy, further gains are expected, but the continued low level of consumer sentiment suggests that they will be moderate," the report stresses.

"The savings rate will remain fairly high during the next six months."

"Nearly one-third claimed to be worse off financially than a year ago, including some upper-income families," the survey noted.

Inflation and unemployment were mentioned frequently by those surveyed as reasons why business conditions will not be good during the next year, even though an increased proportion of people expects lower unemployment.

"Some people have become accustomed to higher prices," the report said, "but there is no decline in the extent of inflation which consumers expect during the next year."

The report indicates the housing market will benefit greatly from the widespread awareness of lower interest rates and the resulting increased credit availability with carry-over demand from last year when mortgage money was in short supply.

The consumer evaluation of market conditions for cars remained slightly less favorable than a year ago.

The University of Michigan quarterly survey is based on data compiled from interviews with 1,300 persons representing a nationwide sampling of consumer attitudes.

In addition to measuring consumer expectations and intentions to buy, the survey is designed to explore the reasons for changes in consumer attitudes.

State-County Gains N. J. Hospital Unit

The State, County & Municipal Employes won representation rights for 8,000 employes of 21 New Jersey state hospitals in an election conducted by the state's Public Employe Relations Commission.

The mail ballot election among nursing aides, orderlies, food service workers and others showed these results: SCME 2,326, Communications Workers 703, New Jersey Civil Service Association 626, New Jersey State Employes Association 78, no union 101.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said the election was the largest ever conducted under the state's Public Employes Relations Act. It followed three other union victories in recent months—in Hawaii, Pennsylvania and Washington.

The four elections added 56,600 new members to SCME rolls in the last four months, Wurf said.

Garment Union Bans Work on Asbestos Cloth

New York—Serious health hazards—including the threat of lung cancer—as a result of inhaling dust from asbestos fibers has prompted the Ladies' Garment Workers to order its members not to handle the material.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund said he was "shaken" by medical evidence compiled by the Mount Sinai School of Medicine linking inhalation of asbestos dust with various diseases, including lung cancer.

Mendelsund said the ILGWU is pressing for a government ban on cloth containing asbestos.

"But the wheels of government move slowly," he said. "We're not waiting for them to act. We are instructing our men—for their own safety—not to work with the material."

Mendelsund said that more than 100,000 ladies' winter coats containing dangerous levels of asbestos had been manufactured by members of the union for the 1970 season.

He said some of the same type cloth, with 8 percent asbestos, is still available.

Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, director of the Environmental Science Laboratory at Mount Sinai, said one of five insulation workers dies of lung cancer after years of breathing in dust containing asbestos fibers.

Dr. Selikoff, who brought the hazard to the attention of the union, said that brushing or rubbing a sample coat made of the material produced asbestos levels in the air 10,000 times those normally present.

Chances of recalling the coats were slim, but Mendelsund said the fiber content was listed on a detachable label in the coats.

Dr. Selikoff said letters of warning were sent to the U.S. Food & Drug Administration and to Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant to the President on Consumer Affairs. But no replies from these agencies were received, he reported.

Former AFGE Leader James B. Burns Dies

James B. Burns, a former president of the American Federation of Government Employes, died at his Washington, D.C., home at the age of 77.

Burns, a former attorney with the Veterans Administration, served as AFGE president from 1939 to 1948. He had been a national vice president from 1933—just one year after the union was founded—until his election to the presidency.

Income Gap Diminished For Negroes in Decade

The median income for black families in the United States amounted to only 61 percent of that for white families in 1969, according to the Commerce Dept., even though this income gap had been narrowed 10 percent since 1959.

In that year, the median income for black families stood at little more than half—51 percent—of that for white families.

Surveys by the Census Bureau showed, however, that outside the South, the picture was somewhat brighter. The median income for black families living in the North and West was more comparable to the median income for white families than it was in the South both in 1959 and 1969.

Incomes for Negro families outside the South in 1969 averaged 73 percent of that of whites, as compared with 57 percent in the South.

The median income for Negro families outside the South was highest when the head of the family was under 25 years. For these families the median income jumped from 75 percent of that of whites in 1959 to 107 percent in 1969.

Slightly older Negro families, those with the family head 25 to 34 years of age, were making about 91 percent as much money in 1969 as white families of comparable age. Negro families whose incomes nearly equaled those of whites accounted for a relatively small percentage of all Negro families in the United States.

And while the gap between Negro and white husband-wife families in the North and West is narrowing, the percentage of Negro husband-wife families as a percent of all Negro families in these areas has decreased from 75 percent in 1960 to 67 percent in 1970, the report showed.

The Commerce Dept. reported that even in the North and West—where the relative disparity in median income between Negro and white families was smaller—this trend applies more to husband-wife Negro families than to other types of families most of which were headed by a woman.

Regarding the overall 10-percent decrease in disparity between Negro and white family incomes from 1959 to 1969, the chief of the Population Division of the Census Bureau cited a number of reasons.

Dr. Herman P. Miller pointed to a proportionately larger increase in educational attainments for blacks, meaning more qualified Negroes for professional-technical jobs.

He also noted the black exodus from the South to the higher-paying job areas of the North and West.

"And there has been an increased emphasis on obtaining equal employment rights for blacks," he observed.

"The gains have been most notable for younger blacks, particularly younger husband-wife black families. These families, especially in the North and West, had the greatest relative increases."

The report was based on data gathered from 53,000 households in a one-in-a-thousand sample of the 1960 Census and from approximately 50,000 households in the March 1969 and March 1970 Current Population Surveys.

The median income was defined as the amount dividing income distribution into two equal groups—one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below that point.

Bonadio Set As Successor To Haggerty

(Continued from Page 1)

ment during the period of its greatest growth.

He was elected business manager of his Lathers local in Los Angeles in 1928, and an international vice president a year later. He became secretary of the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Dept. in 1933 and president of the California State Federation of Labor in 1937.

In 1943, Haggerty was elected secretary-treasurer of the state federation — the principal executive post in the organization.

After the AFL-CIO merger, he was named to the same post in the merged state labor organization and was credited with cementing the unity of the trade union movement in California.

He was the first union man to be named to the University of California Board of Regents. And both in California and as head of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., he served on major public service assignments — for government, the trade union movement and private organizations.

During four presidential administrations, Haggerty was the chief spokesman for the nation's construction workers, members of 17 international unions.

Nixon Serves Notice:

Job Measures Face New Threat of Veto

Pres. Nixon served notice that he will continue to veto job-creating bills that exceed his budget proposals and reiterated his belief that the economy is on the rebound.

While expressing confidence that the "long-term effect" of the Administration's economic policies will overcome unemployment, the President indicated he would propose a tax cut rather than direct job-creating programs if the economy remains sluggish.

He has already in effect ordered a cut in business taxes by allowing companies to claim a bigger depreciation allowance on equipment and he defended this as a means of providing needed "incentives" to business which, in time, would result in more jobs.

The President told a news conference that inflation remains a danger and it must be fought both by "responsible" decisions on wages prices and by holding down government spending. Therefore, he said, it will be "necessary" for him to veto "irresponsible spending proposals" by Congress which exceed his budget.

Asked about House Speaker Carl Albert's suggestion that the White House call a national conference on unemployment, Nixon replied that he didn't see anything to be gained by such a conference.

Anyway, Nixon said, unemployment today is "highly regional in its impact," hitting hardest on the West Coast as a result of aerospace and defense cutbacks.

On the forthcoming steel negotiations, Nixon first said the government won't impose itself in the negotiations although it "stands ready to be of assistance." Then he expressed concern over the increased production of steel in other countries and the low level of the U.S. steel industry's profits.

The President's words appeared intended to stiffen the resistance of steel companies to union wage proposals. But business reporters from leading newspapers had already been told at a background briefing that the White House is really not upset about the prospects of an "inflationary" steel settlement.

A high-ranking presidential adviser was widely quoted as telling newsmen that "anyone who thinks the settlement in steel will be less than the can settlement is out of his mind."

Nixon also affirmed a government policy of using devices such as federal loan guarantees to keep major companies from going bankrupt.

He spoke specifically of the problems of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., declaring: "We need a strong airframe producer like Lockheed in Southern California. And if we can save the company, and frankly help it toward better management, we will do so."

WITH THEIR JOBS IN JEOPARDY, New York City workers rally outside the state capitol in Albany appealing for a restoration of funds and programs cut back by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

N.Y. Workers Seek to Block 90,000 Layoffs

Albany, N.Y.—Nearly 15,000 New York City employes demonstrated at the state capitol here protesting state budget cuts that have threatened the world's largest city with the loss of 90,000 jobs.

The demonstrators, members of a variety of municipal unions, rallied at the New York City Hall before coming here by bus caravan to seek restoration of $760 million in state aid and support an increase in the city's taxing authority.

Among the unions represented were State, County & Municipal Employes, Fire Fighters, the Communications Workers, Teamsters and unaffiliated police groups which make up the New York Municipal Labor Council. The city's Teachers local also was represented.

SCME Council 37 Director Victor Gotbaum and John DeLury, president of the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, discussed the employes' demands for nearly two hours with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Gotbaum said the meeting produced "nothing definitive," but that Gov. Rockefeller was "deeply concerned" about the city's problems.

"This is the beginning of a fight," he said. "Right now, we are on rock bottom."

Political Action Theme Spurs Arizona Delegates

Tucson, Ariz.—A series of calls for political action to prepare well in advance for the 1972 election campaign, went out to delegates to the annual convention of the Arizona AFL-CIO here.

The convention put heavy emphasis on the need for vigorous drives to register voters in the wake of a state law wiping out the eligibility lists after last November's election.

COPE Director Al Barkan sounded the keynote at the opening session urging a special effort to register 18-year-olds so they can cast ballots in the federal election.

His theme was taken up by Regional AFL-CIO Director Daniel V. Flanagan, who also called for increased organization and additional mergers of federation affiliates as a move toward more effective political activity.

Barkan and Sen. Harold Hughes (D-Iowa) drew prolonged cheers when they told the convention that Pres. Nixon can be beaten in 1972 if labor and other liberal forces work together for victory.

Barkan warned that labor has "just begun" to feel Nixon's anti-union bias but that "the prejudice will be given full sway" if the President is re-elected.

He classed Arizona's Republican U.S. senators, Barry Goldwater and Paul Fannin, as enemies of labor. Fannin, he added, introduces anti-union legislation "every chance he gets."

Rep. Morris K. Udall, only Democrat in Arizona's congressional delegation, introduced Hughes who told the 250 delegates that Nixon's popularity and credibility have now fallen to their lowest points "because of his preoccupation with statistics and unconcern for human beings."

Ann Draper, West Coast union label director for the Clothing Workers, pleaded for political action as a means of getting legislation to combat exportation of the jobs of American workers.

Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director of the AFL-CIO women's Auxiliaries, cited the important role women can play in both registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

A convention resolution called on Gov. Jack Williams (R), who recently proclaimed John Birch Day, to designate Sept. 5, the day before Labor Day, as Walter Reuther Day in "remembrance of those American labor leaders who died prematurely during their struggle for racial justice and decent wages and working conditions."

The convention also endorsed the AFL-CIO Executive Council's February statement urging the United States to give Israel "full diplomatic and political support in her efforts to secure a just peace settlement" in the Near East.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Horace Bounds, Vice Pres. Fred J. Brown, and Sec.-Treas. Darwin Aycock were re-elected without opposition.

COPE Regional Director LaMar Gulbransen presented awards to activists in the COPE Women's Activities Division for volunteer service ranging from 100 to 5,000 hours.

About 50 women attended the first Arizona State AFL-CIO women's conference, held concurrently with the convention.

55% of Public Supports Health Security Concept

(Continued from Page 1)

borhood health centers for one-stop complete family medical care and encouragement of group practice.

Neighborhood health centers were favored 77 to 17 percent. The concept of group practice drew a response of 74 percent favorable to only 15 percent negative.

The Nixon program calls for "health maintenance organizations" which might undertake such steps as yearly checkups and medical care. It is far more limited than the Health Security bill's "comprehensive health service organizations," which would provide complete care under one roof.

National Health Security provides strong financial incentives for development of group practices. This is in line with the Harris survey report that "one of the most common complaints people have is that they have to go to many different sources to obtain different aspects of health care."

The poll reported 48 percent of those surveyed had some worries they might not be able to choose their own physician under a federal health care system. Health Security allows freedom of choice by the patient.

Those surveyed thought group practice would enable doctors to treat more patients and was an answer to the doctor shortage.

The Harris survey also showed that families would be willing to pay $208 per family to receive comprehensive coverage. Health Security would cost only 1 percent of the first $15,000 of income—or a maximum of $150 a year.

While 84 percent of the nation's families report they are covered by some form of health insurance, the Harris survey revealed a substantial 33 percent thought they would not be adequately protected in the event of a major illness.

Other common complaints were: Prescription drugs are too expensive; not enough doctors; not sure what insurance covers; middle income people don't get proper health care; it's hard to get a specialist, and many operations are unnecessary.

Nixon Health Plan Seen Riddled with Loopholes

New Orleans—Pres. Nixon's national health insurance proposal contains so many deductibles, exemptions and limitations that it reads like a "who's who—or a what's what—of a hospital bill," said Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Seidman, addressing a meeting of the American Association of Orthodontists, said Nixon's proposal to compel employers to purchase private health insurance for their workers is deficient in several ways:

- The policies would cost the employer more than the Health Security tax.
- The coverage would not be as comprehensive as National Health Security.
- There is no cost control on the administrative expenses of insurance companies.
- There are no quality or efficiency incentives.

He described this as a "piecemeal approach aimed at solving only one problem: sickness insurance."

The Nixon proposal, and most of the other bills, depend on private insurance, which Seidman called "inadequate" and "fragmented." Private insurance, he charged, is interested "only in higher premiums, not in better health."

"Just providing a national insurance policy is not enough." The trade union movement puts the emphasis on "health," Seidman said.

He explained that National Health Security would "redirect the present piecemeal expenditures in a planned, orderly fashion to provide a dollar's worth of health care for every dollar spent."

"Health Security is the complete benefits package." Seidman said, "the benefits package private insurance can't write for all Americans, but that all Americans need."

He noted that orthodontia would not be covered except in cases of handicapping malocclusion. But the bill does provide extensive dental coverage for all under age 15, and that limit will be gradually extended, Seidman explained. He cited a recent statement by the president of the American Dental Association, Dr. John M. Deines, praising the dental coverage under the National Health Security program.

Air Controllers Report Sharp Gain in Rolls

Atlanta—A growing Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization is looking ahead to an improved bargaining position with its increased membership, convention delegates were informed.

Membership of PATCO, which affiliated with the Marine Engineers last year, climbed to 6,000 in March—an increase of 51 percent in the past six months.

The three-day convention re-elected the top officers of the union to one-year terms. They are Pres. John Leyden, Vice Pres. Robert Greene and Sec.-Treas. Stan Gordon. Under the new PATCO constitution, officers will be elected to three-year terms at the 1972 convention.

Speakers at the convention included Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of MEBA, Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R-Ore.) and Pres. Sam Higgenbottom of Eastern Airlines.

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Administration's Failures Draw Sharp Labor Attack

DELEGATION FROM Britain's Trades Union Congress meets with AFL-CIO Executive Council in Atlanta for a fraternal exchange of views. TUC General Sec. Victor Feather is seated at left, with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Pres. George Meany.

Policy Weakness Indicted by Council

By Saul Miller

Atlanta—The Administration's "engineered recession," its failure to plan for conversion to a civilian economy, its freezing of $12 billion in appropriated funds and the glaring shortcomings of its health care proposals came under sharp indictment at the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

The two-day spring meeting of the council focused attention also on the growing threat of the multi-national corporations and set out detailed proposals to regulate and curb their activities to bring them into line with the national interest.

In the area of international affairs, the council met with a six-man delegation of the British Trades Union Congress to discuss mutual problems involving the International Labor Organization, trade and global corporations and aid for the Rolls Royce-Lockheed joint production of planes.

In internal matters, the council unanimously approved the reaffiliation of the 90,000-member Chemical Workers union, strengthened the international disputes plan and after hearing objections to two proposed mergers let them stand.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored the council's concern with the Nixon Administration's record on economic affairs when he told reporters that the outlook is "still gloomy" despite the optimistic statements coming out of the White House and its attempts to picture every small change as a major gain.

He scored the freezing of congressionally appropriated funds, noting that the "suspicion naturally arises" that the funds will be made available when it is "politically important" to Pres. Nixon.

The federation president also characterized the Administration's position on minimum wage legislation as "replaying the old record we've heard many times" on the dangers a higher wage floor poses to the nation. **(Story, Page 3.)**

The council adopted a series of statements that said:

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Stresses Role of Health Manpower Aid

Lack of money to pay doctor and hospital bills isn't the only barrier to the goal of good health for all Americans, the AFL-CIO testified.

America needs more doctors, nurses and other health professionals, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said at a Senate hearing on health manpower training programs.

But it also needs a better method of delivering health care, he stressed. The nation needs more "primary" physicians in proportion to specialists, and it needs them in areas where there is a shortage of doctors.

Biemiller told the Senate's subcommittee on health that the AFL-CIO remains confident that Congress will enact a health security program "in the not too distant future which will remove the

(Continued on Page 2)

For Displaced Workers, GIs:

Defense Conversion Keyed to Job Efforts

Atlanta—Absorbing displaced defense workers and returning veterans into the civilian economy is a major issue of national concern that requires a broad attack along many fronts, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council spelled out the attack in an 11-point program to aid returning GIs and workers displaced by declining defense production and technological change.

The council's statement pointed out that the decline in defense expenditures since 1968 was an opportunity to use manpower and material resources to meet the need for public facilities and services. But, it noted:

"The opportunity was lost because the Administration had no plans for this contingency. The result has been widespread unemployment, a dislocated economy and scores of badly depressed communities." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

The council recalled that in February 1966 it had warned that the government must be prepared "to offset a weakening of business investment and a levelling-off or decline of military spending."

Among the unemployed now, the council said, are skilled workers, scientists, engineers and technicians, as well as the unskilled and semi-skilled. It added:

"The unemployment rate for returned GIs is over 10 percent and for those veterans in the 20-24 age group it is over 13 percent."

The council's 11-point program cludes:

- Government policies to reach and maintain full employment.
- A cabinet-level committee to coordinate federal programs in the transition to a declining defense sector.
- An economic disaster bill to aid communities affected by high unemployment.
- A nationwide public service employment program.
- Senate passage of the accelerated public works bills and release of the $12 billion in appropriated funds by Pres. Nixon.
- Federal grants for research and pollution controls, environment and pollution controls, mass trans-

(Continued on Page 2)

Callous Politics Charged In Freezing of Funds

Atlanta—The AFL-CIO charged that Pres. Nixon's withholding of $12 billion in funds appropriated by Congress for more than 100 different programs "is a callous political device that victimizes the American people."

The Executive Council adopted a statement declaring that a "cynical political decision has been made to hold the funds until they can be doled out piecemeal to achieve maximum economic impact at a time when maximum political effect is desired."

Pointing out that the funds for programs ranging from highway safety to Appalachia have been voted by Congress and the bills signed by the President, the council said the need for the programs is not questioned. It scored the Administration argument that the funds are being held back as an anti-inflation move.

The shutoff of funds, the council added, "betrays a firm determination to manipulate the federal treasury as a political tool in preparation for the 1972 election campaign."

This action, it said, is "particularly ironic" at a time when the Administration is telling urban and state officials that it is seeking more federal funds for their needs. The urban and state leaders are outspoken in demanding that the funds be unfrozen.

Among the hardest hit by the freeze, the council said, have been the housing authorities in over 30 states where local housing programs are now in jeopardy and community development programs have been seriously undermined.

The council included with its statement a list of all the programs where appropriated funds have been frozen and called again on the President to release the $12 billion immediately.

Chemical Workers Union Back in AFL-CIO Ranks

Atlanta—The AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously approved the reaffiliation of the 90,000-member Chemical Workers union to end the union's 19-month absence from the federation.

The Chemical Workers requested reaffiliation in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and accompanied the bid with a letter of resignation from the Alliance for Labor Action.

The Chemical Workers were expelled from the AFL-CIO at the October 1969 Atlantic City convention of the federation for refusing to sever their affiliation with the ALA, a loose coalition of the Auto Workers and the Teamsters.

Meany said the Chemical Workers would have the same status they held before the October 1969 expulsion. The only prerequisite for the union's return, he said, was severing its ties with the ALA.

IUE Backed In Boycott of Optical Firm

Atlanta—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged all union members and friends of labor to refuse to buy any product of Dal-Tex Optical Co. of Dallas, Tex., "until the company engages in good faith collective bargaining and establishes wages and working conditions that will provide Dal-Tex workers a decent standard of living."

The council supported the don't-buy campaign of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and called on every union health and welfare plan to reject Dal-Tex products and services.

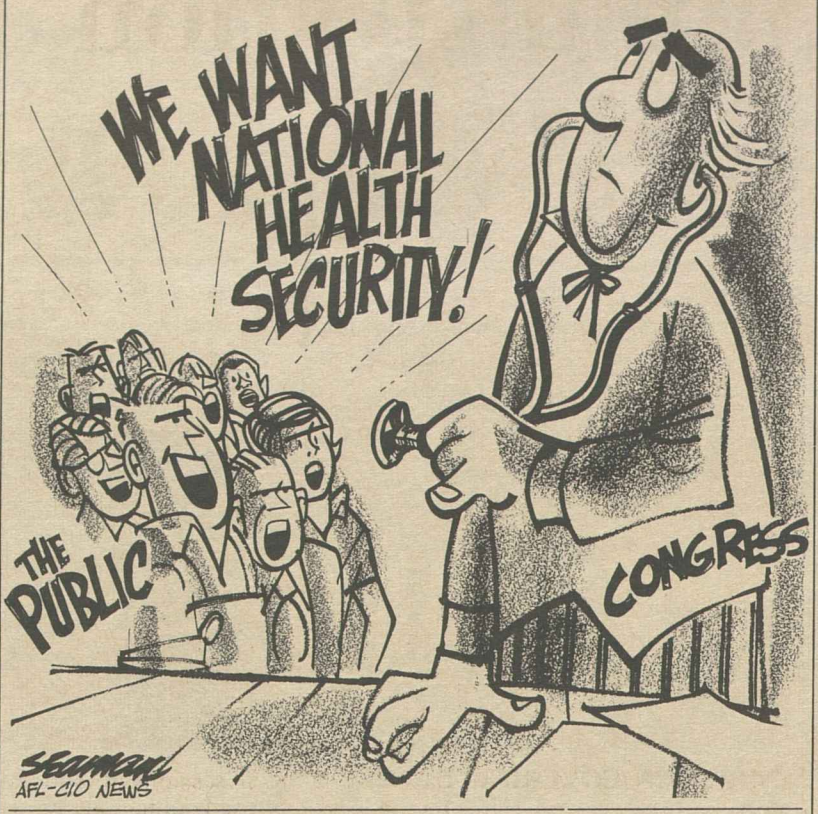
Dal-Tex wages, the council statement reported, are less than half those paid employes in similar laboratories producing contact lenses and optical frames.

The statement said the company "persists in a callous anti-union campaign despite an NLRB election certifying the IUE as bargaining agent for the employes," the council noted.

IUE members struck the company in March 1969 "after futile bargaining collapsed—a strike that was broken after two years by newly hired strikebreakers."

The council charged that the firm has "arrogantly refused to bargain in good faith." It reported that a company "offer" to the union called for paying new employes the federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour, despite their skills, with a 10-cent hourly increase for workers after three years of service.

Loud and Clear



Nixon's Health Plan Called 'Unacceptable'

Atlanta—Pres. Nixon's health program is "completely unacceptable" and in effect constitutes a financial bail-out for insurance companies, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The actual bills containing the President's program, after careful examination, "do not match the liberal rhetoric of his health message," the council said, and come nowhere near dealing with the "massive crisis" in health care he proclaimed nearly two years ago.

In addition, the council said, a close analysis shows that the President's legislative program would further fragment the system of health care and create elaborate new means tests. The proposals rely heavily on deductibles, co-insurance and cutoffs so that only the healthy could afford the cost, the council said.

The coverage provided by the Nixon program "is even more shockingly inadequate" than the proposed benefits, the statement said, including a "gigantic loophole written to benefit unscrupulous employers."

The only requirement is that employers make insurance available and the employe must pay a percentage of the premium to get the insurance. Employes of state and local governments, religious organizations and most part-time and seasonal workers would not be eligible.

The AFL-CIO, the council concluded, "reiterates its strong endorsement of National Health Security, which would establish one financing system, one set of comprehensive benefits to provide medical care for all Americans and control costs through one national health care budget."

Programs Urged to Fill Health Manpower Need

(Continued from Page 1)

financial barriers to health services for most, if not all Americans."

Extension and expansion of the various health manpower programs is therefore of "vital importance at this time because the next few years are likely to be a preliminary tooling up period to prepare for a national health program."

He urged the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), to combine the best portions of a number of bills extending the Health Professions Assistance Act and the Nurse Manpower Training Act.

One feature of the Administration bill that should be included in any new legislation, Biemiller said, would authorize federal grants to help medical schools develop prepaid group practice or health maintenance organizations.

Citing provisions from other bills, including one sponsored by the chairman of the parent Senate Labor Committee, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), Biemiller also urged:

- Increased funding of construction grants for medical and nursing schools.
- Raising the annual ceiling on low-interest loans students may obtain under a Public Health Service program from the present $2,500 to $5,000 for medical students and from $1,500 to $2,500 for nursing students.
- Forgiveness of up to $5,000 a year in loans when primary physicians—general practitioners, internists and pediatricians—practice in a shortage area.
- Full forgiveness of loans to nurses who take jobs with a public or non-profit agency in a shortage area.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, who also took part in the Senate hearing, stressed labor's concern with the lack of national health goals in a recent speech to a New York Academy of Medicine conference.

This, he said, is a major weakness of the existing Comprehensive Health Planning Act—federal legislation that relies entirely on local and state planning groups and lacks both national guidelines and national resources.

Seidman also charged that a requirement that state health planning advisory councils have a majority of consumer representatives has too often been evaded under the premise that "everyone is a consumer of health care."

Thus, he said, instead of legitimate community representatives, doctors' wives, bankers, insurance company representatives and business executives are too often found on such committees.

And even when the advisory groups are more representative, the lack of a consumer-oriented technical staff to assist them through the maze of legal jargon too often makes their role ineffective, Seidman said.

Strike Time Lost At Four-Year Low

Time lost to workers through work stoppages in the first quarter of 1970 dropped to the lowest level since the comparable period of 1967, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The number of man-days lost because of strikes or lockouts totaled 1.5 per 1,000 working days in the three-month span. This compares with 1.7 per 1,000 days in the first quarter of 1970 and 1.9 the year before.

The BLS said that about 516,000 workers, or 0.73 percent of the labor force, were involved in the 1,180 work stoppages in the first quarter.

Council Keys Reconversion To Jobs for All

(Continued from Page 1)

portation, land use, urban development, health services, etc.

- Federally financed extended unemployment insurance to aid those whose benefits have been exhausted under state systems.
- Federal relocation allowances to assist unemployed workers to move to areas of job opportunities.
- Increase in education and training allowances under the GI Bill to encourage greater utilization by veterans.
- For Defense Dept. civilian employes, transfer rights within the government service, payment of moving expenses and training programs.
- Development and maintenance of a national inventory of public investment needs based on estimated future population growth and present backlogs.

Labor's 9-Point Plan:

Global Firms Target Of Trade Proposals

Atlanta—Sweeping new trade and investment legislation to meet the problems and realities of the 1970s has been called for by the AFL-CIO, with major attention focused on control of the growing power of the multi-national corporation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council proposed new legislation covering nine basic points, many of them dealing with methods of curbing the export of American jobs and capital.

"Rapid changes in international relationships have deteriorated America's position in world trade and affected the world standing of the American dollar." While other nations have adjusted their policies "the U.S. has failed to adjust."

The council pointed out that multinational firms and banks, usually U.S. based, "now have global operations which benefit from the policies of every country but which are beyond the reach of present U.S. law or the laws of any single nation. The policies of these U.S. based firms and banks are designed solely to profit the corporations and are made with disregard for the needs of the United States, its economy and its people."

In the past decade investments of U.S. firms in their foreign subsidiaries have risen from $3.8 to $13.2 billion and this year outlays are expected to be more than $15 billion. "In addition, joint ventures, foreign licensing and patent agreements and other relationships of U.S. firms abroad have changed the patterns of the U.S. economy in its relation to world trade and investment," the council said.

New legislation should include the following concepts, the council said:

- New tax measures to halt the export of U.S. jobs, remove the incentive to establish production and assembly facilities abroad and curb expanded production abroad.
- Regulation, supervision and curbing of the outflows of U.S. capital. Present controls on foreign investments are loose, inadequate and not related to trade and production.
- Presidential authority to regulate, supervise and curb the export of technology via licensing and patent agreements.
- International fair labor standards in trade agreements.
- Quantitative restraints, with a base year of 1965-69, should be applied to products and parts imported into the U.S.
- Truth in labelling to establish the country of origin of components and parts as well as the final product.
- Consumer protection so that all imports conform strictly to all laws designed to protect the safety and health of American consumers.
- Federal standards for international accounting by U.S. firms with foreign operations.
- Modernization of existing anti-dumping and escape clauses in trade legislation.

SCME Supported In Atlanta Dispute

Atlanta—The AFL-CIO Executive Council during its meeting here took a critical look at its host city, expressing its deep concern over the refusal of Atlanta's mayor to accept a dues deduction provision as part of the settlement of a dispute with the State, County & Municipal Employes.

A council resolution praised the Atlanta labor movement for its "solid support" of the efforts of city employes "to achieve justice."

U.S. Pressed to Curb Border Industry Abuses

Atlanta—The Mexican Border Industrialization Program "has assumed utterly unacceptable economic and social proportions for the U.S.", the AFL-CIO declared as it called for strong government action to cope with the problem.

The Executive Council noted that the border program has grown from 30 U.S. companies in 1967 to 250 at present, with the growth due to policies of both the U.S. and Mexican governments.

U.S.-owned plants on the Mexican side of the border receive special tax and tariff assistance; they pay substandard wages to assemble components from the U.S. into final products for the U.S. market. The goods come into the U.S. under special low tariff duties and are sold at American prices.

The Mexican government, the council said, recently announced the extension "of these border industrialization lures" into the interior of the country.

This presents, the council said, a new threat of a rising flood of imports produced at substandard wages and aided by various Mexican government benefits.

The council called for repeal of the loopholes in the U.S. tariff laws; requirements for reporting of investment, production, employment and trade by U.S. firms in Mexico; regulation of border crossing of Mexican labor and, in general, discouraging U.S. firms from participating in the programs and directing government agencies to stop encouraging the operations.

British TUC Group Meets With Council

Atlanta—A delegation from the British Trades Union Congress met with the AFL-CIO Executive Council here for a broad-ranging discussion that the council predicted would lead to even greater cooperation between the two labor movements.

The British delegation was headed by the TUC's general secretary, Victor Feather.

A listing of issues discussed included "the AFL-CIO position in regard to the International Labor Organization, a number of world trade issues aggravated particularly by certain destructive practices of multi-national corporations, and the urgency of remedial measures to be taken by the governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S. to assure the continuity of production by the Rolls Royce and Lockheed corporations."

Council Hits Administration Failures

Presses Programs To Spur Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

- Absorbing displaced defense workers and returning veterans into the civilian economy is a major national problem that has not been tackled by the Administration and requires a broad-ranging attack along many fronts. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- The American people are being victimized by the President's holding up of appropriated funds for more than 100 different programs and the freeze "betrays a firm determination to manipulate the federal treasury as a political tool" in terms of the 1972 election. **(Story, Page 1.)**
- The Administration's health program is "completely unacceptable," is a financial bail-out for insurance companies and provides a gigantic loophole to benefit unscrupulous employers. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- **The economy is in a "state of stagnation" because of the Administration's "engineered recession" and government stimulus is needed to turn the situation around. (Story, this page.)**
- Sweeping new trade and investment legislation is needed to control the growing power of the multi-national corporation and meet the problems and realities of the 1970s. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- The Mexican border problem has assumed "utterly unacceptable economic and social proportions" for the U.S. and strong government action is needed to cope with the situation. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council heard objections filed to the announced mergers of the Longshoremen and the Masters, Mates & Pilots and to the Steelworkers and District 50 and let them both stand. District 50 is an independent union formerly affiliated wtih the Mine Workers.

It voted funds for the Asian-American Free Labor Institute for impact projects, the Workers Defense League apprenticeship training program, National Planning Association, and Eisenhower College. It also endorsed a sysmatic fund raising program for the A. Philip Randolph Institute among federation affiliates.

The next meeting was set for Aug. 9-12 in San Francisco.

At press conferences during the sessions, Meany had the following comments in reply to reporters' inquiries:

—The federation is in favor of the government guaranteed loan to Lockheed and there is ample precedent for using government funds to aid private firms when it is in the public interest—especially with thousands of jobs involved.

—The situation on the ILO was to soften up the opposition in Congress to continuing to pay the U.S. share of supporting the ILO, and this might best be achieved by putting the question of withdrawal directly to Congress for resolution. The United States currently owes funds to the ILO and should pay all its proper and legal obligations.

—He has no "favorite candidate" for the Democratic presidential nomination.

—The federation continues to oppose the Administration's "blank check" revenue sharing proposals and suggests that an immediate and effective form of revenue sharing would be the House-passed accelerated public works bill.

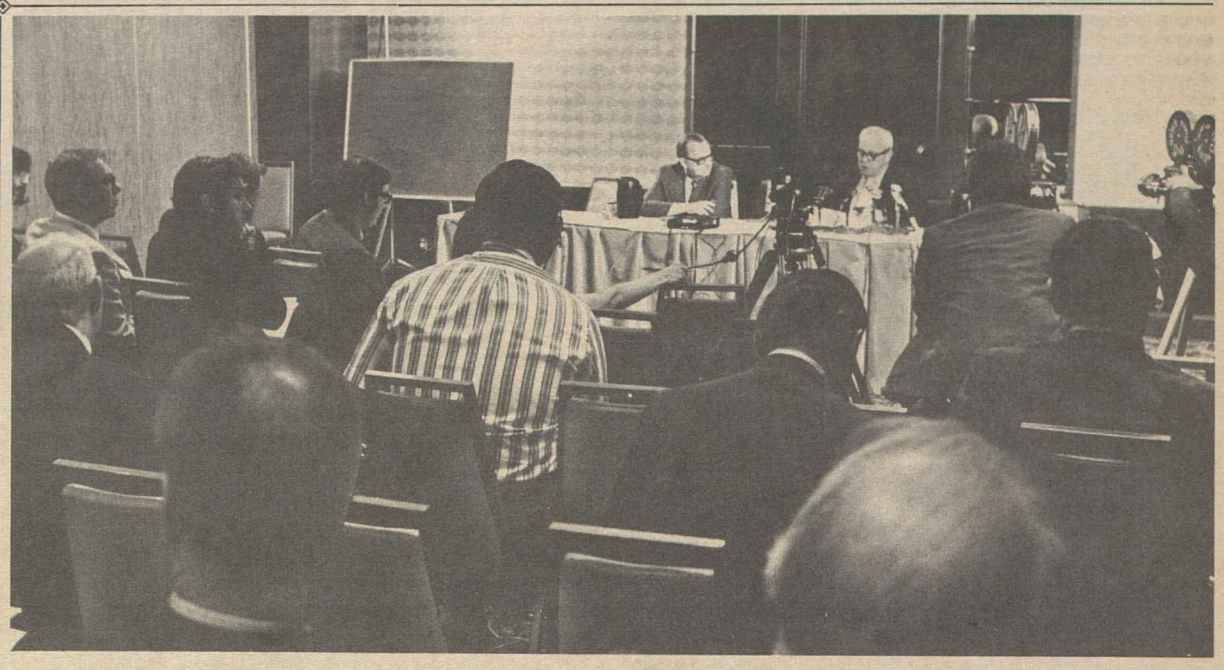
—Singling out the wage factor in the construction industry without regard to land and other costs is not the way to fight inflation.

—The President is carrying out his promise to phase out the war in Southeast Asia and as long as he sticks with his commitment it meets with general federation approval. There is no indication that the leaders of the federation are not responsive to the feelings of the membership on this issue.

—Trade with Communist China should be looked at carefully and steps to lift restrictions should be taken slowly.

—Many of the speculators involved in the recent currency crisis were American multi-national firms whose leaders were "patriotically willing to make a profit at the expense of the American dollar."

—The recent demonstrations in Washington did not help the cause they espoused, and the police handled the situation quite well in terms of the right of the federal government to "stay in business."



NEWSMEN COVERING Executive Council sessions in Atlanta meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press briefing. Labor reporters for leading newspapers and magazines were on hand.

Hodgson Asks Delay in $2 Wage, $1.60 Freeze for Teens, Farm Labor

By David L. Perlman

The Nixon Administration asked Congress to wait until 1974 before raising the minimum wage to $2 an hour.

It said the wage floor for most teen-agers should be frozen at the present $1.60 level and the minimum wage of farm workers should be kept below that of other covered workers.

Furthermore, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson testified, the Administration opposes any extension of the wage-hour law to workers not now covered. It is particularly against further coverage of state and local employes.

Hodgson told a House Labor subcommittee that he was testifying for the Administration, not just for the Dept. of Labor.

The Administration, he said, agrees that wage trends and price increases of recent years make an increase in the minimum wage "desirable."

But Hodgson argued that increasing the wage floor "too rapidly" might reduce employment opportunities and would be "inflationary." He endorsed an increase to $1.80 in January 1972, with a further rise to $2 an hour put off until January 1974.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the Administration's minimum wage position as "replaying an old record we've heard many times" on the hardship to business of increasing the wage floor.

He told newsmen covering the Executive Council sessions in Atlanta that all of the dire predictions made every time the minimum wage and coverage have been increased have proved unfounded.

The AFL-CIO earlier had testified for an immediate increase in the present $1.60 wage floor to "at least $2 an hour," coupled with expanded coverage and full wage parity for farm workers, whose minimum pay is now frozen 30 cents an hour below other workers.

The Administration proposed to widen the gap to 40 cents an hour. Under its plan, the farm minimum would rise from the present $1.30 to $1.45 when other workers move up to $1.80. And when the $2 level is achieved in 1974, the farm minimum would be frozen at $1.60 an hour.

Proposals to lower or abolish the minimum wage for teenagers have repeatedly been made by employer groups, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller emphasized labor's opposition to such a move when he testified before the subcommittee last month.

Biemiller warned that this would result in displacement of heads of families and allow "unscrupulous employers" to profit by paying lower wages.

Anticipating Hodgson's argument that a lower minimum wage would reduce the heavy teen-age unemployment rate, Biemiller said equally "ridiculous" reasoning would come up with the conclusion that the minimum should be lowest of all for black teenagers, since their unemployment rate is highest of all.

The Administration asked that the minimum for 16 and 17-year-olds in covered employment and for full-time students under 20 be kept at $1.60.

The $1.60 level would also apply to 18 and 19-year-olds for the first six months of their first job.

Hodgson agreed there might be "some risk" that a lower minimum wage for young people might reduce job opportunities for older workers but he discounted the extent of the threat.

Even though the Supreme Court upheld the extension of the federal minimum wage to several groups of state and local employes in the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, Hodgson argued that a further extension "would impinge unduly upon the federal system of our nation."

He said it would be "at cross-purposes" with the Administration's efforts to restore the "vitality" of state and local governments.

Likewise, he opposed any steps to bring the minimum wage in Puerto Rico closer to mainland levels through two 20-cent increases rather than a proportional increase.

While Republican members of the subcommittee vied to praise Hodgson's testimony, Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and other Democratic members challenged the Administration's "go-slow" doctrine.

Hodgson was reminded that House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) had urged that the minimum wage be raised to $2 by the start of 1972 as a necessary prerequisite to the Administration-sought family assistance program.

And he was asked how the Labor Dept. could defend proposing minimum wage levels so far below its own estimate of a bare minimum family budget.

Hodgson's defense was that both the welfare reform plan and budget estimates were based on families and many of the people affected by the minimum wage were single persons or second wage-earners.

He contended also that "increasing the minimum wage too rapidly will in turn prompt increases in wages of those already earning above $2—a large majority of all wage earners."

And this in turn, he asserted, would push prices up "thus frustrating our efforts to help low-wage earners."

As the House panel wound up its hearings, Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A Williams (D-N.J.) announced that he will sponsor a bill raising the wage floor to $2 immediately and to $2.25 a year later.

He said his committee will hold early hearings on the bill which would also extend coverage to nearly all workers now excluded.

Full Employment Policies Urged To Pull Nation Out of Recession

Atlanta—The Administration's "engineered recession" has left the American economy in a "state of stagnation," the AFL-CIO said, as it called for government stimulus to turn the economy around.

In urging policies that would produce full employment, the council warned against proposals to raise interest rates and adopt restrictive policies "which would increase unemployment to even more disastrous heights."

And it called also for an early congressional investigation of recent international speculation against the American dollar, "including the activities of American-owned international companies and banks, and the profits they made from undercutting the nation's currency."

In an immediate response, House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) announced that he will ask his committee to initiate "a full-scale investigation and study of international monetary affairs as they affect the American dollar and the domestic economy."

Patman cited the AFL-CIO statement and told the House that the "international manipulations" raise questions that require an answer.

The council drew this picture of the economy, which it called "a dismal record:"

- Unemployment moved up to 5.1 million in April, up 1.2 million in the past year and 2.4 million from January 1969.
- Areas of substantial unemployment increased from 6 in January 1969 to 52 today.
- Unemployment rates for teenagers, Negroes, construction workers, veterans all moved up sharply.
- Living costs for the first quarter of 1971 were 4.9 percent above a year ago.
- Buying power of rank-and-file workers is less than in 1969 and even below 1965.
- Industrial production is below levels of last summer and industry's operating rate is down to 73 percent of capacity.
- Profits are up in the first quarter of the year; bank profits continue to skyrocket; dividend payments are increasing.

Labor Protests Plan For N.Y. Payroll Tax

Atlanta—A proposal by New York Mayor John V. Lindsay to impose a 3 percent payroll tax was opposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "unfair" and "inequitable."

The council joined New York's trade union movement in attacking the plan, noting that workers in New York City already pay a state income tax, a local income tax, and a 6 percent sales tax which it is proposed be raised to 7 percent.

Reconversion

WE URGE the Administration and the Congress to adopt the following measures:

1. Federal government policies to reach and maintain full employment are the basic prerequisite for an orderly transition to a smaller defense sector of the national economy. We reject the view that high-level defense expenditures are necessary to maintain high employment.

2. The Administration should establish a cabinet-level committee to coordinate federal programs in the transition to a declining defense sector. Such committee should create special government task forces to focus and direct federal assistance in hard-pressed communities.

3. An economic disaster bill should be enacted to provide special assistance to communities and people affected by man-made economic disasters.

4. A nationwide public service employment program is required immediately—with sufficient federal funds to state and local government agencies to create jobs for the unemployed and serious underemployed. It would create useful jobs in providing badly needed public services.

5. (A) The $12 billion of appropriated funds for public facilities and services, which are now frozen by Pres. Nixon, should be released to provide the increased public investment intended by Congress, when the funds were appropriated.

(B) We urge speedy enactment by the Senate of the accelerated public works bill to provide $2 billion of federal funds to accelerate public works construction and repairs of needed public facilities in areas of high unemployment.

6. Federal grants should be provided to state and local governments and non-profit educational and research institutions for the establishment or expansion of research and development activities in such areas as the environment, pollution controls, mass transportation, land use, urban development, health services and basic research.

7. A program of federally financed extended unemployment insurance is needed immediately for the long-term unemployed whose benefit periods have been exhausted.

8. Federal relocation allowances are long overdue to assist unemployed workers to move to areas of job opportunities.

9. Education and training allowances under the G.I. Bill should be increased.

10. Defense Dept. civilian employes, blue collar and white collar alike, displaced by defense production cutbacks . . . should be provided with transfer rights within the government service and the payment of moving expenses to new locations.

11. America also needs a long-range national effort to develop, coordinate and maintain a national inventory of public investment needs based on estimated future population growth and present backlogs—in each major category such as low- and moderate-cost housing, schools, health-care facilities, day-care centers, mass transit, parks, pollution controls, other community facilities and public services.

Excerpted from a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 11, 1971, Atlanta, Ga.

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'That's Not What We Had in Mind'

A Word Edgewise:

'Heavies' of the Anti-War Left Produce a Victory for the Right

By John P. Roche

A PARANOID would not have much difficulty convincing himself that Rennie Davis and the other "peace"-lovers who tried to shut Washington down are on the payroll of the American right. Indeed, a good Marxist, without paranoia, could argue that they are "objectively" right-wing provocateurs who are working for nothing. Let us look at what they accomplished in a few short days.

The background was an impressive, non-violent anti-war demonstration. Whatever one thinks of the objectives—and I think it would be folly for Pres. Nixon to turn up his hole cards by announcing a flat, final departure date for American troops in Southeast Asia—it was conducted in the best democratic tradition.

The people assembled peaceably to petition for the redress of grievances. Sure, some of them slept in the parks and probably walked on the flowerbeds. But after initial huffing and puffing from the Justice Dept. they were wisely left alone. Anyone who has ever had a hand in applying rules realizes that a passion for the letter of the law is a silly, even a dangerous characteristic. Justice must be tempered with equity, that is, a prudent respect for the spirit and basic purpose of the laws.

Then the heavies came to town, their ultimate goal a revolution of some sort (they are long on cursing but short on theory), their immediate objective: to close down the nation's capital.

One can only conjecture what an authentic revolutionary like the late Leon Trotsky (whose name is frequently invoked) would think of this lunatic adventurism. In effect, Davis and his politburo seemed to believe that (1) they could close Washington down; and (2) that this putsch would lead to a general uprising against the war, imperialism, racism, etc. It would be the great catalyst that would turn America around—or, at worst, force the terrified American "ruling class" to take repressive action that would generate wide sympathy for the anti-war (actually anti-American) cause.

What country have they been living in? There is an "Alice in Wonderland" quality about the whole scenario—echoed by the remarkable fantasies revealed in the correspondence between Sister Elizabeth McAlister and Father Philip Berrigan released by the Harrisburg grand jury that indicted them on charges of conspiring to kidnap Henry Kissinger and disrupt the government's heating system.

IT IS TRUE that most Americans are sick of the war (including Sen. Henry Jackson and myself), but that does not mean that most Americans want a Hanoi victory. (I was sick of World War II before I even finished basic training.) These are two separate propositions, a fact that a number of Democratic presidential hopefuls might well keep in mind.

So the May Day militants tried to close Washington down, and as the news came into the Justice Dept. one can almost hear the Attorney General's mordant chuckle. Because the hard fact is that the United States government is capable of defending itself, and once the militants named the weapons and opted for violence they were already defeated. Violence is not a game for amateurs so the professionals took over very effectively. And the people cheered.

Now a legitimate complaint is going to be emphasized—numerous innocents were caught in the sweeps, perhaps roughed up in the process, and dumped in jail overnight. But as far as the great bulk of the American people is concerned, the innocents have to pay for an education. "If they hadn't gotten mixed up with those kooks," the logic runs, "they wouldn't have been locked up." Davis & Co., in short, have provided the law-and-order contingent with their greatest victory since Chicago. The "revolutionaries" elected Richard Nixon to his first term; they seem determined on a repeat performance in 1972.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

'Essence of Democracy':

Denial of Bargaining Rights Creates Second-Class Citizens

The following is excerpted from an address to the first May Day mass sponsored by the Archdiocese of Atlanta, Ga., by William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization.

LET ME ENCOURAGE YOU to see collective bargaining as machinery—flexible machinery—rather than to look at it in the stereotyped form of some trade union tradition which, for one reason or another, you have grown used to. Let me give you a few examples.

All of us today are quite used to bargaining for company-paid insurance programs. Yet, less than 20 years ago unions had to go to the Supreme Court of the United States to get a ruling that such a program is a proper item for bargaining.

There was a day when pensions were outside of the scope of bargaining—and yet today the impact of union bargaining on the total subject of pensions has had the greatest helpful effect on the question of protection and dignity of older citizens of anything in the national spectrum.

I would emphasize the importance of looking at unionism not in an institutional or traditional form, but as the organized embodiment of collective action and collective bargaining with a man's work as the common cement which brings together people for these common purposes.

To understand the flexibility of the collective bargaining process is to take the first step toward successful organizing because new or potential members aren't often inspired by what unionism did for you. They need to know what it can do for them.

The skill in organizing today is not making workers appreciate what turned you on as a condition of their embracing the union. The skill is to learn and understand their hopes and aspirations—their fears and hang-ups and then to show them honestly the manner in which their union offers a method of attainment of the goals, an overcoming of the fears.

We all need to know and to better understand the concept of collective bargaining as an important bulwark in a free society. I tell you that no single thing more distinguishes our free American system in history and in the world than the unique role of free collective bargaining.

In support of this, I could point to the fact that every major social improvement in this nation has been accomplished either because of or with the critically important help of organized workers, whatever their form at any given time. Whether it was the power and foresight of the Mechanics Societies and the Cordwainer Guilds 150 years ago in formulating and bringing about free public school education or the role of AFL and CIO unions starting in 1946 with the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill and ultimately attaining Medicare, organized labor, as the champion of collective action and collective bargaining, has always been in the forefront of progress through social change.

Our system, while very young and fragile when measured against 6,000 years of western civilization, is the first system that ever seriously suggested (and then stuck to the idea) that those who would govern do so only with the consent of the governed. The principle of self-determination is so ingrained in our system's free collective bargaining process that it becomes the very essence of democracy in practice.

No system in history has been able to incorporate the concepts of democracy without specifically guaranteeing workers the right of self-organization for meaningful collective action. Of equal importance is the fact that no system has been able to successfully move toward the totalitarian concepts of fascism or communism without first denying those rights and destroying those who effectively advocate them.

THERE ARE VARIOUS "classes" of citizenship in this nation where the availability of collective bargaining is concerned. If you doubt that ask a Mexican-American or Filipino farm worker in Texas, or California—ask a textile worker in South Carolina, or even a municipal worker in Georgia. The answer, shamefully, is "yes."

Second-class citizenship where collective bargaining is concerned is like school segregation. There are two kinds— de jure and de facto. De jure means in this case that the legal situation inflicts second-class citizenship. De facto means that while the legal situation doesn't cause it, certain practices do.

Public employes, farm workers and others who are specifically denied the full protection of the law on a basis equal to other workers are de jure second class citizens.

Poor people, who work at substandard wages in private industry and are ostensibly protected by the law, are the de facto victims because of the imbalance and inequity of the law and the manner in which the circumvention of the law by employers prevents many workers who honestly desire a collective bargaining base from ever attaining it.

The poor are most frequently less able to understand fully their rights under the law, and therefore more susceptible to intimidating techniques by the boss that might suggest the absence of, or ineffectiveness of such rights.

Workers earning substandard wages are most often working at those jobs because they have a limited job expectancy in the job market generally. Because that job means the difference between a little poverty or the great poverty of unemployment, they become even more susceptible to the vicious intimidation of a management which, in various ways, equates the effort to unionize with the possibility of unemployment.

'Industrial Blackmail':

Plant Shutdown Threats Seen Move to Block Pollution Curbs

AFL-CIO ECONOMIST George H. R. Taylor charged that employer threats to close plants and lay off workers rather than comply with anti-pollution controls often amount to "industrial blackmail."

But the labor movement won't be deterred from its drive for measures to reclaim and preserve the environment, Taylor declared as he called for national anti-pollution standards, "imposed impartially across the country." He pointed out that uniform standards would "close the escape hatch" that now lets companies leave a state with strict controls and "go to another state that will be more lenient."

Taylor said that while some threatened layoffs and plant closings are only "bluffs . . . used by industry to try to prevent the imposition of strict controls over the environment," many companies have actually shut down rather than invest in process changes that would meet standards set by law. He cited the case of a cattle feed company with a "$30-million-a-year-take" that closed its plant in central Kansas, rather than spend some $250,000 to meet the water pollution control standards of the state.

Taylor, who is also secretary of the AFL-CIO Staff Committee on Atomic Energy and Natural Resources was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

He said that unions strongly oppose the prohibition of non-returnable bottles and cans in Maryland, because that kind of "easy approach, which is very popular at the present time," touches "only a very minor portion" of the problem.

He said that rather than attack one aspect of the problem, there should be development of "a total technology" that includes effective collection methods for such "by-products of industry as the bottle and the can—paper products and plastics—so that they can be re-cycled and re-used."

Reporters questioning Taylor on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio, were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE WILLIAMS-DANIELS Occupational Safety & Health Act could well be the landmark job-related legislation of the 91st Congress, but there remains a high level of apprehension over its administration.

Both the Dept. of Labor and the White House have unleashed a barrage of words detailing the structure of the new Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and expressing dedication to the job of achieving a more healthy workplace.

This has not eased the concern. There is particular wariness over the heavy emphasis placed by the Nixon Administration on turning inspection programs over to the states.

"Our approach to the role of the states is along the line of Pres. Nixon's 'New Federalism'," says Assistant Secretary of Labor George C. Guenther.

The law spells out eight steps which states must take before the Secretary of Labor can approve state plans for enforcing safety and health standards.

The Administration hopes to be able to approve as many state plans as possible by July 1972. Meanwhile, 26 states—at last count—have signed interim agreements in which they are permitted to enforce one or more of their occupational health and safety standards pending final approval of the state plan.

Officials of OSHA stress that state plans will not be approved unless they are "at least equal to" the federal program.

All this may sound quite good but, as the Dept. of Agriculture has learned, turning over to the states responsibility for inspection and compliance has serious pitfalls.

The Wholesale Meat Act went into effect Dec. 15, 1967. For the first two years only two states were able to develop programs "at least equal to" federal standards. Today, although 34 states have received certification from the Secretary of Agriculture, the picture is not bright.

Under the Wholesale Meat Act, as under the Williams-Daniels Safety Act, the federal government is authorized to provide half the funds for the state programs.

Now a crisis has emerged. Agriculture Dept. officials acknowledge that not a single state today can afford to operate its program with the federal government paying only half the cost. The states are requesting that the federal payment cover 80 percent of the cost. However, with the overlaps and duplications, Agriculture officials have concluded that a far more economic and efficient program could be worked out if the federal government paid all of the costs, but played a stronger role.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS point out that they must maintain a constant surveillance over state operations. This is costly. In addition, there is an extremely vital, if subtle, difference between state and federal inspection. For example, it is far more difficult for state inspectors to take a rigid stand against violations by major meat packers than it would be for federal officials.

Under the Williams-Daniels Act the federal government provides grants covering up to 90 percent of the cost of planning for a state program. The question is whether the states can enlist a sufficient number of personnel with satisfactory backgrounds to train as compliance officers.

Even more apprehension is caused by Guenther's record in setting up the Pennsylvania job safety program. Inspection jobs were Republican patronage handouts—to grocery store owners and gas station operators with little or no experience to qualify them for safeguarding the workplace. Guenther insists, however, that the federal program will not be based on patronage.

Funding of the program also poses questions. The Administration requested $16.8 million for the balance of Fiscal 1971 to finance both the labor Dept. and Health, Education & Welfare programs. But Congress appropriated only $11.8 million.

EMPLOYER THREATS to close plants and lay off workers rather than comply with anti-pollution controls often amount to "industrial blackmail," AFL-CIO Economist George Taylor, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

DELEGATE'S BADGE is pinned on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers at the ILGWU convention in Miami Beach. Meany called for a change in Administration policies that have caused many American workers to lose their jobs.

'Deliberate' Rise in Unemployment:

Nixon's Economic Policies Blasted at ILG Convention

Miami Beach—The Ladies' Garment Workers Union set the tone for its 34th convention by placing the blame for the country's current economic recession "squarely at the doorstep of our Republican Administration."

"Since it came to power," ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said of the Administration, "it has embarked on a deliberate policy of fostering unemployment in the name of fighting inflation."

Along with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a series of speakers led by key Democratic senators, Stulberg leveled heavy broadsides at the Nixon Administration for:

- Current unemployment of 6.1 percent that resulted from the "Nixon game plan" to curb inflation.
- A failure to respond to organized labor's pleas for relief from the exportation of American production that Stulberg said has cost nearly 250,000 American jobs in the garment industry alone over the past 15 years.

Meany told the approximately 1,000 delegates that "despite the hot air, all the bluebird predictions, all the effort to find a scapegoat for its failures, the Nixon Administration game plan is a complete and absolute miserable failure."

With unemployment persisting month after month, America's jobless are being forced on welfare as their unemployment compensation payments run out, Meany noted.

"This to me is a disgrace in this richest and greatest nation on earth," he told the delegates.

Meany blasted the Administration for proposing tax relief to business while blocking programs to create jobs for the unemployed such as accelerated public works.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) charged that the Administration had resorted to the old "Republican trickle-down theory that if enough wealthy people buy limousines, there will be more jobs for chauffeurs."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) offered a "prescription for economic recovery" through the injection of $10 billion into the economy to achieve, among other things:

- $100 minimum social security payments plus accelerated cost-of-living increases for the elderly.
- A public service employment program to create some 350,000 new jobs.
- Implementation now, retroactive to Jan. 1, of the personal income tax reductions scheduled to take effect next January.

The delegates representing the 422,000 members of the ILGWU, now in its 70th year, devoted much of their deliberations to the growing problem of imports as they directly affect garment workers.

The root of the question, Stulberg suggested, lies in the fact that American and Canadian garment workers who earn about $3 an hour find they must compete with nine cents an hour in Korea, 15 cents in Taiwan, 25 cents in Spain, and 39 cents in Japan.

"That's not trade," said Stulberg. "That's cutting each other's throats. That's fighting over jobs in the same way workers used to fight over bundles of work in the sweatshop days."

The ILGWU's position with regard to imports is that they have not only damaged the total employment picture in the industry but have had a particularly heavy impact on women, who hold about 80 percent of the jobs in the garment trades, and on minority group members who constitute a substantial percentage of the work force.

Ed Haines Dies at 53, Led Organizing Drives

Edward S. Haines, assistant director of organization for the AFL-CIO since 1966 and veteran union organizer, died of a heart attack May 9 at Montgomery General Hospital, Olney, Md. He was 53.

"He was a fine gentleman, a loyal trade unionist and a warm friend," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a message to the family expressing "deep sorrow."

"All of us who worked with and admired Ed join with you . . . in mourning this great loss."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a memorial resolution at its Atlanta meeting expressing its "deep sense of loss on the death of our friend, colleague and companion in many struggles." Haines, the council said, served with "dedication, devotion and true loyalty" for many years.

Haines is survived by his wife Elaine of Silver Spring, Md.; daughter, granddaughter and parents, all of New York City.

In his final post, Haines filled a number of special assignments for Director William L. Kircher. He was serving at the time of his fatal illness as national coordinator for organizing programs in the graphic arts field and in Naval shipyards — the latter in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Born in New York City in 1917, Haines became an active union man after his return from military service in World War II. He became president of the Amalgamated Sugar Workers Conference and a vice president of the former New York City Industrial Union Council.

Haines in 1948 joined the staff of the Packinghouse Workers, later merged with the Meat Cutters, as an international representative. He became assistant director of organization for the union and in November 1953 was named to the organizing staff of the former CIO in Washington.

His initial assignments were largely with the Brewery Workers. He served for a period as an assistant to the union president, primarily in the field of organizing.

After the AFL-CIO was formed in 1955, Haines was named assistant director of the Illinois-Iowa region with headquarters in Chicago. He served in that region until May 1966, when he became assistant director of organization in Washington, D.C.

Memorial services were set for 1 p.m., May 14, at the Warner E. Pumphrey Funeral Home, Silver Spring. The family asked that, instead of flowers, contributions be made to the North Shore Association for Retarded Children, 2525 Church St., Evanston, Ill. 60201.

EDWARD S. HAINES

Firemen & Oilers Pay Tribute to Ill President

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 28th convention of the Firemen & Oilers developed into a tribute to ailing Pres. William E. Fredenberger as the delegates responded with dispatch to the programs presented by the officers.

Two days before the convention opened, Fredenberger suffered a heart attack at the Americana Hotel. He has since been listed in satisfactory condition at St. Francis Hospital.

While the 57-year-old leader recuperated, representatives of the 50,000-member union squarely confronted issues Fredenberger had described as "the most critical, most demanding, most challenging and most hazardous in the last 40 years."

These issues were spelled out in a 73-page report from the officers and executive board, which declared:

"The basic responsibility of this convention is to reaffirm our continuing objects while charting new directions for our future."

Returned to office along with Fredenberger were Sec.-Treas. John J. McNamara and Vice Presidents J. W. Lebeau, James M. Kennedy, Daniel S. Anderson, Robert A. Duvall, John B. Curan and Michael Martz.

Major speakers at the convention were AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, Pres. James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept., Pres. Maywood Boggs of the Metal Trades Dept. and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter McGavin of the Maritime Trades Department.

Among the critical issues considered by the delegates was the continuing decline of the union's railroad contingent, a reflection of the steady erosion of employment in the railroad industry. Once dominant in the union, the railwaymen now represent only about 35 percent of the membership.

There was heartening news, however, in reports of health and welfare improvements for the union's membership on the railroads. These include higher surgical and radiation therapy payments and a rise to $20,000 in the maximum major medical benefits.

The convention also devoted considerable time to discussing the Nixon Administration's economic policies.

"The Administration's game plan to combat inflation through an economic slowdown has finally been abandoned in the midst of its tragic consequences:—a prolonged recession and increasing unemployment, combined with an accelerated rise of living costs," said the officers' report.

The report also criticized the Administration's "new game plan" as outlined in budget messages and economic reports, calling it "an experiment to psych the economy toward prosperity by mid-1972 through mini-expansion measures presented in an upbeat barrage of optimistic rhetoric."

Service Employes Win in Alameda

Alameda, Calif.—Three local unions of the Service Employes were chosen as bargaining representatives by nearly 3,000 Alameda County employes in a series of elections held over a 10-day period ending May 5.

SEIU Local 535 won two units—one of 700 social workers and another of 600 eligibility workers. Local 250 won two units of hospital workers—one with 500 and the second with 600 employes. A unit of 400 county probation officers voted for SEIU Local 390.

Most of the elections were won by margins of 2 to 1 or better. Some 15 leaders from other SEIU locals in California aided in the successful organizing drive, the union reported.

The campaign was participated in by outgoing Pres. David Sullivan and First Vice Pres. George Hardy, who succeeds Sullivan May 26.

The 325 delegates not only approved the executive board's five years of leadership but returned the full slate to another term.

Postal Service, Unions Pick Fact-Finding Panel

The U.S. Postal Service and seven unions representing 660,000 postal workers chose a fact-finding panel as the next step in efforts to resolve their stalemate over contract terms.

The panel held an organization meeting and is expected to start gathering the facts from both sides for the report it is required to issue within the 45-day period ending June 10. Panel members are Eli Rock of Philadelphia, chairman; Bernard D. Meltzer of Chicago and Laurence E. Seibel, Washington, D.C. All are professional arbitrators.

The Postal Service made no money offer to the unions in three months of negotiations that started Jan. 20. That forced the talks into the fact-finding stage. Bargaining resumes when the fact-finders report, but the parties are not obliged to accept the panel's recommendations.

"This is an entirely new process for the Postal Service," said Attorney Bernard Cushman, chief negotiator for the unions. "The law doesn't compel the panel to do anything but report."

The seven unions all hold exclusive national recognition for members of their crafts. They are the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, Special Delivery Messengers, Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes—all AFL-CIO affiliates—and the Rural Letter Carriers, unaffiliated.

The unions seek wage increases totaling about 30 percent over the next two years in their first contracts under the new collective bargaining procedures with the Postal Service. Also they have proposed a 35-hour week, more holiday and vacation time, better pension benefits and other improvements over present conditions.

Highest For Blacks:

April Jobless Rate Moves Up to 6.1%

By Tom Castor

Unemployment edged up again in April to 6.1 percent, just under the nine-year high of 6.2 percent recorded last December.

Although employment actually increased and unemployment decreased, the improvement was less than normal for this time of the year, thus pushing the seasonally adjusted jobless rate higher by one-tenth of a point.

Joblessness for Negroes showed a sharp increase, jumping from 9.4 percent—where it had been for the past four months—to 10 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Teen-age workers and job seekers continued as the age group hardest hit with unemployment in the 16-19-year bracket at 17.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, almost three times the national rate. The rate was higher in March—17.8 percent.

Among the teenagers, blacks felt the severest unemployment with a rate 5.5 times greater than the overall national rate.

Although no great significance was attached to the April increase, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson called the figures "disappointing."

Actual employment during April increased by 711,000 to 78,204,000, but the seasonally adjusted increase was only 223,000.

Unemployment decreased by nearly a half million in actual numbers to 4.6 million, due partly to an opening up of agricultural jobs.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, the Labor Dept. said, unemployment was up by 85,000 to put it that much above 5 million.

About 230,000 workers entered or rejoined the civilian labor force to bring it to a total of 82,898,000 unadjusted, and to 83,783,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The average duration of unemployment jumped from 9.5 weeks to 12.6 weeks. On an adjusted basis, it remained relatively unchanged at 10.9 weeks.

The number of workers unemployed 27 weeks or more increased by 283,000 to more than a half million, but on an adjusted basis, the BLS placed the figure at 430,000, a decline of 26,000.

The Labor Dept. said the employment picture for most major groups in the labor force showed little or no change during April.

"Over the month," the BLS said, "employment gains in state and local government, contract construction and finance, insurance and real estate were largely offset by declines in manfacturing and transportation and public utilities."

Among construction workers, the jobless rate dipped to 9.6 percent, the first time it has been under 10 percent in 1971. But the actual number of unemployed construction workers stood at 428,000, an increase of 63,000 over April 1970.

The jobless rate for transportation and utility workers rose to 4 percent in April as compared with 3.3 percent in March.

In manufacturing, unemployment went up one-tenth of a point to 7 percent, with 411,000 more manufacturing employes out of work than a year ago. Manufacturing jobs dropped 53,000 in April—the fourth straight monthly decline—bringing total manufacturing jobs lost to 1.4 million in the past year and leaving factory employment at its lowest point in five years.

The factory workweek also was off in contrast to the average, dropping one-tenth of an hour to 39.8 hours, seasonally adjusted.

The number of wage and salaried workers on private nonfarm payrolls stood at 70.4 million in April, 500,000 more than in March, on an unadjusted basis. The increase was above the normal March-April pickup, and after seasonal adjustment, the increase was placed at 55,000.

Compared with year-ago figures, the total number of nonfarm, payroll jobs was down by 380,000.

The average workweek rose one-tenth of 1 hour in April, to 37.1 hours, seasonally adjusted.

Average hourly earnings were up 2 cents to $3.39, 21 cents higher than in April 1970.

Average weekly earnings were up 73 cents to $124.75. Over the year, weekly earnings showed an increase of $7.41, or 6.3 percent. The Consumer Price Index rose 4.6 percent in the 12 months ended in March.

STEWARDESSES won a new contract from American Airlines soon after walking demonstration picket lines in 50 cities, like this one at Washington National Airport, to protest the slow pace of bargaining negotiations by the airline. Three other groups of Transport Workers also won better contracts, with agreement depending on a vote by 20,000 union members.

Director of Job Statistics Study Scores Suspension of Briefings

A University of California economics professor sharply criticized the Labor Dept.'s cancellation of press briefings on monthly jobless figures, calling it an attempt by the Administration to minimize bad news by muzzling its own experts.

Dr. R. A. Gordon, who headed the President's Committee on Employment & Unemployment Statistics in 1962 under Pres. Kennedy, said there was nothing in his committee's report suggesting discontinuance of the technical briefings by Bureau of Labor Statistics personnel.

Gordon also predicted little change in current high unemployment rates during 1971.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had cited the Gordon Committee's report when he announced cancellation of the news conferences on jobless figures as well as the Consumer Price Index.

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, headed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Gordon suggested that the conflict between interpretations by BLS technicians and the rosy evaluations of the Nixon Administration brought an end to the briefings.

"It is difficult to believe that the timing of the decision to eliminate the technical press conference was not influenced by these developments," Gordon said.

"I wonder if I am unfair in suggesting that the Administration has—in effect—announced by this action that it wants to be free to minimize bad news and to maximize good news without any interference from its own technical experts who know most about the facts."

Hodgson announced the cancellation of the briefings Mar. 19, stating that it would speed up the release of statistics, that it would put the BLS in line with other government agencies with regard to the release of statistics and that it would "avoid an awkardness that can occur and has occasionally occurred to our professional staff from having to respond to inquiries that call for policy response."

Gordon testified that his personal investigation of the matter revealed the BLS statistics are not being released any faster, and he said, there is no need for the BLS to conform to other agencies in the release of statistics since the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is "the most important single statistic published by the federal government."

And he said that the only awkwardness under the system was that suffered by the Administration.

Proxmire's committee has held hearings on the unemployment figures and the Consumer Price Index since the press briefings were discontinued. He said he had summoned BLS technicians to testify on the latest unemployment report but was informed they were not available because they were needed to answer telephone inquiries from the press.

Ironically, telephone service to the BLS was interrupted the same day, and only two emergency telephones were manned. None of the technicians appeared at the JEC hearings.

In a stinging telegram to Hodgson, Proxmire deplored what he called the treatment of Congress as a "second-class citizen in this important matter."

"Your reply to our request is insulting to the Congress and to this committee, and I respectfully request that you reverse your decision," the telegram read.

"We feel we should hear—and I believe Congress has the right to hear—from a competent person who can interpret the unemployment figures in an objective and technically competent way. This is all we ask and we have every right to make a request and have it honored."

Metal Polishers Adopt Per Capita Dues Hike

Cincinnati—The Metal Polishers voted in convention to increase per capita payments and strengthen the union's defense fund for use in future strike situations.

About 100 delegates from 75 local unions approved a rise in per capita from $2.65 a month to $3.25, effective July 1. Forty cents of the 60-cent increase will go to the strike fund. The object, Pres. Jim Siebert explained, is to build up a fund to the point where the present $10 weekly strike benefit can be raised to $25.

The convention voted to change the name of the union to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Allied Workers. The change substitutes the last two words for "Helpers."

Siebert was re-elected to his third full three-year term as president and secretary-treasurer. The delegates also voted another term for Vice Pres. B. F. Wilburn, and for seven of the eight-member executive board. Chosen for a first term was Oscar Wiese of Local 13, St. Louis.

William Clauer of Local 10, Milwaukee, was elected as a new member of the board of trustees.

The delegates endorsed the National Health Security proposal pending in Congress. Speakers included AFL-CIO Organization Director William L. Kircher, Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Executive Sec.-Treas. William P. Sheehan of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO.

Kircher stressed the need for a united labor effort to solve the problems caused by inflation, unemployment, and imports that increase business profits while sacrificing American jobs. He warned of a difficult organizing climate just ahead and the Nixon Administration's encouragement of employer resistance.

Sanctions Spelled Out On Literature Violations

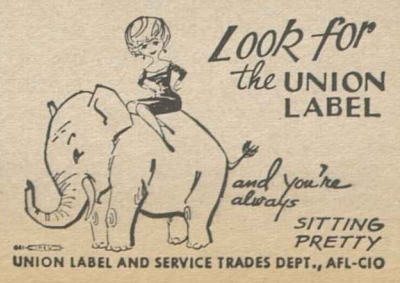
Atlanta—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted a resolution spelling out sanctions against unions found in violation of the section of the internal disputes plan dealing with use of offensive and scurrilous literature in organizing campaigns.

Section 5 of the plan, Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, declares that "no affiliate shall, in connection with any organizational campaign, circulate or cause to be circulated any charge or report which is designed to bring or has the effect of bringing another affiliate into public disrepute or of otherwise adversely affecting the reputation of such affiliate or the federation."

The resolution adopted by the council declared that when the Executive Council subcommittee on compliance set up under the plan finds a violation of Section 5 "the bargaining unit gained by the offending affiliate shall not be protected by Article XX for a period of three years from the date of certification or recognition."

The resolution said that "any complaint brought by the offending affiliate under Article XX with respect to that unit during that period will not be considered under the internal disputes procedures of Article XX, if the subcommittee on compliance has made such a determination.

"Where the organizing campaign has not resulted in certification or recognition of either contending affiliate, or where such affiliate has violated the provisions of Section 5, compliance shall require a written repudiation of the acts involved in the violation by the offending affiliate or affiliates, and any further complaint of a repetition of such acts in the same campaign shall be referred directly to the subcommittee on compliance, without intervening steps under Article XX."



Senators Urged to Concur:

Public Works Jobs Termed Urgent Need

Senate conferees were urged by the AFL-CIO to accept House-passed legislation authorizing $2 billion for an accelerated public works program in communities with high unemployment.

The House added the job-creating program to a Senate-passed bill extending the Appalachia regional development law. It will be up to a House-Senate conference committee to decide whether the public works program will be included in the final version of the legislation.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed the importance labor attaches to the accelerated public works plan in a letter to Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.). Randolph is chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee and will head the Senate conference delegation of four Democrats and three Republicans.

The Senate panel held an unusual pre-conference hearing to solicit views from interested groups on whether to seek to substitute a disaster-type economic assistance program for the House-passed bill.

The alternate proposal would enable the President to order an assortment of special assistance—at the request of a governor—when a community has suffered an "abrupt rise in unemployment of such magnitude as to disrupt the economic life of the area."

Biemiller said the emergency-type program has "merit," but he strongly urged that it be handled as separate legislation and not as a substitute for the public works proposal. In addition, he noted, an attempt to interject a program not considered by either the House or Senate into the conference report could pose "insurmountable parliamentary problems."

The value of accelerated public works was demonstrated in the 1962 anti-recession program which generated 210,000 man-years of employment in less than two years, Biemiller noted.

He stressed that comparable programs could get under way even faster today, since there is a "huge backlog" of projects already planned and blueprinted as well as the experience gained in the earlier program.

In a companion area, the AFL-CIO wrote all House members urging support for the public service employment program which provides federal funds to enable cities, counties and states to hire needed workers from the ranks of the unemployed.

The bill, approved by committee and scheduled for early action by the House, would provide funds during periods of high unemployment.

Biemiller termed it emergency legislation—operating nationwide when the unemployment rate is 4.5 percent or higher and thereafter only in communities with unemployment rates above 6 percent.

He cited various safeguards in the bill and noted that it does not include some of the controversial sections of last year's manpower bill which was vetoed.

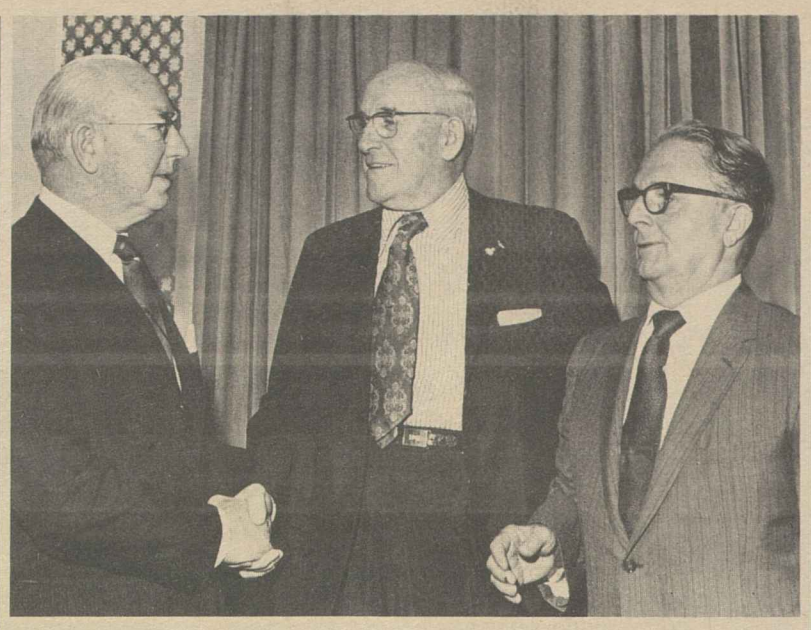
The Senate earlier this year passed a public service employment bill by a large margin, with strong bipartisan support.

Asbestos Union's H. E. Mulligan Dies

Chicago — Pres. Emeritus Hugh E. Mulligan of the Asbestos Workers, who retired last year after 48 years of service to the union, died May 9 at 76.

Mulligan was the unanimous choice of the executive board to succeed Pres. Joseph A. Mullaney in 1954 but declined because he did not want to leave Chicago and the union's Local 17. When Pres. C. W. Sickles retired in 1967, Mulligan accepted appointment as interim president but served only until the next convention.

Born in Spring Valley, Ill., he went to work in the coal mines as a boy but was injured in a coal slide. He joined Local 17, served two years with the Allied Expeditionary Forces in France and was elected business agent on his return in 1922.



BEST WISHES to Cornelius J. Haggerty, left, on his retirement as president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. are offered by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Dept. Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, right, who succeeds Haggerty. Schoemann recently announced his own plans for retirement.

House Vote Revives Prospects for SST

A bipartisan drive to revive the SST program shifted to the Senate after an important victory in the House.

By a 201-197 margin, the House reversed the stand it had taken less than two months earlier and voted an interim appropriation of $85.3 million to continue development of an American-built supersonic commercial airliner.

The money had been included in a supplemental appropriations bill to cover part of the costs of cancelling SST contracts and closing down the project. But the House vote changed the language to transform the burial fund into a possible reprieve.

Neither Boeing nor its subcontractors were moving to recall thousands of laid-off workers, however, since the Senate remained a major hurdle. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) predicted a "nip-and-tuck" battle over the issue with the possibility of a filibuster by opponents.

Actually, the battle over the $85.3 million was considered primarily a test of congressional intent since substantially more funds in regular appropriations would be needed to gear up the program anew.

Nevertheless, the House vote showed a significant switch in sentiment since March when SST funds were cut off by a 215-204 margin. And there were clear indications that supporters of the SST had several additional votes in reserve if they were needed — congressmen who would have withdrawn their votes against SST funding if needed to make the difference.

As it was, six Republicans who initially voted against SST funding withdrew their votes before the tally was closed to be recorded as "present" and paired with absent members who supported the SST.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had testified in favor of funding the supersonic transport at Appropriations Committee hearings earlier this year, stressing the importance to the economy of continued American leadership in aircraft production.

"A sick economy, crippled by high unemployment," can't finance the social progress America needs, Meany warned.

Both the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House supported the revival of the SST project. On the rollcall, 107 Democrats and 97 Republicans voted for the funding and 129 Democrats and 68 Republicans opposed it.

In other major congressional developments:

- The House Ways & Means Committee moved towards a final vote on an omnibus welfare reform and social security bill on which it announced tentative agreement.

The legislation was not yet in final form as the AFL-CIO News went to press. But it reportedly includes a federally-financed income floor of $2,400 for a family of four, gradual federal assumption of the full costs of welfare payments for the aged, blind and disabled, an assortment of social security improvements although apparently not an across-the-board increase, and an expansion of Medicare to disabled persons below retirement age.

- The Senate was still in the early stages of prolonged debate—and a threatened filibuster—over a House-passed bill to extend the draft beyond its scheduled June 30 expiration date.

A host of amendments—many unrelated to the purpose of the bill—have been proposed. Action on an amendment by Majority Leader Mansfield to cut in half U.S. troop strength in Europe was postponed a week as opponents sought more time to round up votes against it. Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) has already served notice that he will filibuster against extension of the draft law.

Rail Signalmen Slate Walkout As Talks Stall

The Railroad Signalmen have made "absolutely no progress" in negotiations with the carriers and have notified all other unions they will "peacefully withdraw from service" at 6 a.m. local time May 17, the union announced.

The work stoppage would affect all railroads in the United States except the Long Island Rail Road and the Port Authority of New York, Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain said. The union represents about 13,000 men who construct, install, inspect and maintain the signal systems controlling the safe operation of all trains.

Still unsettled after more than 20 months of brief talks are two major issues: wage inequities for skilled craftsmen, and away-from-home expenses instead of the camp-car accommodations most railroads provide their signal crews.

"Over 80 percent of our members are skilled workers," Chamberlain said. "It just doesn't make sense that experienced workers in an essential industry must put up with substandard pay and primitive living and working conditions while men doing comparable work get from $1.50 to $3 an hour more."

The union head said railroad camp cars are "relics of the Dan'l Boone days" without toilets or other modern facilities. They usually are "parked in the boondocks" and signalmen must find their way to crossroads service stations for toilet facilities, it said.

Union members have voted by a margin of 98.6 percent to authorize a walkout.

5-15-71

IBEW Locals at Western Electric Plan Solid Front at Bargaining Table

Current contract negotiations between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Western Electric Co.—the manufacturing arm of the Bell Telephone System—will continue until a new agreement is reached or all contracts have expired, the IBEW said.

The union said it is determined to bargain centrally for its 80,000 members in 16 manufacturing plants of Western Electric across the country. It charged that management not only has refused to bargain nationally but has failed to make counter-proposals to move the bargaining process forward.

Contracts in the 16 plants began expiring May 1. When all have expired—a point due late in August—the union said it will decide whether a walkout is necessary.

Four IBEW agreements have expired to date—at Indianapolis, Omaha, Columbus, Ohio, and Montgomery, Ill. Members in those plants voted "overwhelmingly" Apr. 25 to give union negotiators the authority to call a strike, the IBEW reported.

"We don't intend to strike at this time," the union said in response to a request by Director J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service that negotiations be continued.

Counts sent IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard a telegram noting that negotiations "reached a critical stage" at several Western Electric plants where contracts have expired or are about to expire.

Offering mediation assistance, Counts requested union and management to "intensify their efforts to reach an equitable solution and, pending such efforts, to maintain the status quo."

The union's System Council EM 3, representing electrical manufacturing employes of Western Electric, has been meeting with management in New York City over a 60-day period. Simultaneous negotiations have been held on local issues at the 16 company plants.

The IBEW said management's approach is to make an offer locally, but union negotiators at the local level have turned down the offers to date and are taking strike authorization votes.

"The negative attitude of the company and its failure to make any counterproposals to the union have provoked the four manufacturing locations into taking a strike vote," an IBEW statement said.

The Communications Workers also reported no progress in contract talks with the Bell System. CWA has extended its contracts with Western Electric and other subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. on a day-to-day basis.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne predicted last week that if the Bell System does not come up with an adequate contract offer by May 19, the union's executive board would authorize a strike vote.

TV 'Advocates' To Air Public Strikes Issue

Civil service workers, traditionally secure in their jobs but without control over their working conditions, have no legal right to strike in most states. Yet walkouts have become common. What's the answer?

The Advocates, a Public Broadcasting Service program, will deal with the question "Should public employes have the right to strike?" The program is scheduled for Tuesday, May 18, at 9 p.m., EDT.

Advocate Howard Miller, a law professor from the University of Southern California, will argue for the right of public workers to strike. Witnesses supporting his case will be Theodore Kheel, New York mediator and arbitrator, and Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

William Rusher, publisher of the National Review, is the advocate in opposition.

Five Postal Unions Ratify Merger Plan

AFL-CIO News

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96 Percent Of Members Vote 'Yes'

By David L. Perlman

Members of five postal unions voted almost unanimously to ratify a merger agreement creating a new 300,000-strong organization, the American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

Ninety-six percent of the votes cast in the mail referendum balloting were marked "Yes"—for the merger.

The two biggest unions—the United Federation of Postal Clerks and the unaffiliated National Postal Union—had been bitter rivals for more than 12 years, competing for members and bargaining rights

When the ballots were tallied, UFPOC members had voted 103,768 to 5,279 for unity. And NPU members approved the merger, 36,863 to 572.

The rank-and-file approval of the merger agreement worked out by their leaders was just as overwhelming in the three smaller AFL-CIO affiliates that are parties to the merger.

Members of the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes voted 5,624 to 359 for ratification.

The Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes approved merger 4,617 to 170.

And the Special Delivery Messengers voted 1,588 to 73 for ratification.

Francis S. Filbey, who has been president of the Postal Clerks, will serve as president of the new American Postal Workers Union until elections are held in 1972.

NPU Pres. David Silvergleid becomes executive vice president of the merged union. Postal Clerks Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon will hold the same post in APWU.

Filbey termed the overwhelming vote for merger a sign of worker unity and militancy in the stalemated negotiations with the management of the new United States Postal Service.

"The arrogant refusal of the postal service to discuss a single monetary issue in four fruitless months of labor negotiations under the postal reform act contributed enormously to the birth of the American Postal Workers Union," he said. "Our members recognized that we must match strength with strength, power with power, to be heeded."

Four of the unions that went into the merger hold nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for their crafts, and along with the Letter Carriers, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers and the unaffiliated

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Warns Job Export Policies Threat to Nation

Steel Talks Under Way For 450,000

Members of the Steelworkers look to their union and management for a "measure of economic justice" in negotiations this year, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said as bargaining talks opened May 18 for 450,000 employes of nine corporations in basic steel.

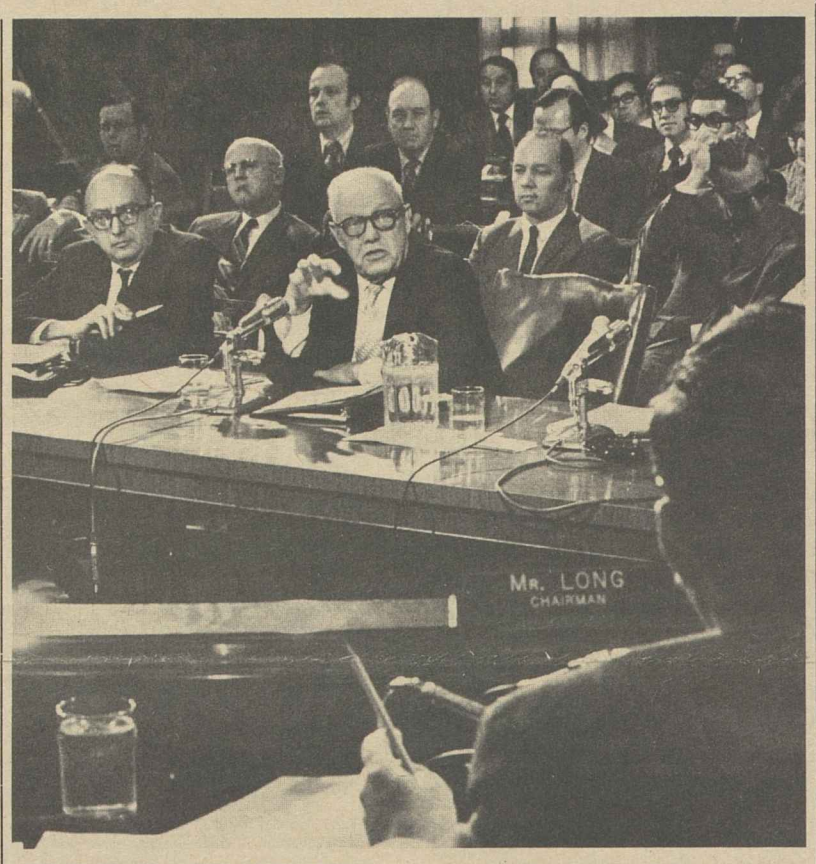
Since the last negotiations, Abel said, "continuing inflation has eaten away the buying power of the increases in wages we negotiated three years ago." He stressed that members of the union have "made very clear their deep dissatisfaction with these unpleasant, unfortunate, and I would say unnecessary economic developments."

Abel stressed that the Steelworkers are entering negotiations with complete faith in the collective bargaining process and can see no reason why agreements cannot be reached before contracts expire Aug. 1.

He declared that the union wants an agreement, not a strike. There have been no major strikes in steel for the past 12 years, the longest period of industrial peace since the beginning of contract relations, Abel noted.

Delegates from steel locals instructed the union at meetings six weeks ago to seek substantial wage adjustments, inclusion of a cost-of-living clause in contracts, and wide-ranging improvements in benefits and working conditions.

Abel reported "deep anxiety and frustration" in the ranks of members who "have had to endure a difficult period of economic stress and inflation." They are entitled to expect "satisfactory and constructive solutions" to the problems, he said.



END TAX ADVANTAGES to runaway firms that shift production overseas to take advantage of low wages, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urges members of the Senate Finance Committee. With Meany at the witness table is AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Scores Gaps Encouraging 'Runways'

Government policies that encourage the export of American jobs and production threaten economic disaster to the United States, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned at Senate hearings on world trade.

Meany urged Congress and the Administration to face up to the fact that the American economy can't continue to lose jobs to low-wage areas of the world without undermining the standard of living of all Americans.

A dwindling U.S. workforce can't support a rising welfare load, he stressed. Nor is labor "an interchangeable part, as some economists believe. A jobless shoe worker in Maine does not automatically become a clerical worker in New York."

Meany told members of a Senate Finance subcommittee that America's workers have a legitimate grievance with their government because of trade, tax and investment policies that encourage runaway employers to shift production to low-wage areas of the world.

The workers have come to their unions for help but "this is not a problem of the unions alone." As the job losses spread to all segments of the economy, "with those losses will go much of the American standard of living," Meany said.

(Continued on Page 8)

Bipartisan Backing:

House Panel Okays Social Aid Package

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a 446-page package of major changes in social security, Medicare, family assistance and Medicaid programs—all wrapped into a single bill that is expected to reach the House floor under a no-amendment rule.

Although the committee was sharply divided on various provisions of the bill, it gave the final package a bipartisan 22-3 endorsement.

Pres. Nixon, pleased by inclusion of much of his welfare reform proposals, issued a statement warmly praising the bill and even had a good word for a social security benefit increase the Administration had opposed.

Although House passage is expected, the final version of the bill could still be substantially different than the committee package. That's because the legislation will be wide open to amendment in the Senate—first in the Finance Committee and then on the Senate floor.

Last year in fact, in the final weeks of the 91st Congress, a House-passed welfare reform package was so changed and loaded with amendments that it never did get to a final vote.

The bill the House will vote on, probably in June, includes these main provisions affecting social security:

Benefits—Effective June 1, 1972, all 25 million persons on social security benefit rolls would receive

(Continued on Page 2)

HEW Scored For Allowing Welfare Cuts

The surrender of the Nixon Administration to California Gov. Ronald Reagan's demands to weaken welfare payments has brought a sharp challenge from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany declared that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has no legal authority to approve changes in state public welfare programs on the basis that legislation now pending before Congress will eventually become law.

In a letter to HEW Sec. Elliot L. Richardson, Meany wrote:

"We have been shocked to read newspaper articles reporting that you have approved requests by the Governor of California for changes in that state's public welfare program that do not appear to con-

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Halts Railroad Strike, Votes Wage Boost for Signalmen

By Eugene A. Kelly

Railway Signalmen returned to work on the nation's major railroads after a two-day strike was halted by Congress.

Their union president, noting that the carriers have negotiated for a total of no more than 24 hours over a 21-month period, warned there may be another strike unless management faces up to the needs of its 13,000 signal system employes.

The Signalmen walked out at 6 a.m., May 17 and began returning May 19 after Congress passed an emergency resolution and Pres. Nixon signed it into law. The measure gives the signal employes a retroactive pay raise averaging 12.5 percent for top-skilled workers—49 cents an hour for journeymen—to stay in effect while negotiations continue on other details of a new contract.

The resolution prohibits any change in contract conditions by either side before Oct. 1 unless agreement is reached meanwhile.

But it also expresses "the sense of the Congress that the living accommodations of the employes . . . while they are on travel status, are unsatisfactory. . . . The Congress does not intend . . . to endorse the continued furnishing of substandard quarters . . . and urges management and labor to negotiate . . . substantially improved living quarters" as soon as possible.

(Continued on Page 3)

'Only This Will Make It!'

Elderly Faring Worse, Ohio Conference Told

Columbus, O.—"Serious economic neglect" of millions of over 65-citizens is creating a "tragic generation gap" throughout the country, the 1971 Ohio Governor's Conference on Aging was told by Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"While Pres. Nixon keeps assuring the nation that our prosperity is rising, the indisputable fact is that the elderly in America are getting poorer," Clayman said. "Unless we are prepared to initiate programs that spell realistic hope rather than empty illusions, the senior generation gap is going to increase."

He outlined a five-point program to improve the lot of the aging in America:

- Major improvements in social security, including an increase in benefits of at least 35 percent in the next two years, a $100-a-month minimum benefit and a cost-of-living escalator for the future.
- A national health security program with adequate health care as a matter of right, including the dispensation of needed drugs essentially without cost.
- An emergency program to assure massive improvement and upgrading of nursing-care homes, too many of which are now unregulated and "create the makings of a national scandal of exploitation and callousness".
- Major programs to provide more adequate housing for older couples and individuals in an environment in which they can better enjoy their later years.
- An innovative effort to provide various forms of "useful employment—not a senior citizens' version of leaf-raking"—to provide additional income for older men and women. "The government should examine its potential as an employer of last resort for older Americans, particularly in the social services—teaching, nursing, child care and similar occupations," Clayman said.

He told the Ohio conference that "few Americans apparently have any real concept of the amount of poverty among the country's older age groups."

He cited a questionnaire that elicited responses from 200,000 men and women over 55 years of age which "cast the spotlight" on the poverty situation.

The survey found that 55 percent of the persons questioned can't afford the food they want, Clayman said. Over half the respondents somehow get by on incomes of less than $200 a month, and a full 20 percent have less than $100 a month in spendable income. Nearly 72 percent must live solely on their meager social security benefits.

"When prosperous America has some five million citizens over 65 years of age living below the poverty line, that is a critically serious matter," Clayman added. "What's even worse is that between 1968 and 1969, the number of older poor increased by 200,000."

Paper Industry Unions Discuss Joint Program

Chicago—Delegates from 30 local unions under contract with the Kimberly-Clark Corp. in both the United States and Canada met for two days here to develop plans aimed toward ultimate coordinated bargaining.

Goals of the conference were outlined by Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Torelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and Pres. Harry D. Sayre, Papermakers & Paperworkers who called the meeting.

These include efforts to achieve common contract expiration dates on all local contracts, mutual moral and financial support of all such aims by the locals concerned, and ultimately the instituting of multiple coordinated bargaining.

The 80 delegates were brought together as an outgrowth of numerous and lengthy strikes called against Kimberly-Clark properties in both countries.

"We do not intend to allow ourselves to be fragmented any more by this company," Tonelli said. "We are greatly pleased at the enthusiasm and militancy emphasized by the delegates here this week."

Kimberly-Clark is a multinational giant in the industry employing more than 29,000 workers in 34 plants in 14 states and 18 foreign countries. Its announced after-taxes profit for 1970 was $38.3 million.

Seth Zinman Named to Labor Dept. Legal Post

Seth D. Zinman was named Deputy Associate Labor Dept. Solicitor for legislation and legal counsel.

Zinman joined the Labor Dept.'s legal staff in 1961 and for the past two years served as counsel for legislation in the office of the solicitor.

Major Changes Drafted:

Ways & Means Panel Clears Broad Social Aid Package

(Continued from Page 1)

a 5 percent increase. This would add an estimated $2.1 billion a year in purchasing power.

Cost-of-living provision—In the future, benefits would automatically be increased in years when the Consumer Price Index rose at least 3 percent—provided Congress had not enacted legislation raising benefits during the preceding year.

Minimum benefits—Persons who worked in jobs covered by social security for 15 or more years would be guaranteed not less than $5 a month multiplied by years of service, up to 30. Thus a person with 30 years of covered employment, no matter how low paid, would receive at least $150 a month. It is estimated that 500,000 persons would receive higher benefits under this provision, effective January 1972.

Widows' benefits—A widow would be entitled to 100 percent of the benefit her husband would be receiving if he were still living. But the benefit would be reduced if she applied for it before the age of 65. Some 3.4 million widows (and dependent widowers) now on the rolls would receive $728 million in additional benefits the first year.

Age 62 retirement—Over a three-year period, the system of computing benefits for men retiring at age 62 would be equalized with the more generous provisions now applying to women.

Additional dropout years—Long-service workers would be able to raise their social security benefits by dropping out more years of lower earnings. At present, the five years of lowest earnings can be dropped in computing benefits on a formula based on years of covered employment since 1951 multiplied by a percentage of average wages on which social security taxes were paid. The change would allow an additional dropout year for each 15 years of covered employment. Thus a worker with 30 years employment could drop out his seven lowest years, instead of five.

Retirement earnings—The amount that a beneficiary under age 72 may earn without reduction of benefits would be raised from $1,680 under present law to $2,000. Above that amount, benefits would be reduced only $1 for each $2 earned. The value of this provision is estimated at $458 million the first year. Furthermore, the $2,000 ceiling would be raised automatically as average wages in the nation go up.

There are many other changes affecting smaller groups of persons, including a new formula allowing some workers receiving both workmen's compensation and social security disability benefits to obtain an increase in their joint benefit.

Financing—To pay for these benefits and for the Medicare improvements listed below, both the taxable wage base and the payroll tax paid by employers and workers would be increased.

The amount of wages subject to social security tax would rise from $7,800 to $10,200 next January. The combined social security-medicare tax would go up to 5.4 percent; under present law, it is scheduled to rise then to 5.2 percent. The rate would rise to 6.2 percent in 1975 and to 7.4 percent in 1977.

To the extent necessary to cover cost-of-living increases, the taxable wage base or the rate could be moved up without new legislation.

MEDICARE

The House bill includes both improvements and cutbacks. The chief gain is expansion of Medicare coverage to some 1.5 million persons under 65 who are receiving social security or railroad disability benefits, starting in mid-1972. This improvement is valued at $1.8 billion the first year.

Other plus factors include limitations on increases in the premium for optional medical insurance and automatic enrollment in the program unless a person specifically rejects the coverage.

On the minus side, patients would have to pay a portion of hospital costs from the 31st to 60th day of hospitalization and the $50 deductible for the voluntary medical insurance would rise to $60.

FAMILY ASSISTANCE

The proposed new family assistance program would provide federally-paid minimum benefits to families with dependent children, which states could supplement if they wish. Unlike the present aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program, it would include the "working poor"—those whose earnings still leave them below the poverty level. Coupled with the program would be stiff requirements for all able-bodied persons to accept training or jobs, with a directive to the government to provide child-care facilities for working mothers.

The federal payment would amount to $2,400 a year for a family of four—based on a formula of $800 for each of the first two family members, $400 each for the next three, $300 for the next two, and $200 for the next for a maximum of $3,600 for any family of eight or more.

Families receiving these benefits will no longer be eligible for food stamps, which means that many would be worse off than at present unless states supplement the benefits.

States that do supplement benefits would receive additional federal relief only if their welfare expenditures rose above this year's level.

For the working poor—and for welfare recipients placed on jobs—here's how the program would work.

The first $720 of earnings and one-third of the remainder would be exempt. The balance would be subtracted from the family assistance entitlement. Thus, if earnings amounted to $3,000 a year, only $1,520 would be charged against the assistance payments. So a family of four would receive an $880-a-year supplement.

There has been considerable criticism of the low level of family payments—particularly coupled with the elimination of food stamps.

The bill would, however, greatly expand child care facilities throughout the nation. It authorizes $50 million a year for construction of facilities and more than $480 million to provide the services.

It also would inaugurate a public service employment program for persons on welfare rolls, aimed at creating 200,000 jobs in government agencies or non-profit organizations. Persons hired would be paid the prevailing wage or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher. The federal government would pay 100 percent of their salaries the first year, 75 percent the second year of employment and 50 percent the third year.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Medicaid—It would become harder for persons not on welfare to qualify as medically indigent and eligible for comprehensive health services under the federal-state Medicaid program. The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare would be able to require such persons to pay a premium, related to their income, to be entitled to services. And states providing more than minimum benefits could require recipients to pay part of the cost.

Aged, blind, disabled—The existing federal-state programs of aid to the aged, blind and disabled would be replaced by a new federal program. Individuals and couples would be eligible if they have cash resources under $1,500 and a monthly income less than the amount of the payment.

Benefits for a single person would start at $130 in mid-1972, go to $140 the next year and $150 a year later. For an eligible couple, the payment would be $195 initially and $200 a year later.

All of these provisions, it should be emphasized, are subject to change as the bill goes through the legislative process.

Federal Employes Manual Updated

A newly revised AFL-CIO Manual for Federal Employes has been issued as a guide for local union officers and stewards.

The key role of the steward is emphasized both in the introduction by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and in the detailed descriptions of all steps in the grievance procedure.

The 81-page booklet, AFL-CIO Publication No. 138, also includes the text and a discussion of the latest presidential executive order governing labor-management relations in the federal civil service.

Single copies are free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Additional copies are 20 cents each or $15 for 100.

Council Aims At Expanded Service Role

Atlanta—The AFL-CIO Executive Council looked to an expanded role for labor's community service programs in a resolution adopted at its recent meeting here.

The resolution cited the many accomplishments in helping union members, their families and their communities.

But, it added, "more people must be reached. Better service must be given. Experimental programs must be developed to meet unmet needs. Successful programs must be extended. Additional methods of financing must be discovered."

The council drew up guidelines to help AFL-CIO central bodies in selected cities set up permanent labor community service agencies to broaden the scope of existing activities.

Wage Hike Voted:

Congress Steps In To Halt Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen told newsmen "this is another case where the railroad industry was rescued by Congress from its obligation to settle labor disputes through the collective bargaining process."

The joint resolution by Congress incorporates a portion of the wage recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board in another rail dispute last November, but trims back other recommendations.

Congress mandated the Secretary of Labor to report by Sept. 22 on the progress, if any, made in Signalmen's negotiations and his proposals for a settlement. Also it ordered the secretaries of Labor and Transportation to report not later than July 31 on the impact of the May work stoppage on industry and the movement of "goods vital to the national defense."

In testimony prior to enactment of the resolution, Chamberlain told the House Commerce Committee that "the employes in this dispute have made every effort to negotiate a satisfactory agreement, without success." He said union members had been "most patient in these negotiations and have tolerated numerous delays during the past 21 months because of the carriers not meeting with us for numerous, and in many cases inexcusable, reasons."

For this reason and the "severe economic pressure" on railroad employes and their families because of substandard wage rates, Chamberlain said prompt settlement of the dispute over wages and living conditions is imperative.

He said this can be accomplished only if the carriers are sincerely willing to bargain and added: "We are ready to resume negotiations at once."

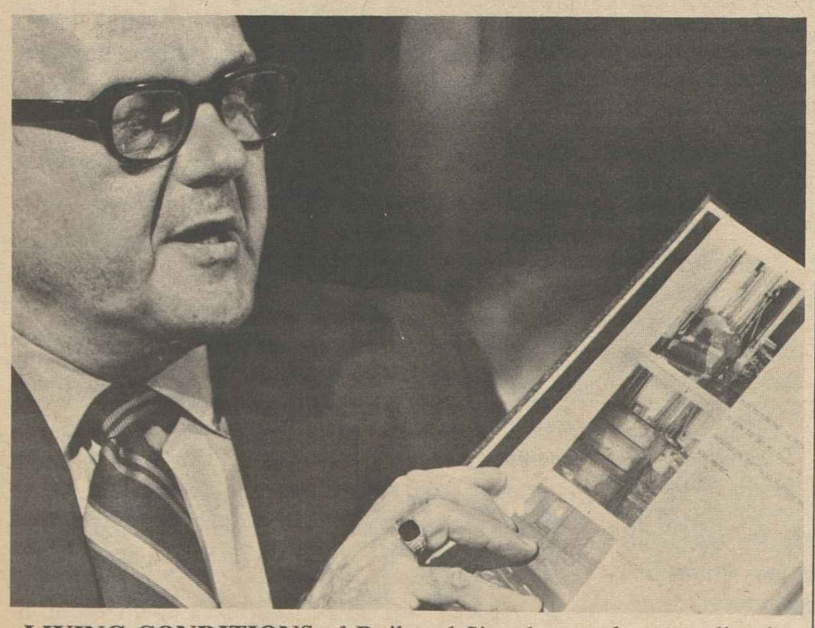
Chamberlain listed these unsettled issues:

- A skill inequity adjustment for experienced signalmen and signal maintainers to correct the disparity between railroad wages and wages in comparable jobs inside and outside the railroad industry. Because of these inequities, skilled signal employes have lost some $750 per man from 1967 through 1970.
- Away-from-home expenses for signalmen employed in construction gangs and required to live "on the road" during their work week. The union is seeking actual expenses for room and lodging and a ban on the use of camp cars, highway trailers or other cars for housing after Jan. 1, 1972.

The union statement said "the deplorable, unsafe, unsanitary, totally inadequate conditions of camp cars . . . have existed for many years. They must be removed and employes permitted to live in hotels and motels with actual expenses for meals and lodging paid for by the employer . . . as in other industries."

The pay increase mandated by Congress will give all signal employes a 5 percent increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970, and another increase as of Nov. 1, 1970, of 30 cents an hour for leaders and mechanics, 18 cents for assistants and helpers.

Signalmen construct, install, inspect and repair the signal systems that control the safe operation of all trains. Their average wage of $3.78 an hour for top-paid men is far below the rate of electricians.



LIVING CONDITIONS of Railroad Signalmen who must live in camp cars away from home are pictured by Signalmen's Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain, who testified before the Senate Labor Committee on issues in his union's contract dispute with major railroads. Chamberlain said many cars and trailers lack inside toilets, have broken windows, and inadequate heating devices.

3,000 Eligible For Benefits in Import Layoffs

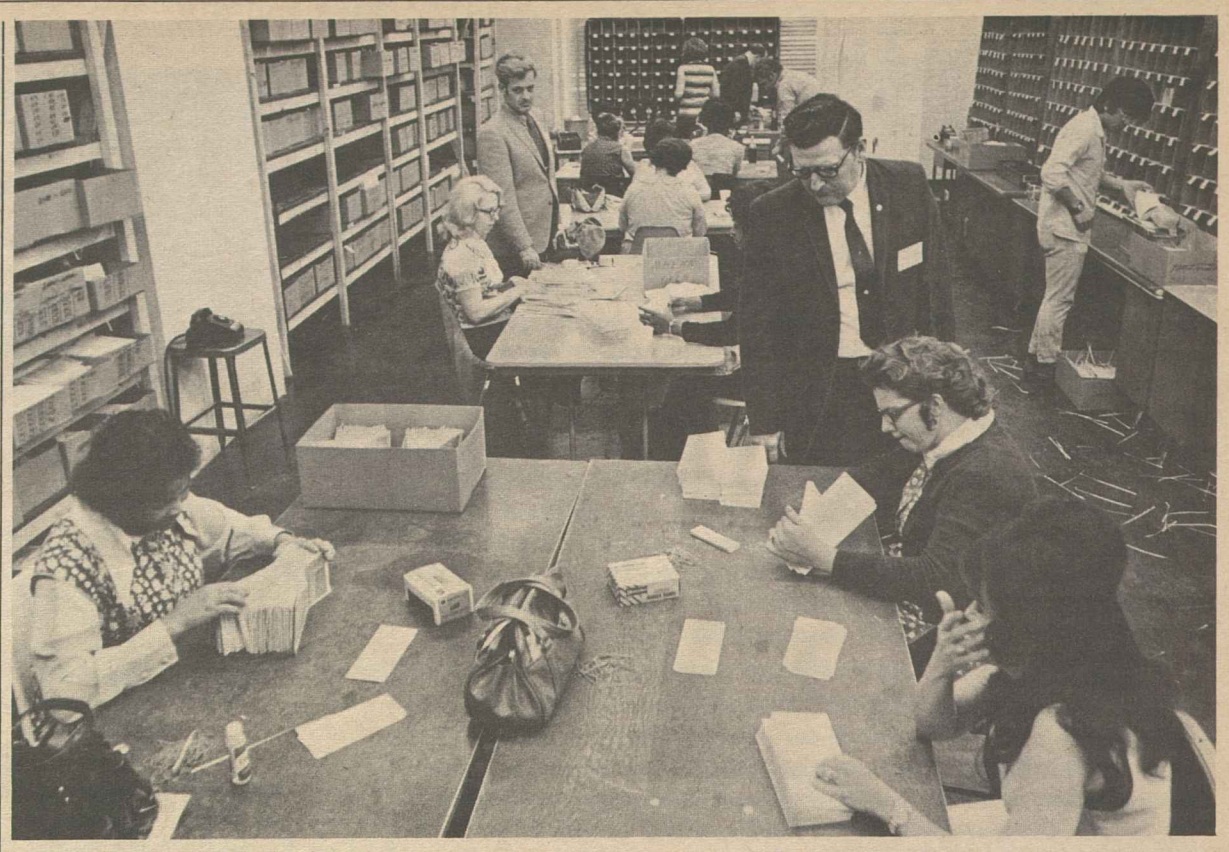
Nearly 3,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who lost their jobs because of growing imports of television sets were made eligible for special assistance programs by Pres. Nixon.

The White House certified about 2,000 workers formerly employed by RCA in Memphis, Tenn., and another 850 former employes of Emerson TV & Radio in Jersey City, N.J. The President's decision came after the U.S. Tariff Commission was stalemated in a 2-2 vote on the issue involving the IUE workers.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said that the union was pleased with the President's decision, but he stressed that adjustment assistance "is far from the whole solution to the imports problem. Thousands of jobs a month are being eliminated because of increased importation of electrical products."

He urged Congress and the Administration to take action on a broad front to meet the problem.

"This should include the enactment of import quotas, speedier processing and resolution of claims against illegal dumping by foreign manufacturers, controls against the export of U.S. capital and technology by U.S.-based multinational companies, and an immediate moratorium on government purchases of foreign-made heavy electrical equipment," Jennings suggested.



REFERENDUM BALLOTS on merger of the Postal Clerks with four other postal unions are opened under the supervision of members of the union's election committee before being fed into a computer for tallying. The result was overwhelming ratification of the agreement to create a 300,000-strong American Postal Workers Union, affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Merger Plan Approved by Postal Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

Rural Letter Carriers have been bargaining jointly through the Council of American Postal Employes.

While the National Postal Union did not have nationwide bargaining rights, it had won local bargaining rights in a number of large cities.

The constitution of the merged union describes the APWU as an industrial union but provides separate craft departments, with officers of each department elected by the members of that postal craft.

National officers of the union will be elected by nationwide mail referendum for two-year terms.

For the first election, in 1972, candidates for top offices must have been members of designated premerger unions—the president and secretary-treasurer coming from the Postal Clerks and the executive vice president from the NPU. Other unions involved in the merger also have designated offices.

Starting in 1974, there will be no restrictions on officers except that voting for craft department officials will be limited to members of the craft.

The constitution provides the option of either a two-thirds vote at conventions or a majority vote in referendum for approval of constitutional amendments. It allows recall elections under certain conditions and membership initiation of referenda. After incumbents leave office, no person may be elected to national office after his 65th birthday.

Salaries of officers are initially set in the constitution, with $35,000 for the president and $30,000 for the two other top officers. Designated staff officials will in the future receive the same percentage pay increase negotiated by the union for postal workers.

The presidents of the five unions in the merger termed the formation of the new organization "a giant step toward one big union of postal employes."

Merger was accomplished, they said, because "the common concerns of postal workers outweigh their occupational or organizational differences."

Hodgson Denies Ceiling On Craft Pay Increases

The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee is not limiting all wage increases in building trades contract settlements to 6 percent a year, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson emphasized at a special news briefing.

Although he denied that the committee had set a specific limit on construction wage settlements, Hodgson conceded that the committee was working toward bringing the wage increases to the 6 percent range—possibly by 1973.

Hodgson pointed out that two criteria were established by the stabilization panel in dealing with wage contracts. One has been recognized as the 6 percent wage limit. The other covers inequities that may exist in certain situations and allows for adjustments beyond the 6 percent level.

"The 6 percent is not etched in concrete," Hodgson told reporters. But he said that the press had misinterpreted Pres. Nixon's Executive Order as setting a 6 percent guideline for wage increases in construction.

The Secretary said the Administration set no specific "target" for wage increases. He said the objective was not to hold wage increases in a certain range, but to bring them "somewhat lower than the 16 percent" settlements before the stabilization committee was established.

He noted that the stabilization committee has reviewed "10 or 12" contract agreements so far. All have been approved.

The settlements provide for wage increases of up to 13 percent a year, with a "large cluster" in the 6 to 9 percent range, Hodgson reported.

The committee recently approved a contract negotiated by Painters Local 424 in Little Rock, Ark., providing for pay increases of 60 cents an hour in each of three years. The committee reported that the settlement raises the wages of the Little Rock Painters 13.5 percent the first year, 11.9 percent the second year and 10.6 percent in the third year.

The approval was made on the basis that the Painters' settlement was in line with deferred wage increases, negotiated earlier by the Carpenters, Plasterers and Bricklayers in the Little Rock area.

"The Painters' settlement preserves traditional craft relationships among crafts most suitable for comparison and it does not set new relatively higher rates," the committee reported.

The report pointed out that the Painters' agreement "does not go out ahead of other comparable craft rates and benefits."

Hodgson termed the Little Rock agreement "heartening" and stressed that the "stabilization plan was never intended to apply fixed criteria or a figure to all wage increases in the industry."

But he also noted the plan was intended "to retard the level of negotiated increases and the level of strikes."

"Only time and decisions of the stabilization committee will determine the amount of the intended retardation," Hodgson added.

He said the plan to reduce the number of strikes is working with only 56 strikes in progress as of May 12 compared to 167 a year ago, "although the number of negotiations in both years was comparable."

Service Employes Mark 50th Year

The Service Employes, united with other unions in the AFL-CIO, has "contributed immeasurably to the well-being of American workers," Federation Pres. George Meany said in a message of congratulation on the union's 50th anniversary.

"United together, working men and women have proved a great social force in America," Meany said. His greeting, and one from Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, appear in the anniversary issue of the union's magazine, the Service Employe.

The issue recounts the chartering by the former AFL of the union which now has a membership approaching 450,000. Pledging determination to meet future challenges, officers headed by Pres. David Sullivan said "modern society has created no institution or instrument as useful as the labor union for the advancement of the cause of working men and women and their families."

The Trade Issues

WORLD TRADE and international investment are of direct importance to American workers.

Specifically, the current deterioration of the United States' position in world trade is having a major adverse impact on America's steelworkers, machinists, electrical workers, on clothing, garment, textile and shoe workers, on glass and pottery workers, on shipyard and maritime workers and many others.

Almost no segment of America's work force has escaped some adverse effect. The American worker is today the major victim of the fall-off in exports or the flood of imports or both.

The American workers have come to their unions for help. And their unions, in concert, seek redress and remedies to this very great threat. Tens of thousands of American workers are suffering loss of jobs, underemployment, a lowered standard of living, and loss of their dignity and their role in our work-oriented society. These workers' grievances are with the government of the United States because it is the government's foreign trade and investment policies that have been responsible in most part for this situation.

The AFL-CIO intends to pursue this issue and intends to fight for international trade and investment policies that will end these hardships.

The AFL-CIO seeks a national policy of healthy expansion of international trade on a reciprocal basis. We seek a trade policy that enhances the well-being of the American people in place of one that enhances private greed.

This is not a problem of the unions alone. It is a problem of all Americans because the loss of our productive base and the loss of our industrial employment will mostly be followed by job losses in all segments of the economy. And with those losses will go much of the American standard of living.

SINCE 1934, the trade union movement has provided consistent support to government policies for the expansion of world trade. We have based our support on the trade union goal of increasing employment and improving living standards both at home and abroad. We are not interested in trade for trade's sake alone.

For many years, as world trade expanded, the majority of Americans and, for that matter, the majority of the people of the world benefited. But during the 1950s, changes in world economic conditions occurred and they accelerated in the 1960s. The benefits to Americans of expanded world trade decreased. The problems grew. And the American workers suffered. By the late 1960s, imports were taking over large and growing portions of U.S. domestic markets of manufactured goods and components.

The U.S. has become a net importer of steel, autos, trucks and parts, as well as such products as clothing, footwear and glass. In consumer electrical goods, imports have taken over major parts of the U.S. domestic market. Even in electrical and non-electrical machinery, during the 1960s, imports increased more rapidly than exports—posing serious potential problems for the days ahead.

These events are the result of changes in world economic conditions, they require that changes be made in the United States' trade policies. The hard facts of life dictate that the government's foreign trade policies be swiftly modernized in light of these events.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Senate Finance subcommittee on international trade, May 18.

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'Have Bags, Will Travel!'

A Word Edgewise:

Campuses Split Into 2 Worlds Of Serious Students, Radicals

By John P. Roche

A NUMBER OF PROFESSORS from New England colleges and universities turned up accidentally at a social function. Inevitably the conversation turned to the situation on campus, the impact of the Washington demonstrations, and the financial malaise that permeates higher education. Surprisingly, there turned out to be general agreement that the best institutions now have student bodies which are in fact (to borrow a term from Benjamin Disraeli) "Two Nations."

That is, two student sub-cultures are inhabiting the same turf. Technically all are undergraduates at Harvard, M.I.T., Brandeis, Williams, or X, but in reality they travel in different orbits, have little intercommunication, take radically different courses; in sum, live in different educational universes.

Of course, there have always been easy schools and gut departments in good schools. But in the old days, even the most dedicated fraternity loafer or football player got trapped into taking a certain number of required courses. While freshman English, for example, never guaranteed literacy, it did make an ascertainable dent in illiteracy.

Now even freshman English seems to be on the skids. It was abolished at one university on the ground that it reinforced "white chauvinism," and the faculty refused to substitute a literacy test because such an act would smack of "racism."

In general, required courses are a thing of the past and even distribution requirements (two courses in humanities, two in science, etc., selected from a panel of general education offerings) are going down the drain.

When a freshman enters college, then, he finds himself a citizen of libertyville. To graduate, he or she must accumulate a certain number of points and all points are equal. One professor, who gives a four-point course in economics and takes his work seriously, is matched by another who offers "astrology" for the same four-point return.

If you throw in the movement towards abolishing the grading system, a college or university has lost whatever educational structure it may have had. The faculties have retired from the battlefield, and administrators have perfected the technique of pre-emptive capitulation to student demands.

A large number of students still go to college and want to learn something. So, in effect, they set up their own standards and little by little form a self-propelled academic sub-culture which demands excellence and has only contempt for their fellows who have come to play. Similarly, the serious departments have adopted an enclave strategy.

THE AVERAGE UNIVERSITY thus resembles medieval Germany, dotted with feudal kingdoms, duchies, baronies, and the like. The most massive feudality, the Prussia of this medieval map, tends to be the hard sciences. History, economics, and political science are usually well dug in and fortified. And out there in the woods someplace are the soft baronies, most notably sociology.

This was brought out interestingly enough by my students in constitutional history. It is a large class and just out of curiosity I inquired whether they thought there would be a big campus turnout for the Washington revels. From somewhere in the back came a most explicit answer: "Only the sociologists have time for that **!" The class roared, and afterward one student came up to tell me the latest "in" joke: "We believe sociology should be legalized only among consenting adults."**

For one who believes that a university should be more than a smorgasbord, this is a depressing mode of operation. It puts a tremendous burden on the student. Yet, at the same time, perhaps confronting young people with the necessity for choice, however painful it may be, is an invaluable contribution to their real education.

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Too Costly for Poor:

Nixon's Health Care Proposal Offers Only Scanty Coverage

Following is the text of the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on May 12, 1971, at Altanta on Pres. Nixon's health care legislation.

PRES. NIXON'S health message has, at long last, been introduced in bill form. After careful examination, we find it to be completely unacceptable.

The President's proposals do not match the liberal rhetoric of his health message. Indeed, taken as a whole, his program falls far short of meeting the "massive crisis" in health care the President proclaimed more than 20 months ago.

His program constitutes a giant step backward. The much publicized "National Health Strategy" is a strategy to provide a financial bail-out for insurance companies, further fragment the system of health care, and create elaborate new means tests—all of which will prevent Americans from receiving the health care they need.

The Administration proposals rely heavily on deductibles, co-insurance and cut-offs. This is the cruel theory of utilization controls that if the worker has to pay more he'll only seek health care when he absolutely needs it. The trouble is that even when they do need the care, deductibles and the like keep people from seeking early diagnosis and treatment and destroy any hope of encouraging preventive medicine. But we are totally unimpressed by the argument that any of this constitutes effective cost control.

The deductibles, co-insurance, cut-offs and premium payment in the Nixon program add up to a rich man's bill. Only the rich can afford the excessive cost.

The poor and near-poor would be eligible only for a substantially reduced portion of the benefits paid under the private plan. In degrees varying according to income, the poor would have to pay a portion of the premiums. This would further expand the already wide gap in health between the poor and the more affluent.

The benefits under both the private and public plans in the Administration proposal are quite limited. In addition to limits on those benefits that are provided, it would not include any mental health care, outpatient drugs, dental care or prosthetic devices.

As inadequate as the proposed benefits are in the Nixon program, the coverage is even more shockingly inadequate.

The coverage aspects are a gigantic loophole, written to benefit unscrupulous employers. The only requirement is that employers make insurance available. If the employe wants the insurance, he must pay a percentage of the premium. For workers at or near the minimum wage, this cost is excessive.

THE UNEMPLOYED would have to use their meager resources to purchase coverage. Employes of state and local governments, religious organizations, and most part-time and seasonal workers would not be eligible for the employer-provided insurance.

Individuals and families eligible for the Family Health Insurance Plan would have to meet degrading means tests. This would require substantial administrative costs and a further proliferation of red tape.

Even with this limited coverage, the Administration was unable to agree on who would pay what. Hence, the House bill differs from the Senate bill on payment procedure for small employers, providing both a government subsidy and an income tax deduction.

Because of the added paperwork necessitated by a system which would require means tests, use of the more than 1,000 private insurance companies with their 1,000 different forms and multiple standards of benefits, it is not inconceivable to foresee the entire health delivery system collapsing under a flood of paper.

The AFL-CIO reiterates its strong endorsement of National Health Security, which would establish one financing system, one set of comprehensive benefits, provide medical care for all Americans, and control costs through one national health care budget.

Delay Feeds Unemployment:

White House Freeze of Funds Tied to 1972 Election Strategy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "callous manipulation" of funds Congress earmarked for vital programs not only "feeds unemployment," but will drive eventual costs of those programs even higher, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison declared.

Pres. Nixon's claim that the withholding of more than $12 billion intended for continuing federal programs is needed to stem inflation, "just doesn't hold water," said Denison on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The real reason the President has decided to "stash away these funds" is to "dole them out piecemeal" as the 1972 elections approach, and "achieve maximum economic impact at a time when maximum political effect is desired," Denison charged.

He said that while other Presidents have held back appropriated funds, as Pres. Roosevelt did to assure continuation of war-necessitated projects in World War II, there was never such "callous manipulation of the federal treasury, as a political tool."

Denison said it is "ironic" that the President refuses to spend appropriations he himself signed into law, at a time when he and his Administration are working hard to enlist the support of state and local officials for so-called "revenue-sharing" proposals that total less than half the amount he has "impounded."

THE RESULTING DELAY of approved projects has a "total community impact," with disrupted timetables, added unemployment and, "in the long run . . . a much higher price tag on both the project and the human needs," he added.

Denison related that "we now have a situation where unemployment is beyond the 6 percent level where the Administration itself is talking in terms of trying to get the economy going again, and where, in the construction field, there is approximately 11 percent unemployment at this time."

He continued: "So it seems to us that the way to move the economy at this critical moment would be to expend the funds that have already been appropriated by Congress and signed into law by the President, to the programs they were intended for."

Asked whether labor has "lost confidence completely" in the Nixon Administration, Denison said "it is our belief that the Administration does not have at heart the best interest of working men and women." He listed Nixon vetoes of programs aimed at helping the unemployed, the underemployed, and the economy in general.

"By his actions is how we must judge him."

Denison said he doubts that further legislation aimed at forcing the President to spend the money would be effective, since he is already "circumventing the intent of Congress" in laws now on the books. He said that other routes are under study, including "judicial review" of the President's authority to, in effect, "exercise a line veto," and "the more political alternative of denying the President funds for one of his favorite programs."

But the most effective remedy, Denison said, may be the 1972 elections.

Reporters questioning Denison were Ronald Sarro of the Washington Evening Star and Donald Finley of United Press International. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRACTICALLY EVERYBODY agrees that the states and local communities are in bad financial shape as the costs of services increase and the sources of public revenues dry up.

In New York, there is the extraordinary spectacle of two powerful Republicans—the governor of the state and the mayor of its largest city—berating each other over the division of state and city incomes which clearly are inadequate for both.

Nor is the problem confined simply to New York State and New York City. It is the same story throughout the country as conferences of governors and mayors, each one in almost hysterical agreement, bear out.

The question, then, is not revenue sharing, but fiscal responsibility and method.

The Nixon Administration would turn over some $5 billion now and up to $10 billion later to the states and local communities to be spent as they see fit. This, of course, fits neatly into the Republican concept of the "new federalism" which is a way of going back to the old "state's rights" concept which has produced the wide disparity in income and social legislation that has become characteristic of many areas of the country.

Organized labor is flatly opposed to turning over billions of dollars of federal revenues to states and local communities without strings. Its reasoning is based on wide and unhappy experience with state standards and practices in such areas as unemployment compensation, industrial accident insurance, "right-to-work" laws and any number of programs including desegregation of the schools, meat inspection and industrial health and safety enforcement.

When left to the states, these programs have produced a wide variety of inequities that make no sense and reflect the social and cultural prejudices of the communities involved.

Why the $5 billion or even $10 billion "revenue sharing" should have become so important is difficult to understand. The federal government already provides federal funds for state and local programs.

In 1968-69, state and local revenue from the federal government as a percent of state and local tax revenue ran from a low of 17.5 percent in Wisconsin to a high of 100 percent in Alaska, which perhaps is an unusual example, and 63.1 percent in Wyoming. The country-wide average was 25 percent, and represented some $19.1 billion.

This "sharing" of federal revenues covered such areas as general government, natural resources, agriculture, community development and housing, education and manpower, commerce and transportation and health and welfare.

ORGANIZED LABOR is strongly of the view that this kind of "sharing" is highly worth while since it covers areas of clearly needed government services. It has called on Congress and the Administration to fund fully many highly important programs which already have been approved by Congress but are lacking the finances needed to carry them out fully.

There is another aspect of the Nixon "revenue sharing" program which needs close attention. Will this free and unrestricted federal money really be used for funding important social services and "innovating" new programs as the President himself has suggested?

Revenue sharing, as conceived by Pres. Nixon as part of his "new federalism" and "new American revolution" is running into difficulties in the Congress. Congressmen who have to do the hard political chore of voting higher federal taxes are not too enthusiastic about giving up the responsibility of checking on how those billions are spent.

Labor has called revenue sharing "passing the buck." It is a good analysis and should be heeded.

VITAL PROGRAMS ranging from low-income housing to veterans' aid are suffering from Pres. Nixon's "callous manipulation" of more than $12 billion appropriated by Congress but impounded by the White House, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Ronald Sarro of the Washington Evening Star. The AFL-CIO public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Ranks of Poor Increase 5.1% In Single Year

High unemployment and inflation are swelling the ranks of the poor, according to the Census Bureau's annual population survey which showed that the number of Americans living below poverty levels increased by 1.2 million in 1970.

The increase of 5.1 percent—the biggest jump since the Census Bureau began keeping the statistics—brought the total number of persons living in poverty to 25.5 million, or 13 percent of the population.

The figures represented a direct reversal of a trend established during the 1960s when the poverty-level population decreased by 4.9 percent each year.

The percentage of Negroes living in poverty was more than three times that for whites, the Census Bureau said. But the rates of increase for whites and blacks living below poverty levels were about the same.

The government defines the poverty income level on a sliding scale. In 1970, the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $3,968 as compared with $2,973 in 1959. In 1969, the poverty threshold stood at $3,743.

Inflation has added many pensioners and welfare recipients living on fixed incomes to the ranks of the poor, the bureau said.

But persons most adversely affected have been those living in families headed by a woman, it reported.

Of the 1.2 million persons added to the poverty population, half of them were in such families. Families headed by women account for 44 percent of those living in poverty.

More than a third of the 1.2 million persons added to the poverty classification were living in black families headed only by mothers. This number accounted for nearly all of the increase in black poverty.

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE to American music, Pres. Hal C. Davis, left, of the Musicians receives an award from the Third Street Music School Settlement at a luncheon in New York City. William Carlin, board chairman of the school, makes the presentation. The Third Street School, established in Manhattan in 1894, is the oldest community music school in the country. Proceeds from the luncheon went to the school's scholarship fund.

Senate Votes Down Further SST Funds

Congressional supporters of an American-built SST supersonic airliner conceded defeat of their effort to restore federal financing for two prototype planes.

The House had voted by a slim margin to revive the project. But whatever slim hopes existed that the Senate would go along were dashed when the prime contractor—the Boeing Co.—served notice it would take up to $1 billion in additional federal funds to get the test models off the ground.

The company stuck to its figures despite White House efforts to come up with a lower estimate. Several key senators and congressmen announced they could no longer support the SST at such a price tag, and the Senate voted down further financing by a decisive 58-37 vote.

Senators then voted to increase the amount earmarked for cancellation expenses of the contract and the House was expected to go along.

In another area, however, the Administration won a significant victory for the bipartisan policy of continued support for NATO—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—whose combined forces have stood as a barrier to Soviet expansion in Europe.

A motion by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) to cut American troop strength in Europe in half by the end of this year was beaten, 61-36, and various "compromise" proposals lost by even bigger margins.

In the House, Democratic leaders postponed final action on a labor-supported public service jobs bill to take a new nose count on what had appeared to be a solid majority for passage.

House Republicans pulled off a coup on a procedural vote that had been expected to follow party lines by luring to their side a bloc of conservative southern Democrats reportedly by promises to help build opposition to a bill giving stronger powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The result was a 210-182 vote to allow Republicans to offer a manpower special revenue-sharing bill sought by the Administration as a substitute for the legislation authorizing federal financing of an estimated 150,000 new jobs with local and state governments.

Under normal House rules, the revenue-sharing plan would have been out of order since its scope goes far afield from the purpose of the legislation being considered.

On the procedural issue, liberal Republicans supporting public service jobs had been expected to vote with the GOP leadership to allow the hastily drafted Administration bill to be considerd. And they did so.

But the party lines failed to hold solid on the other side of the aisle and the rule under which the bill is considered was amended to allow the Republicans to offer their plan as a substitute.

It would abolish most existing federally financed manpower programs and leave it up to states and communities to use federal funds without federal supervision.

Jewelry Workers Seek Relief Against Imports

Miami Beach—Delegates to the triennial convention of the International Jewelry Workers demanded relief from foreign imports, particularly Japanese flatware.

The union, representing 12,000 American and Canadian jewelry and allied workers, said the Japanese imports are produced by poorly paid workers and are costing American jobs.

The union also went on record as urging the U.S. Senate to ratify the Genocide Treaty adopted by the United Nations in 1948. It provides for a permanent international court to determine and punish acts of genocide.

The treaty, which was last seriously considered in 1950, lost Senate support then because of constitutional objections over sovereignty and disapproval from the American Bar Association.

The 67 delegates unanimously passed a resolution calling for total U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam by the end of 1971.

Economic resolutions included a call for an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2.50 an hour and a 35-hour standard workweek.

The convention denounced a current move in Congress to deny food stamps to strikers. Pres. Leon Sverdlove said the congressional measure would have disastrous effects if passed and would virtually eliminate the capacity of many workers to exercise their right to strike.

"The American labor movement must remain constantly on guard against attempts by anti-labor forces in this country to weaken it," said a brief resolution.

The union termed the food stamp program "one of the significant humanitarian policies sponsored by the federal government in the 1960s.

A bill to deny strikers the stamps was introduced in the 92nd Congress by Rep. Larry Winn, Jr. (R-Kan.).

In its final days, the convention heard a report from AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Director Leo Perlis, changed the allotment of union dues income, and returned Sverdlove and seven vice presidents for new three-year terms in office.

First terms were voted Vice Presidents Edward Albuquerque, Wallingford, Conn.; William Cummings, Indianapolis; Joseph Tarantola, New York City Local 1, and Clifford Wilson, New York City Local 38.

Hit Nixon Failures:

ILG Delegates Cite U.S., World Needs

Miami Beach—More than 1,000 delegates ended the 34th convention of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union by adopting a wide-ranging legislative program as well as 33 resolutions dealing with international affairs.

Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg was re-elected unanimously on the final day of the convention along with 20 incumbent vice presidents and three new ones.

A detailed report from the union's Committee on Social & Labor Legislation was sharply critical of the Nixon Administration and reminded delegates that progress toward the ILGWU's goals will be made "only if we first succeed in replacing the reactionaries who now rule in Washington with men and women motivated by genuine concern for the welfare of the working people of this nation."

Among the legislative goals adopted were:

- An increase in the minimum wage from the present $1.60 to $2.50. Continuing inflation has made the increase essential, said the legislative report, pointing to the "working poor"—those who work fulltime but still find their wages below the federal poverty levels.
- An increase of at least 15 percent in social security benefits this year, and another 20-percent increase next year.

In the field of international affairs delegates called for withdrawal from Viet Nam in a manner consistent with the safety and ultimate freedom of Americans now held prisoner by North Viet Nam.

The convention deplored the war but at the same time warned that the world faces the possibility of other Viet Nams as long as totalitarian governments are "determined to impose their system of government and ideology on others by force. . . ."

The Viet Nam statement was approved unanimously and Stulberg said the statement basically reaffirmed the union's previous position.

Delegates also supported other statements backing Israel's efforts to achieve peace through secure borders and condemning Soviet persecution of Russian Jews.

By constitutional amendment, the convention increased the size of the executive board from 21 to 23 members. The two additional seats were filled by Nicholas Bonanno, director of the union's southeast region, and Abe Dolgen, business manager of Cutters' Local 10 in New York City.

A third new vice president elected was Si Bresner, general manager of the union's Montreal office, suceeding Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, who retired.

Delegates also heard civil rights leader Roy Wilkins blame discriminatory zoning ordinances in the nation's rich suburban communities for high unemployment among urban blacks.

Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People warned that the policy can be harmful to all workers in the long run.

He said the inability of blacks to follow industrial jobs into suburban communities has impeded their economic progress and contributed to feelings of "desperate frustration."

But, he warned, zoning ordinances that restrict or ban multi-family units—"the only kind factory workers can afford to buy or rent"—also threaten white employment.

"On the surface they appear to deal only with housing," he said. "Underneath, however, is the sinister purpose of keeping out people who are not $30,000-a-year-and-up executives, who are skilled workers, who are Spanish speaking or black."

Earlier, delegates gave a prolonged ovation to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), when he told them he favors "an honorable conclusion" to the Viet Nam war, "in a way that will not tempt the enemies of the United States to engage in adventures elsewhere which could be upsetting to the peace."

"We as Americans above all else have a responsibility to see to it that we maintain a credible defense posture so that we can preserve our own freedom and make it possible for others to enjoy freedom and to extend freedom wherever that's possible," he stressed.

Jackson said that America has the resources to meet this challenge and to eradicate poverty at home, as well.

AFL-CIO Donation Aids Hunger Walk

The AFL-CIO contributed $1,000 to the International Walk for Development, a campaign to raise funds for domestic and overseas anti-poverty programs.

More than 600,000 persons made the hike in about 350 communities in the United States to raise $5.1 million. Millions of persons also participated in the march overseas. Marchers in 600 communities of 50 countries covered at least 10 million miles.

Funds from the march, sponsored by the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, will be used in domestic and foreign projects to alleviate hunger and encourage economic development.

Mohawk Pilots Win Gains in Arbitration

Awards by Arbitrator David L. Cole have resolved most of the unsettled contract issues between the Airline Pilots and Mohawk Airlines, the union announced.

Cole ruled that Mohawk's pilots will receive protection from loss of jobs and earnings in the event that the airline reduces or suspends flying over a given route and subcontracts the flying on that route to another carrier.

Mohawk's pilots were granted pay increases effective Apr. 1, 1971, up to a maximum of $36,420 yearly for senior jet captains and $29,724 for senior turbo-prop captains. On Mar. 1, 1972, senior jet captains will receive an additional increase to $38,220 while on Apr. 1, 1972, turbo-prop captains and first officers will work a maximum of 80 hours per month instead of the present 85.

Three unresolved issues—training, filling of vacancies, and scheduling rules and contract interpretations—are deferred for further direct negotiations between the airline and the union.

Seattle Feels Deep Impact of Job Losses

High Unemployment Rate Cuts Through Community

By Tom Castor

Seattle—The impact of high unemployment is being felt across the board—and across the country.

But if you really want to know about unemployment, and the depressing effect it can have on a community and its people, the place to start looking is Seattle.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says Seattle has the highest unemployment rate in the United States—13.6 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. In terms of absolute numbers of jobless—more than 100,000—Seattle is third in unemployment only to New York and Los Angeles.

This page represents the first of a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation next July 12-13 in Washington.

The series will focus on the causes and effects of joblessness—its impact on people in all occupations, at all skill levels, how it reaches into many industries and nearly every community.

Seattle didn't want it this way. Its high jobless rate can be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the sorry state of the aerospace industry and, in a deeper sense, to the sorry state of the economy.

Out here, the Boeing Co., the aerospace giant, is to the Seattle area what Fort Knox is to the U.S. dollar. It turns out civilian aircraft exclusively and is not dependent on military procurement.

In the past two years, Boeing has laid off 65,000 workers ranging from blue-collar production employes to highly skilled aerospace engineers. Boeing already has announced that 10,000 more jobs will go by the end of the year. There is no other major industry to take up the slack.

City officials estimate that every five jobs at Boeing generated two others in the Puget Sound area's general economy. And after two years of general cutbacks, everyone is feeling the pinch—from cab drivers to restaurant owners, from fishermen to iron workers.

As many as 3,000 laid-off workers have exhausted their 52 weeks of unemployment insurance at one time, and this number is expected to level off at about 800 a week.

When unemployment benefits run out, the jobless workers have few alternatives. They can apply for state assistance programs or Aid to Dependent Children, or they can seek charity.

A coalition of church groups has established a food-for-the-needy program called "Neighbors in Need," which so far has served 100,000 Seattle area residents.

But the real tragedy of Seattle is the lack of any immediate prospects for recovery. Mayor Wes Uhlman says the area needs massive federal aid for public service jobs to get the economy going again. And federal help probably will be needed if the area is ever to diversify its economy and end its dependency on the aerospace industry.

The city doesn't look like a depressed area. The Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is undergoing an expansion program. A downtown stadium is in the planning stages. Seattle has a monorail, the world-famous Space Needle and other remnants of the 1962 World's Fair.

One of the fair's remaining buildings, the Food Circus, is being used partly these days to take 1,000 new applications weekly for unemployment compensation because the Unemployment Insurance office on Taylor St. doesn't have enough room.

There are no Hoovervilles, or shanty towns, reminiscent of the Great Depression. But as many as 68,000 persons have been on some form of public assistance at one time in Seattle and King County, and more than 80,000 are making use of the federal food stamp program.

The blame for the decline in the aerospace industry and the resulting disaster in Seattle's economy could be laid at many doorsteps. Many natives, including trade unionists, cite the general downturn in the American economy plus the Nixon Administration's "tight-money" policy which produced record high interest rates and held back aircraft orders.

As the slump affected the airlines themselves some carriers overestimated their needs and ordered too many planes, including the jumbo Boeing 747, causing a backlog in pickup of planes ordered. Nearly two dozen of the $20-million aircraft were parked on Boeing Field, looking like beached whales.

Finally, the feeling prevails here that other parts of the country are afflicted with an "anti-technology" attitude that opposes aerospace advancements such as the Supersonic Transport (SST).

But jobs at Boeing were on the decline before congressional opposition to the SST program hardened. The company employed 105,000 workers in 1968. It now employes only 40,000, and by the end of the year this will be cut to 30,000.

"It's like cutting off one finger at a time," said Tom Edwards, president of Machinists District Lodge 751.

Two years ago, the Machinists had a membership of 43,000 among Boeing's workers and represented a total of 56,000 in the bargaining unit. Today, the district's membership is down to 15,000.

"Now unemployment is our biggest industry," he said wryly.

Conditions aren't so good either for the hourly employes still on the Boeing payroll. Many have been reassigned to different shifts at different plants. Many have been required to work 10 hours a day, seven days a week.

Paying overtime to those remaining on the payroll is cheaper than calling back laid-off workers, the union says of Boeing.

It points to the company's $1-million increase in net earnings for the first quarter of 1971 over the first three months of 1970.

Most businessmen in Seattle are reluctant to talk about the unemployment situation, but rank-and-file workers are not.

A cab driver will tell you, for example, that while he once could get $45 to $60 in fares during 12 hours, now he's lucky to get $25: "I've been out for three hours and I've clocked $3 on the meter. Does that tell you anything?"

One man assured of continuing demand for his services is Walter G. Cogdill, manager of the unemployment insurance office. He has had to hire 100 additional staff members in the past two years to keep up with the work load.

He noted that only one of 10 new applicants for unemployment benefits is from Boeing, underscoring the effects on other sectors of the area's economy.

The Rev. Hal Perry, administrative coordinator of Neighbors in Need is running out of food to distribute at the program's 34 food centers in King County at a time when weekly applications are doubling. "It is really a severe food crisis," said the Methodist minister. "We knew it would get worse as unemployment benefits ran out."

And the debilitating effects of joblessness on the rank-and-file as well as the engineer are having a domino effect:

Housing starts in January were only half of what they were a year ago and a third of their January 1969 level of 1,691. . . . The value of authorized construction in Seattle dropped to $5.9 million in March, $12.7 million less than a year ago. . . . Retail business is 35 percent off. . . . Apartment house vacanices are running 40 to 50 percent in the fashionable suburbs.

Mayor Uhlman sees diversification of the economy as the only answer to Seattle's plight. He knows the area needs massive federal support and he doesn't care what form it takes.

He looks toward a Seattle of the future—the corporate headquarters of the Pacific Northwest, the supplier and supporter of Alaskan development, and the kingpin in trade with the Far East.

The problem is that all this will take a great deal of money and a great deal of time. Both are running out for Seattle's unemployed.

EMPTY BOEING PARKING LOT and long lines of workers waiting to collect unemployment insurance tell the story of Seattle, which leads the nation in unemployment rates. At one time, 27,000 production workers were employed at this Boeing installation in suburban Renton. Now, about 2,400 work there.

Youth No Buffer, Seniority No Shield

Seattle—Youth is no buffer and seniority no sure safeguard in Seattle's job market. Whether you're young or old, losing a job can be a bitter, disillusioning experience.

A year ago, Bill Jonas was 26, a Grade 7 flight-line mechanic at the Boeing Co. making $12,000 a year, with overtime. He and his wife, Lou, their son and two daughters lived in a $23,000, three-bedroom home in suburban Kirkland. They had two cars and some nice furniture. Boeing apparently liked his work and the future looked bright.

But that was a year ago. Bill has been out of a job since then. The home is gone, some of the furniture has been repossessed, the family lives in a modest apartment, Bill concentrates on keeping the family's economy car in one piece.

May 1970 was when the dream disappeared. Boeing management informed Bill Jonas then that he could take a humiliating "downgrade"—with a $160 cut in monthly pay—or face the possibility of a layoff. Bill refused the downgrade and was laid off almost immediately. Because Boeing claimed that he quit his job, he could not collect unemployment compensation for 10 weeks.

He invested his termination check in food stamps and the family lived on the $23 weekly unemployment compensation paid his wife, who earlier had been laid off as a Boeing key punch operator.

"When you get cut off, you're stuck with all the stuff and the bills," Jonas said. "You let your credit go to hell and people come and take what you've got. I never in my life had a creditor call me. Now, the one that calls first, gets first crack."

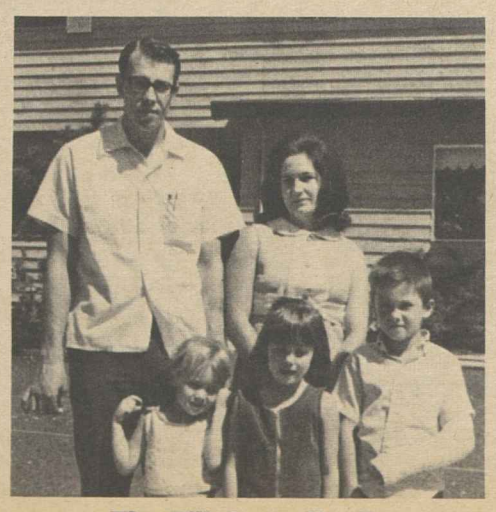
Jonas was forced to sell the home he had owned for only a year.

By August 1970, he was receiving $72 a week unemployment compensation, and decided to enter college simply to collect GI bill money: "That was the only other source of income I had—to go to school and let Uncle Sam pay me."

But what began as expediency changed to a genuine desire for a new career in forestry, leaving behind the uncertainty of the aircraft industry.

Whether the Jonas family gets a second chance at the great American dream depends on Bill getting a scholarship to the University of Oregon, and its tough to concentrate on grade-point ratios when you're haunted by money problems.

It was different with 52-year-old Claude Fanning, who decided he had too much at stake in pension rights to take a layoff and took the pay cut—only to be laid off at a later date. After 30 years of service, the Boeing Co. came to the conclusion that Fanning was "not qualified."



The Bill Jonas Family

"It was a great shock," Fanning said quietly. "I never thought they'd do such a thing to a guy with that amount of service. But I'm not giving up yet."

Neither is Machinists District Lodge 751 which already has filed a grievance on Fanning's behalf.

Fanning was a Grade 4 electrical assembler-installer, making $3.76 an hour when he was handed the alternative of unemployment or a downgrading to a Grade 1, entry-level position at $3.31 an hour.

"They gave me about two hours to think about it, so I took it. I would have been laid off the next day if I hadn't. At first I was mad enough to quit, but then I got to thinking about my seniority."

Instead of his usual job of installing wiring systems in aircraft, Fanning was switched to assembling wiring systems.

"I hadn't done that kind of work in 20 years," he said, but added, "I think I was as qualified as anybody there."

The Boeing Co. didn't think so. He was given his walking papers—as many older workers have been—with the terse explanation, "Unable to perform the job."

Unlike his younger counterpart, Bill Jonas, Claude Fanning doesn't have a family to worry about. For the most part, he lives alone. His immediate future? "I don't know anything but aircraft work," he said. "I'd probably have to be retrained, and my age might count against me."

Cites Threat to Economy:

Meany Scores Gaps In U.S. Trade Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Both Democratic and Republican members of the Senate panel echoed Meany's concern at the one-sided nature of America's trade policies—a virtual open door to imports from countries that impose rigid quotas on their own imports, and special tax privileges for multinational corporations with plants and subsidiaries scattered throughout the world.

"We in the AFL-CIO are not isolationists and have no intention of becoming isolationists," Meany emphasized.

"We support the orderly expansion of world trade. We oppose the promotion of private greed at public expense or the undercutting of United States wage and labor standards. We want expanded trade that expands employment at home and abroad and that improves living standards and working conditions, here and abroad. We want the U.S. government to protect the interests of American workers against the export of American jobs."

But, Meany stressed, "the worldwide operations of United States-owned multinational companies do not represent free competitive trade among the nations of the world."

Such firms can produce components in one country, assemble them in another, and sell the final product with a U.S. brand name. "The multinational firms can juggle their bookkeeping and their prices and their taxes. Their export and import transactions are within the corporation, determined by the executives of the corporation—all for the benefit and profit of the corporation."

This, Meany declared, is neither foreign trade nor foreign competition. Yet the United States is still trying to operate on "purist" economic theories of imports and exports that completely ignore the realities of present-day trade manipulations.

Meany summarized for the subcommittee the trade program adopted earlier this month by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

It called for repeal of a tariff loophole that encourages shipping U.S. parts to Mexico and other low-wage areas to be assembled and sent back to the United States.

It asked that profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms be taxed in the year they are earned, to close another big loophole.

It urged government regulations to curb the outflow of American capital and technology.

It urged international labor standards in world trade.

And it supported quotas on sharply-rising imports that are seriously displacing U.S. production and jobs in order to "slow down the disruptive impacts on American society and help to provide an orderly expansion of trade."

All this is needed, Meany said in reply to questions from committee members, because "we can't afford to lose many more jobs . . . we can't be a world leader if we're to become a low-wage, welfare economy."

American industry's "best customer" has been the American worker. "If we lose these jobs," Meany asked, "where is the purchasing power?"

Canada's 6.7% Unemployment Held 'Calamity'

Ottawa—Pres. David MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress warned that unemployment in Canada has reached the proportions of a national calamity.

The Canadian jobless rate in April rose to 6.7 percent of the nation's labor force from 6 percent in March, seasonally adjusted.

This represents a jump of 11.7 percent, the highest one-month increase on record, MacDonald said, and for the first time in history, the actual rate failed to drop between March and April.

He also pointed out that shortly before the government reported the rise in unemployment, the Canadian consumer price index rose seven-tenths of 1 percent.

"Because of the complete breakdown of the government's economic policies, the people of this country are getting the worst of both worlds—unemployment and inflation," MacDonald observed.

INFORMAL SYMPOSIUM on men's shoes brings together this trio at the annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in Atlanta. Left to right, General Sec. Victor Feather of the British Trades Union Congress; Federation Pres. George Meany and show director Edward P. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Biggest Label Show Welcomed by Atlanta

Atlanta—Unionization of the South was convincingly dramatized here as the 1971 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show opened in the heart of Dixie.

John E. Wright, president of the Atlanta Labor Council, expressed this at a pre-show luncheon when he declared:

"Last year the show was in New Orleans. This year we are proud to have it in Atlanta. It demonstrates for the nation and those in the South that the labor movement is now solidly in the southern states.

"Despite the hopes of our opponents, the labor movement is not going to go away from the South and leave the fate of southern workers to those who would exploit them."

This year's show was the biggest in its 33-year history with a record 300 exhibitors. But the show has another unique aspect in that it defies the economic downturn.

"With the rest of the economy in a sharp decline," said show Director Edward P. Murphy, "we thought the show would suffer. We rented just the exhibit hall in the big Atlanta Civic Center. However, the demand of the exhibitors forced us to move to additional rooms and hallways, and there are even a few exhibits outside."

Principal speaker at the opening ceremonies was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who called the show "an outstanding example of labor-management cooperation."

"The original purpose of the show and the union label itself was to encourage expending of consumer purchasing power for articles produced under union conditions," Meany noted. "It is symbolic of the philosophy of the American labor movement to achieve gains under the American system."

Meany said that "while there are differences between labor and management, there should be no differences on the fact that labor is entitled to a fair share of the wealth this nation produces."

He pointed out that the Union-Industries Show is a unique product of all the thousands of labor-management contracts peacefully negotiated each year that never hit the headlines.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, representing the U.S. government, called the show a "living testimony to the American collective bargaining system" which, he said, "is more democratic than ever before".

Usery brought a message from Pres. Nixon, who observed that the show "embraces the finest examples of craftsmanship and progressive management joined together to produce quality goods for the American consumer. The workers and employers who paticipate can take justifiable pride in their accomplishments."

The colorful show opened as thousands of visitors poured into the modernistic Civic Center collecting gifts and souvenirs that impressively stamped the union label on the Southland.

HEW Scored For Allowing Welfare Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

form with the requirements of the Social Security Act.

These articles stated that it was Richardson's opinion "that the changes are justified because they are consistent with certain actions tentatively decided by the House Ways and Means Committee."

Meany charged that "such a justification is completely unacceptable since there is no way of determining at this stage which, if any, of the changes authorized by California will be retained in the legislation ultimately enacted by the Congress."

The letter also criticized statements by John Twiname, administrator of the Social & Rehabilitation Service, that 38 proposed changes appear "to be federally approvable without a detailed study and analysis."

Many of these changes, Meany said, "appear to be very far-reaching and totally contrary to the legislation now in force."

Two of the proposed changes were specifically cited in the letter as "backward steps . . . contrary to the present law" which cannot "be authorized administratively." One is the waiver the state had sought to require Medicaid patients to partially pay for medical services. The other would establish a ceiling on total funds for assistance to families with dependent children and to the permanently and totally disabled.

Authorization for the Secretary to grant waivers, Meany stated, "was clearly intended to be used for localized demonstration projects which would benefit the poor. . . ."

Meany told Richardson "that law cannot be administratively amended by state action or by federal waiver. It can be amended only by the Congress of the United States."

5-22-71

Federal Grants to Colleges Sought To Hold Down Student Tuition Costs

A new program of federal aid to higher education was urged by the AFL-CIO in a statement to a House Education subcommittee.

The federation endorsed legislation aimed at holding down tuition costs by providing federal grants to colleges on the basis of student enrollment.

Under the bill, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Edith Green and a number of co-sponsors, colleges would receive $100 for every enrolled freshman and sophomore. The grant would rise to $150 for third and fourth year students and to $200 for graduate students.

Two-year colleges, four-year-colleges, universities, public and private institutions would all be eligible for the assistance.

The statement submitted by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the direct grant proposal far superior to the Administration approach, which would merely continue to subsidize student loans but limit them to students from low-income families.

While fully supporting assistance to needy students, the AFL-CIO warned that the Administration approach would do nothing to overcome the crisis in higher education.

Tuition covers only a part of the cost of a student's education at nearly all colleges, the AFL-CIO noted. Loan programs might help more students attend college, but college deficits would continue to mount.

"The most likely result," the federation warned, "would be a new round of sharp tuition increases making it more difficult than ever for students from moderate-income families to manage the financial burden of higher education."

The AFL-CIO also strongly endorsed provisions in the bill to continue federal construction grants the Arministration is trying to phase out and to expand student loan and work-study programs.

Direct grants and work-study programs should be the primary method of helping students from poor families attend college, the federation stressed. It questioned the Administration's assumption that loan programs that impose "a mountainous debt" on low-income students at the start of their careers "are the most effective form of student aid for young people who are trying to break out of the poverty cycle."

Profits Show Sharp Gain As Auto Makers Rebound

Corporate profits soared 13 percent during the first three months of 1971, paced by the auto industry's rebound from the General Motors strike.

The Commerce Dept. said before-tax profits in the first quarter were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $86.4 billion. A year ago, the comparable first-quarter profits were running at a rate of $82.6 billion.

After discounting inflation's impact, the gross national product climbed 7.1 percent in the first quarter. But this followed a 3.9 percent decline in the last quarter of 1970, attributed largely to the effects of the General Motors shutdown.

Despite the rebound, the nation's output of goods and services was trailing the estimates on which the Nixon Administration based its budget figures.

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Congress Showdown Set On Bills to Spur Economy

INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUP at the 3rd annual Collective Bargaining Forum explores issues raised by a conference speaker. The three-day session at Automation House in New York brought together experts from labor, management and the public.

Job-Creating Measures Up for Vote

Congress prepared to move full speed ahead with a labor-supported package of legislation to aid the ailing economy—despite the continued opposition of the Nixon Administration.

A House-Senate conference committee approved intact a $2 billion accelerated public works program that the House had passed in April.

The program would provide federal funding to enable communities with high unemployment to put some 170,000 persons to work the first year building and repairing needed public facilities.

A similar program helped dig the nation out of recession in 1962.

Meanwhile, House Democratic leaders scheduled a showdown resumption of a battle over a public service jobs bill—the other half of labor's program to generate employment while helping out financially-pressed cities and states.

A coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats gained a tactical victory when the public service bill was brought up in the House in mid-May. They won the procedural right to offer the Administration's manpower revenue-sharing bill as a substitute.

House leaders concede that the showdown vote will be close. But they think they can turn out the votes to pass the public service jobs measure. The Senate has already approved a public service employment bill.

The Senate has not yet voted on the accelerated public works measure and will face the issue for the

(Continued on Page 12)

Price Hikes Erase Family Income Gains

For the first time in nine years, the purchasing power of the typical American family failed to rise as price increases during 1970 totally wiped out all gains in income, the Census Bureau reported.

The report followed close on the heels of another Census Bureau finding that inflation and high unemployment rates swelled the ranks of the poor by 1.2 million in 1970. It was the first time in 10 years that the number of Americans classified as poor showed an increase.

Both the reports on income and poverty were viewed as reflecting the general economic sluggishness of the American economy.

Median family income increased 4.6 percent in 1970, or $440, putting the total at $9,870, but price increases of 5.9 percent left buying power about the same or slightly less than it had been in 1969.

For Negroes and other minorities, the median family income was $6,520, or about 65 percent that of whites. Blacks did, however have a bigger percentage gain in income than the overall average with median income for black families up 5.3 percent, or $330.

Of the 51.9 million families in the United States, 8.9 percent received income under $3,000. Families with incomes in the $3,000-$6,000 range accounted for 10.4 percent of the total while another 11.8 percent received incomes of between $5,000 and $7,000.

At the top end of the income brackets, 4.6 percent had incomes of $25,000 or more, while 17.7 percent received between $15,000 and $25,000 and 26.8 percent of the total were in the $10,000-$15,000 bracket.

For individual workers, median incomes of men and women were $6,670 and $2,240 respectively. The total for men was up 3.7 percent over 1969 and for women, 4.9 percent.

Full-time, year-round workers also stood still. Their increases in income, like those of the typical family, were completely eaten up by inflation.

Wage earners in the South, with an average income of $8,500, continued to lag about $2,000 behind their counterparts in the Northwest and North-Central regions.

College graduates, with a median income of $16,000, continued to earn about three times as much as those with considerably less education.

Hits Government Intervention:

Meany Warns Against Threat To Undermine Right to Strike

New York—The right to strike is "too basic to a free society" to tamper with, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the third annual Collective Bargaining Forum here.

Meany acknowledged the "strains and stresses" of collective bargaining that set the theme for a three-day conference attended by union and management negotiators, arbitrators, university experts and government officials. **(Additional story, Page 3.)**

But there are worse things than strikes, he emphasized, including government intervention to help one side in a dispute and compulsory arbitration, "the favorite solution of some academic theorists."

There will inevitably be strikes "when the bargainers don't find an immediate settlement," but that possibility is an integral part of the collective bargaining process, Meany declared.

Despite the views of "ill-informed editorialists," a strike "doesn't signal the collapse of collective bargaining" and the agreement that ultimately brings an end to the strike "is itself hammered out at the bargaining table," he pointed out.

Earlier in the conference, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson had deplored what he termed the "failures" of collective bargaining in the transportation and construction industries.

"Organized labor must realize that limitations on strike rights in disputes that can cause a massive disruption of the public welfare is a burning necessity," Hodgson said.

To "improve" collective bargaining, he said, and to avoid all-out government controls, the Administration's proposed emergency strike legislation for the transportation industry must be passed by Congress.

Meany's response was that "a free society cannot afford government efforts to undermine and short-circuit the collective bargaining process no matter how momentarily appetizing it may appear to the favored party."

Workable agreements, he insisted, must "be drawn by the people who know what the problems are, and what resources can be found and what compromises can be reached to resolve them."

Arbitration of disputes has a "respected and, I think, growing role in labor-management relations," he

(Continued on Page 2)

Soaring Food Costs Pace Increase in CPI

The Consumer Price Index jumped another three-tenths of 1 percent in April with food prices leading the rise for the second consecutive month, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said food prices increased nine-tenths of 1 percent—an annual rate of nearly 12 percent—due mostly to poor weather in Florida and California which adversely affected fruit and vegetable crops, thus driving up prices.

The sharp April increase in food costs followed a heavy 1.1-percent increase in March—the worst since 1969.

The April increase in the CPI—which also was three-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis—brought the government index to 120.2.

This meant that the same cross section of consumer goods and services that cost $10 in 1967, now costs $12.02.

And, the BLS reported, the same goods and services for which a typical city family paid $10 in the 1957-59 period are now priced at $13.98.

Although the April increase was the largest on an adjusted basis since January, the Administration viewed it as good news.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson commented that "the limited increase in the CPI for April is encouraging in our fight to resist infla-

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Presses Changes To End NLRB Delays

By Tom Castor

The AFL-CIO and several of its unions told a House subcommittee that bitter experience proves the need for amendments to the National Labor Relations Act to strengthen protection of workers' rights and cut down notorious procedural delays.

A package of amendments with those objectives has been introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Special Labor subcommittee, which is holding hearings on the measure.

Union attorneys charged that delays in the labor board machinery have encouraged anti-union employers to violate the law in hopes of delaying recognition and possibly breaking a union's majority—and spirit.

There were denunciations of the NLRB itself for failure to make full use of its powers against employers guilty of unfair labor practices. It was characterized once as "cowardly," and once as "perilously close to being a fraud on unorganized workers in our area."

The Thompson amendments call specifically for three basic changes:

- Giving Labor Board trial examiners final authority in routine unfair labor practice cases—subject to discretionary review by the full board.
- Making NLRB orders self-

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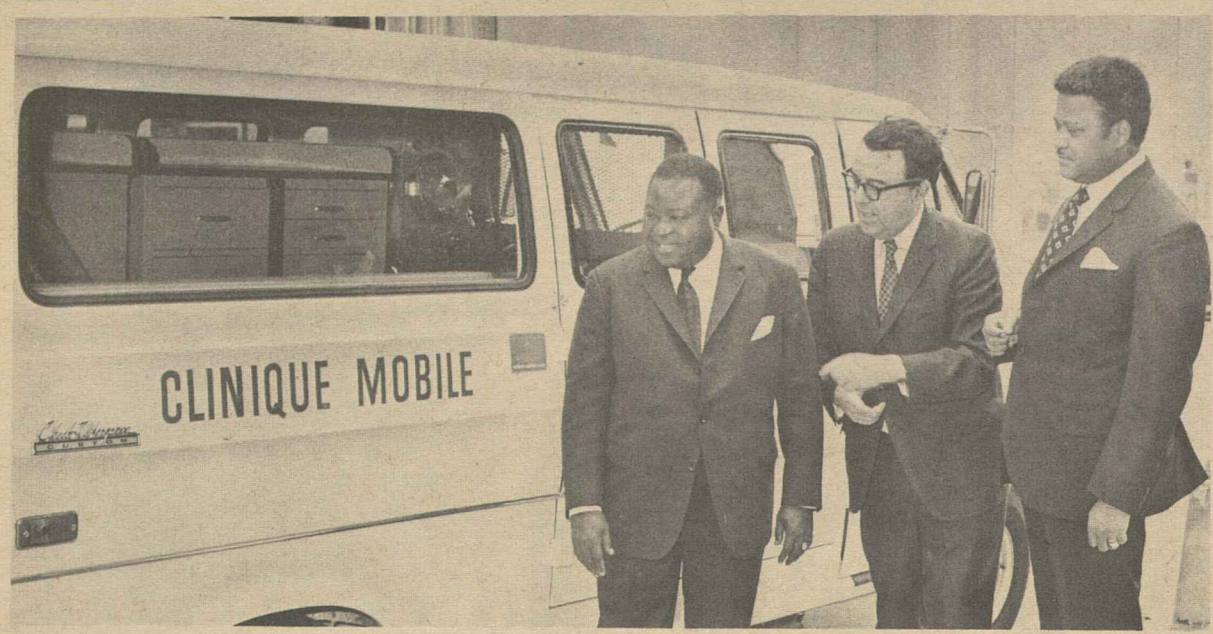


A MOBILE CLINIC to serve workers of Dahomey is inspected before shipment to the west African nation by the African-American Labor Center. From left are Dahomey Labor Minister Ambroise Agbotan, AALC Executive Director Irving Brown and Ambassador Wilfred de Souza, Dahomey's envoy to the United Nations. The AALC also has presented mobile medical equipment to several other African nations.

Human Tragedies Document Need For National Health Security Plan

Statistics and charts tell only part of the story of the medical care crisis in America. In human terms, the crisis is reflected in bankruptcies, lost family savings, canceled insurance policies and resultant huge debts.

In case after case, compiled and documented by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, the medical care crisis becomes a human tragedy and reinforces organized labor's case in support of the National Health Security Program now before Congress.

A millwright from Jacksonville, Fla., contracted $6,263.90 in medical bills for his wife. His insurance covered only $1,124.25 of the total.

For two years this worker and his family reduced the balance due to approximately $2,000, but were constantly subjected to harassment by collection agencies and were finally sued by a doctor.

Close to a nervous breakdown and unable to meet the financial obligations, the worker filed for bankruptcy. The family's current medical expenses run $1,000 a year, with the distinct possibility of the need for further surgery for the wife.

The owner of a Fort Atkinson, Wis., laundermat felt the group health insurance he purchased for himself and his employes would pay most of his wife's medical bills when she contracted cancer in 1965.

After paying an initial batch of bills, the insurance company dissolved the group policy, leaving the owner and his workers without any coverage. Several insurance companies have refused to write insurance policies for his wife.

The woman is once again receiving treatment for cancer, including costly radium therapy. Her husband is now a janitor.

Another Wisconsin man also had his group health insurance policy canceled while he was in the hospital.

The company says it never received a quarterly payment the policyholder claims he sent. But the company never notified him the policy was canceled until it received a claim for x-rays.

The State Insurance Commission says the company is not required to send a cancellation notice. This man is left with medical bills totalling more than $1,500 and can't get individual insurance because of a slight heart murmur.

He sums up his plight: "I literally cannot afford to get sick in any way, shape or form."

An Austin, Tex., man used up his life savings to pay his father's medical bills. His father is 62 and not eligible for Medicare. The state says he's not eligible for Medicaid, because he receives $81 a month from social security.

This man asks why people have to lose their insurance when they retire at age 62, even though they are eligible for social security.

Alternate Health Plans Seen Distorting Issues

New York—The public should not be fooled by the "rhetoric" and the lofty claims of health care proposals put forth by groups opposed to National Health Security, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned.

"It's very important," Seidman declared, "to see whether the programs being offered by others really measure up to what has to be done to bring decent health care to all Americans."

He cited the alternative programs put forward by the Nixon Administration, the American Medical Association and private insurance companies.

Speaking at a labor relations lecture sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy and the New School for Social Research, Seidman accused the AMA of distorting the real costs of quality health care.

"When you see figures for these programs, which are nothing but federal subsidies to private insurance companies, bear in mind that they make absolutely phoney comparisons," he stressed.

Seidman pointed out that the National Health Security program would cover 70 percent of the total personal health expenditures of all U.S. citizens.

"The labor-backed Kennedy-Griffiths bill is going to have real cost controls," he said, "whereas these other programs will be wide open."

He cited other advantages of the legislation sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths and many other senators and House members.

"The Kennedy-Griffiths program will have incentives for quality, incentives for efficiency, incentives for restructuring the organization and delivery of medical care—all of which the Nixon and AMA proposals lack.

"And it's not going to rely on private insurance companies that have been largely responsible for the escalation of medical costs, taking the money of workers and employers and paying it for good care and bad care.

"There is no reason why we should continue that kind of health care system."

Seidman noted that hearings on National Health Security will begin in the House Ways & Means Committee next month, and he predicted a stiff battle.

The AMA is raising $1.5 million for advertising in an effort to "create confusion and hide the need for Health Security," he warned.

But he reaffirmed organized labor's determination to achieve the enactment of the Health Security program "before this Congress adjourns in 1972."

"If Congress enacts the wrong kind of legislation now, it could set us back for a generation," he warned. "This is our opportunity—an opportunity we will not have soon again—to bring quality health care to the American people."

Pamphlets Present Health Care Facts

Organized labor's case for the National Health Security program is explored in detail in a pamphlet and a legislative fact sheet issued by the AFL-CIO.

The 24-page pamphlet, Q & A on Health Security, discusses the program in question-and-answer format. It, along with the fact sheet, explain the basic aims and provisions of the National Health Security legislation that has wide bipartisan support in Congress.

Both the pamphlet and fact sheet are available at no cost from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Dennis Presses for Unity:

Rail Union Mergers Held Key to Growth

Miami Beach—Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks gave top priority at the union's 24th convention to two items of unfinished business—unifying the unions in the transportation industry and conducting a "massive" organizing campaign among airline employes.

The key to future union growth "is of course the merger of unions," Dennis told 1,300 delegates from railroad, airline, steamship and express lodges all over the United States and Canada.

"There are still far too many unions" in transportation, he emphasized. "The rivalries and disagreements which have risen from time to time have played into the hand of management. This must stop."

The convention gave a rising ovation to delegates from two unions now part of BRAC by merger—the former Transportation Communications Employes, consisting largely of telegraphers, and the former Railway Patrolmen. Each group is now a division of BRAC with its own elected officers.

It is apparent, Dennis said in his first report since the 1967 convention, "that we can best serve our members by finding equitable ways to amalgamate, affiliate or merge."

Stressing the need for intensified organizing, particularly on the air lines, Dennis observed that "half-hearted efforts in the past have been met with half-hearted responses. But now, airline employes have come to realize they are not part of one big happy family. They are not all going to become company vice presidents. They realize they must have a union . . . to protect their working conditions, seniority, pay rates and maintain their self-respect and dignity."

The BRAC president reported on bargaining developments since the last convention, focusing on the brief strike on all U.S. railroads which led to negotiation of "the greatest contract package of wage increases and adjusted benefits" in the brotherhood's history.

On the legislative front, Dennis pledged renewed efforts to win retirement for railroad workers at age 55 after 30 years of service, a fight "with all our strength" against compulsory arbitration, and a drive against airline mutual aid insurance agreements which "insure only that airline strikes are bound to last a long time."

The convention approved a committee recommendation to put a 65-year age limit on candidates for grand lodge office at future conventions, and to require that beginning July 1, 1975, all local, district and grand lodge officers resign at the close of the month in which they become 65.

Scheduled speakers at later sessions of the convention include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, General Sec. Charles Blythe of the International Transport Workers Federation, Senators Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and John V. Tunney (D-Calif.), Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., who has been active as a mediator in railroad bargaining.

The delegates heard Dennis attack the economic programs of the Nixon Administration which he declared give the nation "a mix of reactionary economics peddled to the public like a box of soap."

"What we have in America today," he noted, is "rising unemployment, rising prices and rising anger at an Administration which, like Herbert Hoover's, keeps promising that prosperity is just around the corner."

The BRAC president also said that, while he has been a "loyal supporter for many years of our effort to stop the forces of Communist aggression" in Southeast Asia, "the time has come to end our role in Viet Nam. The nation's obligation now must be directed to the hard-pressed citizens of America."

Meany Warns on Threat Against Right to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

said. But the "essential ingredient" is "the free decision of both parties to arbitrate."

Meany had caustic words for government efforts to intervene in the bargaining process.

He described the Council of Economic Advisers as "those busybodies who helped create today's economic mess and who now seek to inject themselves into the basic steel negotiations before the parties have even begun to talk."

It's not just "because the Administration is seeking to stack the cards in management's favor, but because it is wrong for the Administration to interfere on behalf of either side."

And, Meany warned, "if the government dictates what wages workers will receive, it is simultaneously dictating what wages management must pay. And from there it isn't much of a step to dictating how many workers management shall employ, and how much it shall produce and what prices it shall charge and what profit it may make."

He referred to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns as "the economic tinkerer whose 'game plan' brought about the Nixon recession."

There may be some "short-sighted men in management" who agree with Burns that "workers should have a smaller share of the nation's economic pie" and who support his call for compulsory arbitration and wage restraints.

But, Meany warned, while the Burns policy "would undoubtedly hold down wages, it would also undermine the nation's consumer purchasing power, the lifeblood of our economy."

Meany suggested that some of the "misguided advice" of critics of present-day collective bargaining comes from a "complete misunderstanding" of its purpose.

Those who understand negotiations "know that problems are not created at the bargaining table. That's where they're solved."

At the bargaining table this year, Meany served notice, the labor movement will be seeking its "fair share of the economic pie, and we will not be intimidated, frightened or stopped. And we won't relinquish the right to bargain collectively any more than we will surrender the right to strike."

Unions, Management Participate:

3-Day Conference Probes Challenges to Bargaining

By David L. Perlman

New York—Men who normally sit on opposite sides of the bargaining table joined with a prominent group of mediators and university experts in a three-day exploration of new challenges to collective bargaining.

They were not expected to reach a consensus, and they didn't. They were urged to shun cliches and generalities, and for the most part they did. They were asked to explore "new thoughts, new plans, new paths." And this, too, they did.

The occasion was the third annual Collective Bargaining Forum sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations—a unique organization supported by both labor and management.

Binding together the wide divergence of views was a common commitment to the institute's statement of principles—"a belief that there is no viable alternative to collective bargaining for the settlement of disputes between workers and their employers, and that the most effective means of preventing strikes is by improving the techniques of bargaining and the skills of the practitioners."

The institute's president is AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Its board chairman is E. T. Klassen, top-level management executive who helps run the U.S. Postal Service. Union presidents and company presidents serve on its board of directors.

The administrative director of the institute is Theodore W. Kheel, New York's best-known mediator. Usually he uses his skills to nudge both sides towards a settlement. But at this conference, the goal was to bring about a lively interchange of views.

A session on arbitration provided a good example. Eugene Glover, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, served as chairman. Prof. Benjamin Aaron of UCLA, a noted arbitrator, started things off by delivering a paper on "Contemporary Issues in the Grievance & Arbitration Process." Opening the discussion as commentators were Irving Abramson, general counsel of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Malcolm Denise, Ford Motor Co. vice president.

Abramson had a grievance—with arbitrators.

The high cost of arbitration, compounded by the lengthy time it takes for arbitrators to hear cases and render a decision, is pricing a number of small locals out of this final step in the grievance procedure. Sometimes, he suggested, employers take advantage of this by letting grievances pile up.

But whether deliberate or not, Abramson warned, the inability to get grievances settled expeditiously is building up worker frustrations at a number of plants and there is increased talk of ditching the arbitration process and using the basic strike weapon to correct inequities on the job.

Before the session was over, proposals advanced and debated included:

- Elimination of transcripts as a money-saver. Several participants agreed this could be done most of the time.
- On-the-spot decisions by arbitrators, given orally at the end of the hearing, instead of lengthy—and costly—written decisions weeks later. Abramson said this certainly could be done in most cases. Prof. Aaron wasn't so sure. He personally would rather mull over a case than hand down an instant opinion.
- Free or government-subsidized arbitration services for small locals that couldn't afford $200-a-day arbitrators. But, a participant wondered, would unions screen out unjustified grievances or would the channels get clogged with cases that never should have gotten to arbitration?
- Training more young arbitrators to supplement an aging corps of old-timers. That, said the UCLA professor, was just what he had tried to do in California at the urging of both union and management people. The trouble was that no one wanted to use his trained but unknown young arbitrators. The case was always "too important" to take a chance on a novice.

At that session, union and management representatives grappled for practical answers to mutual problems. At some other sessions, the two sides crossed rhetorical swords. One such session matched the former chief negotiator for the nation's railroads with Machinists Vice Pres. William P. Winpinsinger.

Would a railroad strike be such a catastrophe that it must never be permitted to take place, Winpinsinger challenged. Aren't there alternative ways of shipping goods? Are we confusing public inconvenience with public necessity? And once you lock a segment of the economy into compulsory arbitration, don't expect to see any major innovations or breakthroughs in contract settlement. "Someone in the free sector will have to do it first."

Dr. George W. Taylor, one of the nation's most prominent mediators and labor relations theorists, explored the issues involved in government attempts to bring about "wage stabilization" and cautioned that the "tools" available for "fine tuning" of the nation's complex economy are "quite blunt."

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne was chairman of that session and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger was the commentator from the labor side.

The "restraints" the Administration is trying to impose, Goldfinger noted, are all one-sided and it is "hardly rational" to expect workers and their unions to accept controls that leave all other forms of income intact.

Inflation would have been much less of a problem today, Goldfinger suggested, if the Administration hadn't deliberately slowed down the economy and brought about production cutbacks in the name of combatting inflation.

The result was to push up unit labor costs and suppress the rise in productivity that would have permitted substantial wage increases without corresponding price increases.

Taylor was honored during the conference with a reception and a presentation citing his "leadership in promoting industrial democracy through effective collective bargaining." A number of his colleagues from the War Labor Board of the 1940s were on hand to join in the tribute.

The institute also honored the veteran labor editor of Business Week magazine, Edward T. Townsend, and his publication as well. Townsend was presented the Louis Stark Memorial Award, named after the late labor reporter of the New York Times, for his "contributions to public understanding of the collective bargaining process."

The bargaining process and related issues were explored also in other sessions, dealing with such topics as strikes, impasse procedures and pensions. Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock delivered a major paper on the impact of early retirement provisions in UAW contracts.

Prof. Charles C. Killingsworth of Michigan State University took a cool look at the Administration's proposal for emergency strike legislation governing transportation industries.

Present procedures certainly need improvement, he said, but is the solution "to erect a rather elaborate superstructure on the Taft-Hartley foundation?"

Departing somewhat from the direct bargaining arena, Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute chaired a panel on Social Issues & Divisions in the Labor Force. The principal speaker was Richard M. Scammon, the former U.S. Census Bureau director whose analysis of the factors influencing how people vote has a prominent place on the bookshelves of both the Democratic and Republican national committees. A panel of five commentators with widely ranging views followed Scammon to the microphone.

In addition to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. J. D. Hodgson, prominent guest speakers included George P. Shultz, the former labor secretary who now heads the key office of Management & the Budget from the White House. Britain's Secretary of State for Employment Robert L. Carr came to discuss that country's new labor disputes law, and so did Prof. Benjamin C. Roberts of the London School of Economics.

Philharmonic Series Slated For Unionists

New York—The New York Philharmonic will present a series of concerts to union members and their families June 17-27 through arrangements with the Performing Arts & Cultural Project of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Several of the nation's leading conductors and soloists will perform in a three-program series of 9 concerts that will be presented at community union halls and at Philharmonic Hall in Lincoln Center.

The cost of the three programs will be $6, of which $1 will benefit the labor council's Performing Arts & Cultural Project.

Conductors featured with the 106-member orchestra will be Aaron Copeland, Robert Shaw and Michael Tilson Thomas. Soloists will be Michael Rabin, violinist; William Warfield, baritone; Lorin Hollander, pianist, and Misha Dichter, pianist.

Plans for the concerts grew out of the Demonstration Arts Project undertaken by the New York central body in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

ROBERT A. GEORGINE, left, president of the Lathers, is sworn in as the new secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades Dept. by BCTD Pres. Frank Bonadio.

Trades Name Georgine As Secretary-Treasurer

Pres. Robert A. Georgine of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers has been named secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. by the department's executive council.

Announcement of the appointment was made by BCTD Pres. Frank Bonadio who recently succeeded C. J. Haggerty as head of the department representing 3.5 million workers in the building trades.

Georgine, 38, will relinquish the presidency of his union to join Bonadio in the administration of the department, which is composed of 17 unions in the construction trades.

A Chicago native, Georgine was the first member of his union to serve on the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the construction industry.

He has served as financial secretary of the Illinois State Council of Lathers, as a member of the board of governors of the National Bureau of Lathing & Plastering, as the chairman of the Lathers' pension fund and as co-chairman of the National Lathing Industries Joint Apprenticeship Program.

Georgine attended the University of Illinois and DePaul University. He became a journeyman in 1953 with Local 74 of his union in Chicago. After military service, he returned in 1956 to work his way up through all of the elective offices of the local.

He also was assistant business manager of the Lathing Foundation in Chicago which promotes activities of the lathing industry.

He became an international representative of the union in 1964 and later served as assistant to the president before being elected to the presidency during the union's convention last summer in Vancouver, B.C.

Georgine and his wife, Mary, and their four children will move to Washington, D.C., from Park Ridge, Ill.

Grain Millers Approve Increase in Per Capita

Minneapolis—Delegates to the Grain Millers' 1971 convention unanimously approved a 50-cent increase in the per capita tax, bringing the monthly payment to $2.50 for the 35,000-member union.

The 400 delegates also re-elected Pres. Roy O. Wellborn and Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider as well as all nine members of the union's executive board.

Resolutions adopted included support for the AFL-CIO's drive for National Health Security and an immediate increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour.

Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education outlined for delegates the job that must be done in voter registration prior to the 1972 election.

And James Gildea, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, showed the necessity for union political action by detailing the economic failures of the Nixon Administration—particularly the "game plan" formulated by Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The Administration said two years ago that its economic policies were not meant to hurt workers, but every move they have made has been at the expense of workers.

"Now they have picked union workers as the scapegoat to pay for their economic failures."

Gildea pointed to the wage guidelines issued by the Administration for construction workers and a recent "inflation alert" aimed at driving down prices in steel negotiations.

He charged that the Administration is trying to close the public's eyes to the real villain of inflation—soaring prices and profits—and to "blame inflation on inflation's victims: the workers of this land."

"Only workers are being asked to tighten their belts," he said. "Dr. Burns and his friends are not asking businessmen to lower their demands. Indeed, they are recommending tax cuts for businessmen."

Workers in every trade union are under fire, Gildea noted. He said Pres. Nixon can no longer conceal the fact that he is attacking a basic institution.

"And he can expect from labor a very basic response," Gildea said, pointing to the 1972 presidential election.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE is the goal of 450,000 members of the Steelworkers this year in contract negotiations with nine big basic steel firms, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel tells Washington news conference. From left are, Elliott Bredhoff and Bernard Kleiman, partly hidden, of the union's legal counsel; union Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony; Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke; Abel, and R. Heath Larry, chief management negotiator.

Issues in Public Employe Strikes Explored on Nationwide Television

The right of public employes to strike is a necessary adjunct of the collective bargaining process, a nationwide television audience was advised.

When that right is denied by law, serious bargaining is jeopardized, proponents contended.

The question, "should public employes have the right to strike?" was argued on the Public Broadcast Service program, the Advocates, and telecast over most of the 200 PBS affiliated stations.

Presented in a moot trial format, the program deals with a number of social and political issues. The decision comes from a mail poll of the viewing audience.

Prof. Howard B. Miller of the University of Southern California was the advocate for the proponents. William A. Rusher, publisher of the National Review, represented the opposition.

Rusher argued that the "right to strike is the right to destroy the government piecemeal."

Miller countered that public employes have shown the responsibility to avoid chaos even during unauthorized strikes. "No firemen have ever stood by and watched a building burn," he stressed.

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, one of the chief witnesses called by Miller, said that all workers should have the right to strike. He noted that only in fascist and Communist societies is the right denied.

"Workers can't take seriously the bargaining when the right to strike has been eliminated, when the mechanism is entirely employer dominated," Wurf declared.

Public employes are not obsessed with strikes, he said. They "are very conservative people. . . . But the reason they are going out on strike is because the mechanism has ceased to work. . . . They are frustrated because employers won't treat them with dignity, decency and reasonableness."

Wurf said public employes do not strike because they want to withhold their services from the people, but because they must deal with the politician-employer who tries to impose his unilateral settlement.

"The boss in private industry is likely to be much more responsible in terms of concern for his workers than a politician," the SCME president observed. He said the politician's career needs seem to be more important than good services or the well-being of the community.

Wurf singled out New York State's Taylor Law as being weighted in favor of the public employer. Although the statute prohibits legal strikes, Wurf said that it actually causes strikes.

Labor mediator Theodore Kheel described the Taylor Law as "Schizophrenic.

"It prohibits strikes," Kheel noted, "but says that public workers have the right to bargain collectively. That's a contradiction in terms."

Opponents of the right to strike for public employes contended that such workers should have the right to join unions and bargain collectively, but that the right to strike should be withheld.

Gov. Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut argued that public employes would have en excessive amount of leverage at the bargaining table if they had legal sanction to strike.

Meskill conceded that public workers, including policemen and firemen, have conducted strikes "because these people are frustrated" by the system.

Robert Helsby, chairman of New York State's Public Employment Relations Board, defended the Taylor Law and its compulsory settlement process. He argued that "the right to strike is not essential in the bargaining process."

Folk Festival to Display Union Workers' Skills

Union skills as diverse as bottle blowing and sheep shearing will be featured in the Smithsonian's fifth annual Festival of American Folklife. The festival will focus on the folk skills of the American working man as a member of organized labor.

Ralph Rinzler, director of the festival, observed that the "development of the art of the American working man and the furthering of these arts in his organization into trade unions" is perhaps the "greatest example of the culture of the American people."

Union members from all parts of the country will gather at the National Mall in Washington, D.C., July 1-5. They will not only exhibit the products of their skills, but will perform their work and explain it to the public.

Labor historians, folklorists and union craftsmen will participate in workshops designed to emphasize the tradition of the labor movement in terms of craft, heritage and contribution to the American culture.

In addition, writers and singers of the music of the labor movement will give performances in an attempt to illuminate the historical basis and uses of labor songs.

The participating unions are all affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The Bakery & Confectionery Workers will demonstrate bread making and cake decorating. The Meat Cutters will present sheep shearing, meat cutting, and sausage making. The Iron Workers will erect a two-story building frame and hold a climbing contest involving union apprentices on one of the vertical beams. The Glass Bottle Blowers will demonstrate the traditional art of glass blowing. The Musicians will perform music on the daytime concert stage and at evening concerts as well.

This year's festival featuring the American working man will be the first of a six-year series of festival programs leading up to the Bicentennial year, 1976.

CLC Legislative Leader Andy Andras Dies at 58

Ottawa—Andy Andras, director of the legislation and government employes departments of the Canadian Labor Congress, died after a heart attack at St. John's, Newfoundland. He was 58.

Andras had held his final post since 1957. Before that he had been a staff member of the Railway, Transport & General Workers and assistant editor of Canadian Transport. CLC Pres. Donald MacDonald said workers in Canada have "lost an extremely gentle and knowledgeable friend."

Bell Offer Rejected:

CWA Membership Polled on Walkout

Members of the Communications Workers employed by the Bell Telephone System across the country were asked to give the union strike authority after the CWA executive board rejected the latest contract proposals from management.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne made the appeal in a televised "Membership Meeting of the Air" that was carried by 65 television stations May 23.

Beirne reported in the half-hour telecast that the 14-member CWA board turned down the offers of the Bell companies because of a "significant number" of unacceptable provisions.

Results of the secret mail balloting will be announced June 14, the opening day of the CWA's 33rd annual convention in Kansas City.

Twenty-four major contracts the CWA has with Bell System companies have expired. Eleven more will run out by Aug. 3.

Beirne stressed the inadequacies in the wage proposals of management, which come to about 11 percent in the first year of a three-year contract.

Noting that CWA members lost approximately 18 percent in "relative wage power" in the last three-year pact, Beirne said union economists have issued "a documented paper which proved the justification of a 25 percent increase right now."

The CWA leader was also critical of the 3 percent raises offered by the Bell System for the second and third years of the contract.

"The inequities in our industry are enormous," he said. "Our skilled craftsmen work side by side with people doing similar work and get in some cases about $50 a week less."

Although the Bell companies have offered a cost-of-living clause, Beirne said it was far less than needed by the workers to protect them against inflation.

He also charged that the companies had not taken into full account the productivity factor in their offers. For the past decade, "we averaged an increase of productivity of approximately 5.5 percent a year," he pointed out.

Other management proposals that the CWA board found unsatisfactory were in health, welfare, pensions, regional pay and the need for improved compensation for workers "who must go into the streets of a tough area at all hours."

Beirne said the union leadership recognizes the impact of the decision in favor of strike action. But he stressed that it is necessary to continue the "struggle to eliminate the inequities that exist in the communications industry."

The CWA is bargaining for a "pattern agreement" in negotiations with two major Bell companies—Western Electric and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

Jack Kroll Dies at 86, Political Action Leader

Cincinnati—Jack Kroll, veteran political strategist for the CIO and later for the AFL-CIO, died at Jewish Hospital here May 24. He was 86.

Kroll had been a vice president of the Clothing Workers for 38 years and manager of the ACWA's Cincinnati joint board for 40 years until his retirement in 1966.

His diversified activities in the American labor movement also brought him to the leadership of the Ohio State AFL-CIO for eight years.

In a message to his widow and family, Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said, "trade unionists everywhere honor Jack Kroll as one who helped inspire and lead the struggle for justice for all Americans."

"We mourn his loss as a friend and colleague," Meany and Kirkland said. "But his long and fruitful lifetime of effort in behalf of his fellow men remains a permanent value."

Kroll was born in London, England, in 1885, the son of a tailor. After emigrating to the United States, he became a cutter in a Rochester, N.Y., clothing factory. He joined the United Garment Workers in 1903. Following a strike in 1905, Kroll was blacklisted and moved to Chicago where he worked under an assumed name. He took part in a 1910 clothing workers strike that led to the formation of the ACWA.

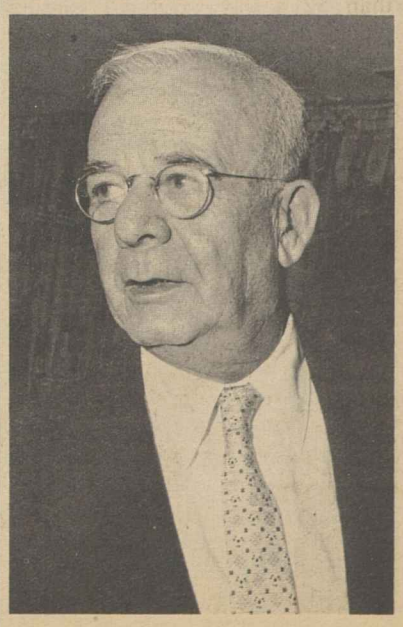
Kroll served the union as an organizer in the Midwest and West from 1919 to 1926 when ACWA Pres. Sidney Hillman appointed him manager of the Cincinnati joint board. He was elected and reelected to the post in subsequent years. He became a vice president of the ACWA in 1928 and retained that office also until his retirement.

Kroll was elected president of the Ohio CIO in 1939. From 1943 to 1946 he headed the CIO Political Action Committee for the Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia region.

He was named national chairman of the CIO's PAC in 1946 and served in that capacity until the merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1955. For the next two years he was co-director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Kroll resumed his active role as manager of the ACWA's Cincinnati joint board in 1958. During this period, he also was president of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum noted that, "over the years, Jack Kroll's principal contribution was in the area of political education and it is in this field that his name will be well-remembered."



JACK KROLL

Boston's Golden Circle Loses Its Glitter

Showcase of Electronics Industry Feels Job Crunch Caused by Slump, Imports

By Eugene A. Kelly

Boston—The sheen of the glittering Golden Circle—35 miles of supplier plants for the electronics industry—has been tarnished by crippling job layoffs and Boston fears the worst is yet to come.

Production workers by the thousands have been hurt by the job crunch caused by the general economic slump, cutbacks in federal funds, and the exportation of employment opportunities overseas by "runaway" manufacturers.

Industrial unemployment in Massachusetts is at the highest point since the end of the depression in 1940. Other New England states have been hurt even worse by the recession. But the Golden Circle—

This page represents another in a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation next July 12-13 in Washington.

State Route 128—was the showcase of the region's booming electronics industry, and its decline reflects what's happening in many areas. The industry lost 107,000 electronics jobs in 1970 alone.

Until two years ago, things were pretty flush for the high-technology firms that dot the Golden Circle—more like a semicircle—from Gloucester in the North to Quincy in southern suburbia.

Government funds seemed to "flow from a spigot with no off handle," as a newsman put it. Then things started closing in—things like cuts in defense contracts, a clampdown on federal money for research and the rising tide of imports. The layoffs soon followed.

More than 3,000 technicians applied for jobless pay during a typical week last October. By December, the job carnage along the electronics highway was so noticeable that the Labor Dept. opened a special employment center near Route 128 to make things easier for 10,000 job-hunting scientists.

The Massachusetts Dept. of Employment Security said the state lost 61,000 manufacturing jobs in 1970. Nearly two thirds of the lost jobs are in the space and defense-related industries along the Golden Circle.

But nobody really knows how the unemployment is being felt, says Executive Sec.-Treas. Laurence C. Sullivan of the Greater Boston AFL-CIO. Pres. Nixon is "sitting on $11 billion that Congress gave him to spend" but "he won't use it to help us here," Sullivan commented. On the subject of the overseas runaways, he observed wryly: "Money has no loyalty. It salutes no flag."

If the empty plants on Route 128 are not evidence enough, AFL-CIO unions have a chart showing where production—and jobs—have gone: General Electric Co. jobs to 54 countries, starting with Argentina and ending with Venezuela, Philco-Ford to 30 countries, the Singer Co. to 29, International Telephone & Telegraph Co. to 29, Sperry Rand to 17, and on down the list of 41 major firms.

On the subject of lost jobs, Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., assistant secretary of labor for manpower, expressed this philosophy in a Boston speech last November: the unemployed, he said, are "the inevitable casualties of transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy."

Indicating that the federal government had made little provision in advance to cushion the impact of job losses, he said: "Our policy is, let's do these things first"—reconverting the system—"then let's address ourselves to the human problems resulting from this transition."

The "human problems" include a sharp jump in unemployment in every New England state.

And the human problems of recession are most troublesome right now.

Peter DiCicco took office last November as president of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers District 2. He saw congressmen and senators, sponsored a half-hour TV program jointly with the Technical Engineers to alert the public that nothing was being done to attack the unemployment problem. He met with Gov. Francis Sargent and Commissioner Carroll T. Sheehan of the State Dept. of Commerce & Development.

"We asked the governor to call a meeting of New England governors to get a program started. He agreed to do so but not a wheel has turned since," said Arthur Gordon of DiCicco's staff.

"We produced a report showing how and why New England jobs could be increased by joint state, business and labor action. No action was taken.

"We had about 50,000 members before Nixon in this IUE district. Since then we have lost about 10,000 jobs—and more layoffs are coming."

Frank Every of Machinists District 38 reports that even for those who have escaped layoffs "things aren't good. Not many are working overtime. There's been some cutbacks to 32 hours, and we're in tough shape statewide."

At IBEW Local 1505 headquarters in Waltham, Mass., Business Rep. James F. Mulloney, a member of the IBEW international executive council, says "we have lost 3,000-odd jobs here due to cutbacks in the space and defense programs. Raytheon employment is down. The Sickles plant in Chicopee—General Instrument Co.—has dropped from 3,000 jobs to 600—all due to foreign imports."

The local, with diversified membership in 12 Boston area localities, is down to 12,000 members. Most of them work under contracts with extensive "bumping" rights to jobs.

"We have a unique type of hardship," Mulloney reports. "A lot of members are bumped out of a job, not laid off. They still have a job but at lower pay.

"A lot of people are unhappy, having to drive 50 or 60 miles from home to retain their seniority."

Most of the unions in the area have conducted vigorous campaigns to stimulate jobs and more hiring. Several joined in testifying before Congress committees on recovery programs. Among them were the IUE, IAM, IBEW and AFTE.

They agreed that when jobs are lost, the most immediate and direct victims are the most recently employed—and in many plants the majority are blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, both men and women.

LAID OFF for the second time because of the impact of electronic imports, Mrs. Pauline Holmes discusses the problem with Bill Davis, IBEW steward at Raytheon plant in Quincy, Mass.

George Collins, assistant to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, pictured the state of the industry this way to a congressional subcommittee:

"The Emerson TV plant in Jersey City is a startling example of what's wrong in industry. Nothing has been left there except an idle plant and a flashing electric sign to assure drivers leaving the Holland Tunnel that all is well with Emerson.

"But everything is not well. The fact is that 1,000 jobs were lost when radio production ceased in 1966, and another 1,000 when the company arranged to have all its TV sets made in Taiwan."

The most recent job fatality, Collins said, is in Memphis. RCA built a $20 million plant there five years ago and last December, just before Christmas, announced it was shutting down because sales were slumping.

The real reason, Collins says, was the transfer of TV set production to Taiwan. When profits are rated ahead of people, "there is no way management can be induced to change its mind."

Foreign Label for U.S. Arms? Hong Kong Move Protested

Burbank, Calif.—At least part of the nation's Safeguard anti-ballistic missile defense system will be produced in Hong Kong—just a few miles from Communist China—unless the Machinists can persuade Congress to block the move.

Pres. Jim Quillin of IAM District 727 reports that the Defense Dept. recently approved a request by Lockheed Electronics Corp., Commerce, Calif., to produce hardware for the ABM system at its Hong Kong plant.

Lockheed is a subcontractor for Western Electric Co., the manufacturing arm of the Bell Telephone System, on the building of memory core racks for the ABM. Machinists at Lockheed plants in the United States build all the components but assembly, specifically wiring the cores into frames, is being sent to Hong Kong.

The company claims it has to ship the work overseas "to keep its costs competitive." Quillin says that wage rates at Lockheed-Hong Kong are slightly more than $2 a day. He calls the Lockheed request and the subsequent Defense Dept. approval "a slap in the face for every jobless American."

When Lockheed made a similar move in 1969, the IAM protested to the Defense Dept. that this was a violation of the Armed Forces Procurement Regulations. But the Pentagon brass had read the fine print in the act. They responded with a blanket reply that the law requires only that at least half the components in a final product be manufactured in the United States and does not apply to assembly.

As a result, Lockheed has slashed its workforce at Commerce in half over the last two years, while the workforce at its Hong Kong plant has grown to 700—about 100 more than are now employed at Commerce.

This time, Quillin says he'll take the fight directly to Congress.

With thousands of aerospace and electronics workers jobless, he said, it is "unthinking and disgraceful for any agency of our government to approve the manufacture of defense items by any workers other than their own."

IUE handbillers in Dover, N.H., left, and New York City spread story of import problem.

Quiet Campuses Reflect Squeeze In Job Market

Boston—College campuses in New England were "quieter" this spring, and student demonstrations or demands on placement directors and company recruiters almost totally absent because of the tight job market.

Edward T. O'Donnell, assistant director of the Boston regional office, reported to the Labor Dept. that "Spring 1971 was a season of frustration and unfilled employment hopes for many graduates of colleges and universities."

Not since 1958, in the opinion of placement directors, was the job outlook more clouded.

O'Donnell said the graduates found few firms, "and even fewer academic institutions," bidding for their services. He said teaching vacancies "were less plentiful than in any recent year."

Manufacturers made the deepest cut in hiring schedules, he reported. A heavy goods firm reduced its visiting schedule for recruiting purposes from 25 campuses in 1970 to 7 in 1971. It planned to make job offers to 7 seniors compared to its usual 28-30.

Another important manufacturer, O'Donnell said, will make offers to about one third as many engineers as last year.

He said two groups of candidates suffered most from the job slump—qualified black candidates and holders of certain advanced degrees, principally in physics and other sciences.

The Role of Bargaining

BOTH LABOR and management negotiators have their work cut out for them to reach just, fair and workable settlements in an economic climate that can only be described as difficult.

These problems are being compounded by the unusual amount of doctrinaire advice unions and managements are receiving about what decisions they should reach at the bargaining table. Not much of this advice is useful or constructive. Some of it adds up to dangerous interference with the machinery of collective bargaining.

A great deal of this misguided advice stems from a complete misunderstanding of what collective bargaining is.

Those critics who keep telling us, in the face of all the evidence, that collective bargaining won't work, look on the bargaining table as an arena of conflict from which victory emerges for one side and defeat for the other.

But those closest to collective bargaining, who understand how it works, know that problems are not created at the bargaining table. That's where they're solved.

And when the bargainers don't find an immediate settlement—when there is a strike—that too is part of the collective bargaining process. A strike isn't a tragedy; it doesn't signal the collapse of collective bargaining, no matter how often ill-informed editorialists profoundly declare the process dead.

I don't like strikes. As a matter of fact, I've never met a union leader who preferred a strike to a settlement. But I do like the right to strike. That right is essential to freedom; in fact, it is the hallmark of a free society. And, as Pres. Eisenhower said, "There are some things worse, much worse, than strikes. One of them is loss of freedom."

SOMETHING LIKE 97 percent or 98 percent of collective bargaining negotiations are settled without a strike. This is a good record. We should do better. I hope we will do better. But we must not tamper with the right to strike—that's too basic to a free society.

So we think quite highly of the collective bargaining process and quite scornfully of those who routinely write its obituary.

And we view with real hostility those who would try to destroy collective bargaining between employer and employe no matter what weapon they use—government intervention in favor of one side; naked union-busting or the favorite solution of some academic theorists, compulsory arbitration.

We know collective bargaining is not a perfect instrument. It couldn't be for it is the creation of imperfect men. But it does work. And, in my book, that's the test of democratic devices.

Obviously, successful collective bargaining agreements can't be concluded except by the free consent of the people who have to live with them. Such agreements have to produce specific solutions to specific problems. They have to be drawn by the people who know what the problems are.

Of course, the parties can agree to let an impartial umpire decide disputed issues. That method, voluntary arbitration, has a respected and, I think, growing role in labor-management relations. But once again it is the element of free choice—the free decision of both parties to arbitrate—that is the essential ingredient.

—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Collective Bargaining Forum in New York, May 26, 1971.

AFL-CIO News

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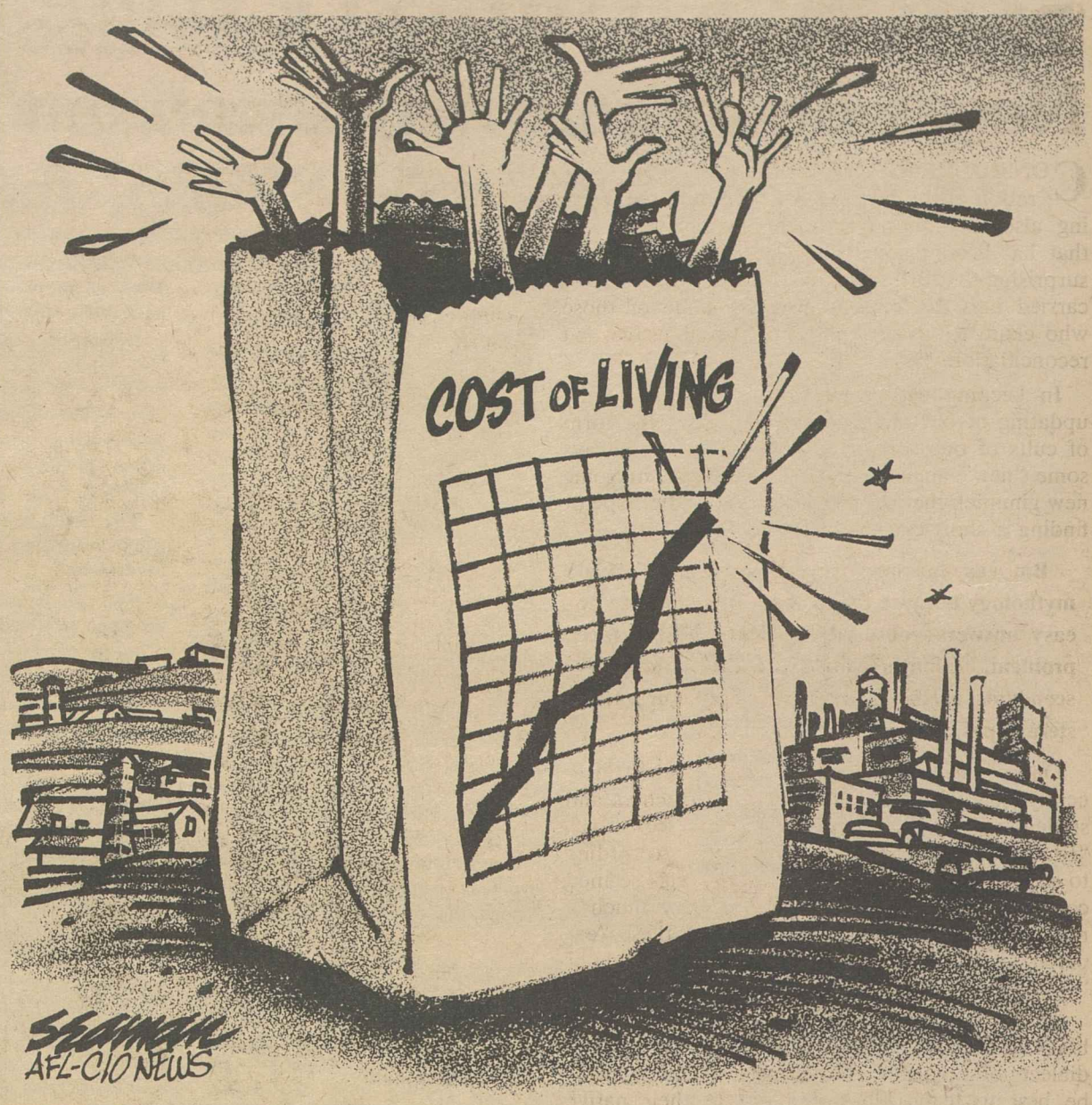

A Word Edgewise:

Russian Nationalistic Conflicts Make Test Case of Soviet Jews

By John P. Roche

WELL, THE SOVIETS are back at it again with a new Leningrad trial and the conviction of more Jews alleged to have plotted to escape to Israel. At the same time, it is also true that a couple of thousand Soviet Jews have been quitely permitted to emigrate over the past year or so.

Obviously the bureaucracy is in a dilemma and the reason is not hard to find: in demographic terms, Russia is running short of Russians. Within 10 or 20 years it seems as though the Russians (who currently constitute 53.4 percent of the Soviet total) will be a minority and projections indicate that by the year 2000 the Slavs (Russians, Ukrainians, and smaller ethnic groups) will be outnumbered.

From the time of the Bolshevik Revolution, Soviet policy on nationalities has been based on the proposition that individual ethnic groups (Tartars, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, and as many as 200 others) were encouraged to develop a cultural pattern "national in form, socialist in content." That is, an Armenian could continue to learn his language, sing his folk songs, and so forth, but the whole environment of this Armenian culture was to be pervaded by the principles of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin.

In fact, while durable traditions like the Armenian, the Georgian or the Moslem tribes of Central Asia survived, there was tremendous pressure for Russification, for what critics attacked as "Great Russian chauvinism." Russian (like Mandarin in Red China) became the language of success, the language of higher education and admission to the bureaucratic elite.

This Russian pressure-cooker created tremendous resentment and generated appalling purges in Stalin's era. No one will ever know how many Tartars were killed in their brutal displacement from the Crimea during World War II. Accused of "petty bourgeois nationalism," they were considered "objective" allies of the Nazis.

Which brings us back to the estimated 3 million Soviet Jews and the problem they create for the regime. If ever a domino theory was applicable, this is the place. If the Soviet Jews successfully assert their rights against the nationality policy, down goes the first domino. It then hits the second domino.

A Newsweek story relates the frank desire of a number of Soviet Armenians, born in the United States but hauled back to Soviet Armenia as children by their optimistic parents, to "go home," that is, to the United States.

The Jews and the Armenians in this special category differ from the other Soviet national minorities in that they have an alternative homeland: Israel and the United States. And they have friends outside who are prepared to make noise on their behalf.

But the wise policy—to simply hand them passports and dump them over the Soviet border—would not keep the dominoes from falling. Why? Because it would indicate that if you make enough trouble, Moscow will make concessions. It would undermine the ideological validity of the whole nationalistic policy. Every militant nationality would start planning its campaign to escape Russification.

AND WHAT ABOUT the future, when the Russians are in a minority in "their" country? It is inconceivable that they will let go of the levers of power, and the greatest potential threat to their hegemony arises from the nationalist ambitions of the still stubborn and unintimidated component cultures of that vast land. So the dominoes must not fall.

Which means that the Jews—the test case—must be dealt with vigorously and successfully. One technique is to apply the penal apparatus; another is to allow other potential leaders of Jewish resistance to go quietly to Israel.

By a combination of these devices, the regime obviously hopes to behead Soviet Jewry, to leave it an inchoate mass of leaderless individuals who will passively succumb to Russification.

Famous Brands Have It!

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Bayard Rustin Says:

'Black English' Would Sacrifice Negro Economic Advancement

CONSIDERING THE HISTORY of the separation of the races in America, and considering also the mutual misunderstanding and fear that has accompanied such separation, it is not surprising that the gross distortions of the past are carried into the present even by some of those who claim to be committed to racial justice and reconciliation.

In keeping with the mood of the times, the updating of old racial myths has taken the form of cults of one sort or another. There is always some "new" angle to the race problem, or some new gimmick that people latch onto in the hope of finding a short-cut solution.

But easy answers always indulge in racial mythology because they must—if they are to be easy answers—obscure the depth of the race problem. Today's cultists are the natural descendants of the procreators of all our racial stereotypes.

One of the new cults is "black English." Recently, some 250 linguistics experts, teachers and students (most of them white) met to discuss "Black English: Myth or Reality?" According to a New York Times report, the "experts" seemed convinced that "black English" is very much a reality. ("black English," according to these "experts" is saying "where Charlie?" instead of "where is Charlie?")

"Experts," the report noted, "now say that black English has an identity independent of white dialects of English." They also feel that it might be best to teach black children in their native tongue rather than force them into the difficult situation of using English.

There is already a course in "black English" being taught at Brooklyn College by a woman who heads a "language curriculum research project" that is financed by a $65,000 Ford Foundation grant.

No doubt the motives of some of these new "black linguistics experts" are sincere. They want to see black children learn, but do they want to prepare them for life outside the ghetto? Do they want to see them become first-class citizens? "Black English," after all, has nothing to do with blackness but derives from the conditions of lower-class life in the South (poor southern whites also speak "black English").

Reinforcing this consequence of poverty will only perpetuate poverty since it will prevent black children from mastering the means of communication in an advanced technological society with a highly educated population.

I am sure there are some black proponents of "black English" who feel that we must retain our racial distinctiveness and avoid the self-negating process of assimilation. But this is really a false issue.

Immigrants who were much more foreign to American culture than Negroes realized when they arrived in America that in order to succeed they had to master certain skills, and they did so while retaining their ethnic distinctiveness. The lesson of the last decade is that the "melting pot" is a myth, not because some ethnic groups have made it while others have not, but because even those at the same economic level retain distinctive characteristics.

THE PROBLEM with many "black cultists" is that they are willing to sacrifice economic advancement in the name of separate peoplehood without realizing that the unique history and character of black Americans will survive economic assimilation and the achievement of first-class citizenship.

Our long experience with Jim Crow should have told us by now that there are many people in America who are not sympathetic to our struggle for racial equality.

The new coalition of "liberals" who romanticize the characteristics of black poverty and foundation executives who are looking for a cheap solution to racial injustice is just one more obstacle that we will have to fight.

A recent editorial in The Crisis, the publication of the NAACP, spoke forcefully and to the point about the cult of "black English."

"Black parents throughout this nation should rise up in unanimous condemnation of this insidious conspiracy to cripple their children permanently. . . .

"Let the black voice of protest resound thunderously throughout the land!"

Cost Control, Coverage Lags:

Nixon Health Care Plan Scored For Its 'Shocking' Deficiencies

THE ADMINISTRATION'S health care proposals are "shockingly inadequate" because they fail to spell out effective cost controls and exclude large groups of workers from coverage, AFL-CIO social insurance expert Bert Seidman charged.

Stressing that medical and health costs are rising twice as fast as the general cost of living, the social security director pointed out that the Nixon bill would reimburse providers of care "by the same method that has proven so inflationary." Seidman said there is little reason to believe that private insurance companies would try to hold down health care costs any more in the future than they have in the past.

"The private insurance companies have been in this business for a long time," he asserted, but have done little to control costs or provide incentives for quality care. "They have simply taken the money provided by employers and employes and passed it on to the providers of care—the hospitals, the doctors and others," he added.

Seidman appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The entire cost of medical care in this country amounted to $70 billion last year, Seidman said, noting that "the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would cover 70 percent of what is called 'personal health expenditures,' which is the bulk of that $70 billion."

Seidman said that many of those most in need of medical and health services would get no protection at all under the Nixon proposals, citing the exclusion of part-time workers, the unemployed and migratory workers from coverage. He said it would also be very difficult for low-income workers to participate in the program, since they would have to pay "very heavy out-of-pocket costs" in order to qualify.

SEIDMAN RENEWED the call for passage of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill now pending in both houses of Congress. He said that although the American Medical Association and others strongly oppose the measure, it is doubtful that they will be able to delay the program as long as they delayed Medicare.

The AMA has engaged one of the top advertising agencies in the country with a budget of $1.5 million to promote its alternative health program while fighting National Health Security, Seidman declared.

He said that more than 100 senators and representatives from both political parties have already joined as sponsors of the Kennedy-Griffiths bill, and that public support for the measure is growing. He cited the results of a recent Harris poll showing a 55 percent to 30 percent national preference for the Kennedy-Griffiths approach over the Nixon approach.

National Health Security remains the number-one legislative goal of the AFL-CIO, Seidman stressed.

"We're all very much committed to making sure that we do everything possible to achieve enactment" of the bill in the 92nd Congress, he added, "before it goes home in 1972."

Reporters questioning Seidman were Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and Tom Foley of the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHENEVER the United States has suffered from an unfavorable trade balance or its balance of payments got out of whack, the finger of blame has been pointed at organized labor. American workers were pricing the United States out of the market, was the line.

Now, when the dollar is in trouble abroad, American economists and the press have begun to point out that a major factor has been the huge and uncontrolled investment of American capital abroad to take advantage of cheap labor and profitable speculation in foreign currencies.

"The expansion (via Eurodollars) of U.S. corporate investment in Common Market subsidiaries" was listed by Life as one of the major reasons for today's dollar crisis. "More bad news for the dollar," said the Wall Street Journal, "a host of bankers, multinational corporations, speculators and other money jugglers" are betting against the dollar.

What has happened in the world's money markets and international trade should come as no surprise. The United States has been pouring dollars into foreign countries ever since the end of World War II without bringing them home again as rapidly as it should.

Much of this was inevitable: the Marshall Plan to help the war-stricken world get back on its feet again, the maintenance of a large American military force both in Europe and Asia, the Viet Nam war, American tourism with its huge expenditures abroad, and imports of steel, textiles, shoes, what-have-you, produced by runaway American capital that has cost thousands of American jobs.

All these factors have been emphasized in the press and in government circles for many years. The one sacred cow has been the startling and vast growth of American private investment abroad. How much is it now? The statistics vary from $60 billion to $100 billion.

The figures for just the past decade are huge in themselves. In 1960, U.S. firms invested $3.8 billion in their foreign subsidiaries. In 1970, they invested $13.2 billion. This year, the amount is expected to rise to $15 billion with $8 billion projected to be spent in manufacturing alone.

PROFITS EARNED by the foreign operations of U.S. corporations are not taxed until they are repatriated, which, say labor economists, "may never happen." This fact alone goes a long way to point up the privileged position of American corporations whose multinational activities, to the detriment of the dollar and American jobs, are not only approved but aided by the government.

American labor is demanding a complete reassessment of American trade policy, not as an enemy of "free trade" but as a critic of an outmoded approach to outmoded conditions which no longer exist as they did half a century ago.

Labor economists want new tax measures to discourage, instead of encouraging, the huge flow of American investment abroad at the expense of jobs and, now, the very stability of the dollar.

They demand, above all, that profits earned abroad be taxed when they are earned—as everyone else's income is—rather than deferred. These profits, in the hundreds of millions, in effect represent free loans to American corporations to build up further competition for American industry and to be used by U.S. corporate speculators to make more money at the expense of the dollar and the American taxpayer.

Labor wants clear legislative mandates for the President to regulate and supervise the outflow of U.S. capital, not in terms of the private interests concerned, but in terms of the public interest here at home. In addition, it wants curbs on the export of American technology, establishment of fair labor standards and other conditions that will help create a truly competitive world market that is not based on pitifully low wages in many parts of the world and speculation in foreign currencies.

FAILURE TO SPELL OUT effective cost controls and exclusion of many workers render Pres. Nixon's health proposals "shockingly inadequate," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Judith Randal, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Tom Foley of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Mail Order Health Plan Policies Often Riddled with Loopholes

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME families frightened by the sharp rise in medical and hospital costs have become the target of an increasing barrage of newspaper and radio advertising for mail order health insurance policies.

In fact, letters asking for evaluations of such policies have become the leading reader inquiry that we get. Such pleas for assistance come from both retired people whose group insurance has run out, and younger families worried about rising costs in comparison to present coverage.

Medical costs in general, but excluding medicines, have gone up 85 percent in a little over 10 years. The runaway costs of hospital care are especially terrifying. Hospital charges have gone up 200 percent in that period and 44 percent in the past four years. More increases are coming. Various regional Blue Cross plans have filed for rate hikes this year of 14 to 46 percent.

So you can see why an increasing number of mail order sellers have jumped into the health insurance business with what seem like low-priced policies. Unfortunately, there are not many places where you can get an evaluation of a policy.

You may be able to get some information about the company's reputation from your local Better Business Bureau but not an evaluation of the policy itself. Your state insurance department can tell you if the company is licensed in your state, which can be of some help later if there is actually a subsequent breach of the contract. But this is not much help in choosing a policy because the actual contracts may be more specific than the ads.

Actually, the meager information provided is not the fault of the readers as much as of the insurance companies and the newspapers and radio stations which carry this advertising. The ads give little information about the limitations, and the contracts themselves are hard to understand.

The real problem is rejection of claims on the basis of "pre-existing conditions." Some mail order sellers will enroll you with no medical exam. But one of the largest such sellers then does its underwriting on the claims; cancelling after the claims come in, to make up for the initial non-selectivity.

The loophole in many of the mail order health insurance contracts is this provision: "No claim or loss incurred after two years from the date of this policy shall be reduced or denied on the ground that a disease or physical condition not excluded from coverage by name or specific description effective on the date of loss had existed prior to the effective date of coverage of this policy."

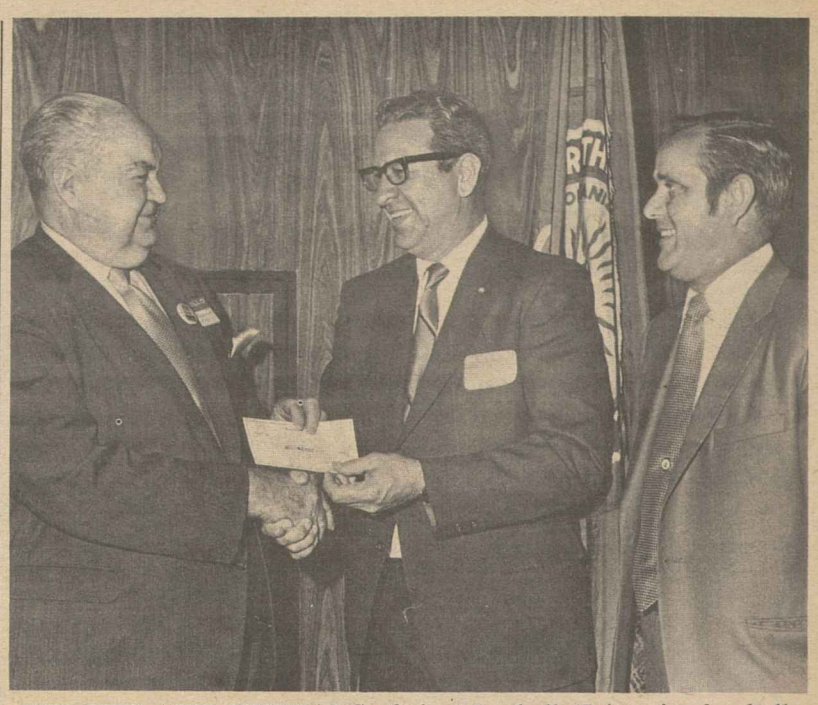
NOW THAT SOUNDS like a helpful, beneficial provision. But not that phrase "after two years." The St. Louis Better Business Bureau points out that translated into simple English, this paragraph means that there is a two-year waiting period for coverage on any disease or physical condition that existed prior to the effective date of the policy. Since almost anything can be considered a previous illness except an accident, there are few diseases or conditions which do not exist before hospitalization may be required, even though they had not been previously treated or diagnosed.

There is no doubt that state insurance departments and the Federal Trade Commission should require more information in ads about the potential cancellations, or even forbid such blanket two-year provisions for pre-existing conditions.

The only ultimate solution to the problems of booming health-care costs is national health insurance combined with programs to restrain rising costs. Meanwhile, it is best for retirees to see if they can get into Blue Cross "65" plans.

Younger families who already have Blue Cross or other group hospital insurance may not need additional insurance. If you feel your coverage is too limited, many Blue Cross plans will provide supplementary coverage at a moderate extra cost. That "$100 a week" or "$400 a month" is not as useful as it sounds in an era when costs of hospital care are approaching $100 a day in many large cities.

(Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius)



WIDOWS AND OHPHANS of the Marshall University football team and athletic staff killed in an airliner crash last fall are being assisted by contributions from members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky and Ohio. Here, Thomas, B. Noone, center, IBEW Local 26 business manager in Washington, D.C., presents a check for $2,400 to IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship, fund chairman. William Cruse, right, is the fund coordinator for IBEW District 4. The Washington local responded to the appeal with 100 percent of its members participating.

Carelessness Costly:

Dangers Abound On Power Mowers

THE POWER MOWER is one of the greatest inventions since grass but too often it becomes a dangerous weapon when it is used by amateurs and children. The cutting blades of a rotary mower spin up to 4,000 revolutions per minute and the blade tips achieve velocities of 200 miles per hour generating a force of more than 10,000 pounds per square inch.

If the power mower were a machine in a factory, the operator would probably be required to wear safety goggles and steel tipped shoes. But all too many home do-it-yourselfers fail to take the business of mowing the lawn seriously. Relaxing at home, they mow in bare feet or sandals, and in long sleeved or loose clothes that can easily catch in the machine.

And the latest trend in power mowers—the riding type—makes the work even easier. However, this type of mower has its own special hazards. The National Safety Council recommends that you give it the same respect that you would the family car.

Read and be sure that you understand the instructor's manual. Riding mowers have some rules that differ from the push type.

For example, when using push type mowers on a slope, you would walk behind the mower along the side of the hill as in contour farming. But with a riding mower you go directly up and down a slope since the mower is more stable in this direction. If the slope is too steep, however, it is best not to mow it with a power mower at all.

Before you start mowing, clear the area of any debris. It is surprising what a pre-cutting inspection of a play area will reveal—small toys, blocks, rocks. Any of these can become missiles which will injure bystanders if picked up and thrown by the mower.

It is a good idea to keep everyone, especially children away from the area while you are mowing. Children are likely to run in front of you, or try to chase the machine. A tiny foot can slip in the blink of an eye—too quickly for you to take the action necessary to prevent an accident. Always check behind a mower before you back up to be sure that a child hasn't come into the area while you were working.

NEVER ALLOW CHILDREN, or any adults who have not had the proper instruction, to operate the machine. Children and young teenagers cannot appreciate the hazards of this machinery and they do not know how to handle it properly in an emergency.

In many cases it is too heavy for them to control, even if they know what they are doing. The safest thing to do is keep children and power mowers of any type separated.

Never leave the mower running when you are not operating it. Stop the engine and take the keys with you if you must stop before you have completed the job. Don't take a chance on letting someone else's curiosity get away with your power mower.

But some of the most devastating accidents have occurred when the person who was driving the mower took on passengers. Many children have fallen from the laps of their parents while they were mowing the lawn. Thinking to give their child some fun, they are actually endangering their life and limb. Several parents have run over their own children when they have fallen directly in the path of the mower.

Soup to Nonsense:

Those Sincere-Sounding Fibs Can Really Backfire on You

By Jane Goodsell

I HAVE THIS uncanny ability to tell lies more convincingly than I tell the truth. I sound so direct, so sincere, so—well, honest. And my fibs keep coming back to haunt me.

Roughly a decade ago, a friend sent me as a birthday gift a scarf in different shades of lavender. Now lavender happens to be a color I just plain don't like. But naturally I couldn't tell my friend that. I mean it would have been downright churlish. So I wrote her a note thanking her greatly for my gift. I said that it was just what I needed and that it was a lovely and very becoming shade, one that I particularly liked. After all, it was nice of her to send it to me, and I was only trying to be polite.

From that day to this, my friend has never sent me anything that isn't lavender. She has showered me with lavender writing paper, lavender slips and lavender handkerchiefs.

Then there was the lady who invited me to her home to participate in a seance. Instead of hurting her feelings by telling her truthfully that I would sooner spend an evening having my teeth drilled, I said that I was terribly sorry but we had a previous engagement.

Ten minutes later she called me back. She could tell from my voice, she said, how disappointed I was at having to refuse her invitation. And so, purely for my benefit, she was arranging another evening with the spirits. What date would be most convenient for me?

On another occasion I attended a dinner party at which caviar was served. It was served with a good deal of fuss and flourish, which I guess it deserves if you happen to like it, which I happen not to. But, to my credit, I ate it. I even smacked my lips and burbled that it was delicious.

I was gulping down a whole glass of water when my host reached over and put another large dollop on my plate. Beaming on me fondly, he said that a mere taste was not enough for a true lover of caviar like me.

WHEN I SPEAK from the bottom of my heart, I appear shifty-eyed and insincere. I tell a friend honestly that I like her dress, and she answers that she knows as well as I do that it makes her look fat. When I say, "How interesting!" and mean it, the other person gives me an odd look and drops the subject.

Obviously, I sound most sincere when I don't mean a word I'm saying. And when I tell the truth, I sound like a child who's been prodded by her mother into parroting a wooden pleasantry.

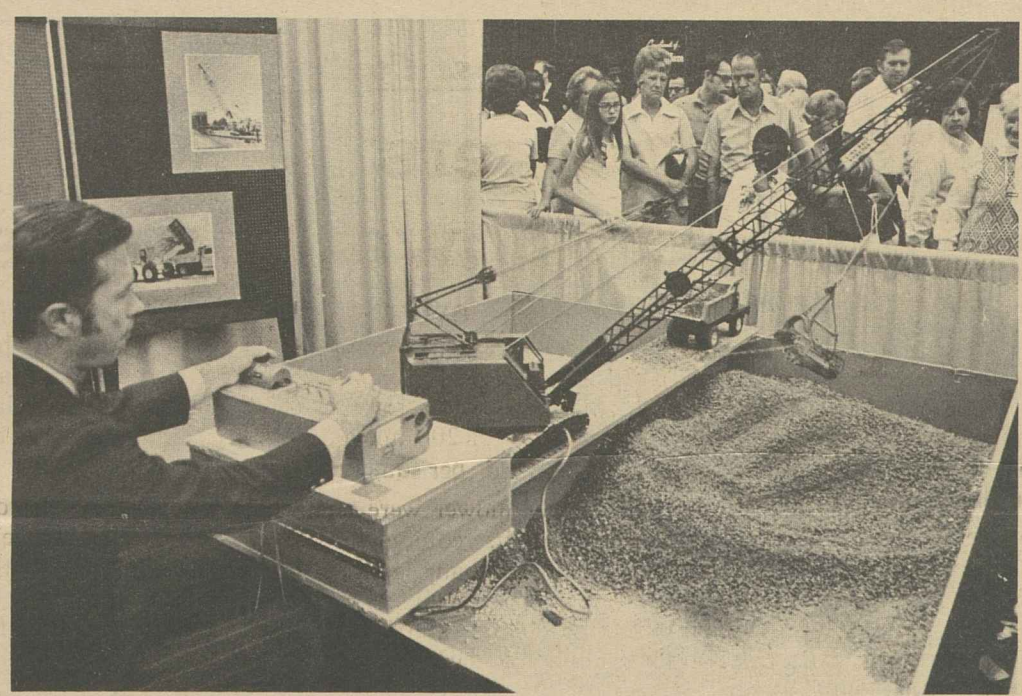
Union Label Stamped on Solid South

The biggest-ever Union-Industries Show ran for six days in the Atlanta Civic Center. A record 300 exhibitors displayed the products of AFL-CIO craftsmen and the services of skilled union workers.

Attendance exceeded expectations in the biggest city of the South, an area in which organized labor has had a long and continuing struggle for recognition of its contribution to the nation's economic development.

Show director Edward P. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., declared that labor now has stamped its label on Atlanta with an outstanding performance.

Cotton candy-munching show visitors study an airliner mock-up at the Machinists' exhibition.



An Operating Engineer works a miniature crane.

Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, right, and Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni of the Fire Fighters inspect special gear.

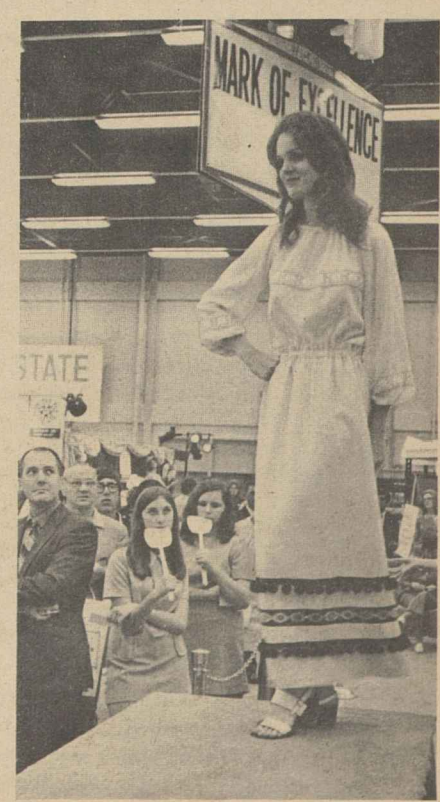
Show-goers register for drawings of union-made electrical products.

Gil Hodges of the New York Mets gets clipped at Barbers' in-show shop.

Closed-circuit television produced by the IBEW Electrical Workers.

Free cotton candy from the Bakery & Confectionery Workers is a hit with the kids.

A give-away at the Meat Cutters exhibit draws a crowd.



A maxi-dress is modeled by the United Textile Workers.

CAREER DIPLOMAT Daniel L. Horowitz, right, confers with Sec. of State William P. Rogers after being designated special assistant to the Secretary and coordinator of international labor affairs. Horowitz succeeds George P. Delaney, who recently retired from the post and has since become international legislative representative for the Longshoremen. Horowitz, who joined the State Dept. in 1943, was the first U.S. labor attache in the foreign service. He will also serve as director of the Office of Labor Affairs in the Agency for International Development.

ILO Maps Expansion Of Education Program

Geneva—The International Labor Organization plans to expand its workers' education program in recognition of the "fundamental human right" that entitles everyone to "opportunities of education, training and retraining throughout his life."

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis warmly welcomed the guidelines set at the two-week session for the ILO program because of the emphasis placed on the needs in industrialized as well as developing countries.

In the industrialized nations, the conference said in its final report, "new educational needs arise from workers' aspirations towards economic democracy and greater participation" in decision-making.

Increased collaboration between the ILO and worker educators in the United States and Europe can be of benefit to all because "there are many things we can learn from each other's experiences," Davis commented.

He attended the session as one of the 32 consultants called upon by the ILO to help shape its program to aid trade unions in their educational work.

Discussing the conference's work, Davis noted the emphasis that had been placed on the need to inform workers of the facts behind the moves of big companies operating in a number of countries.

"This means," Davis said, "that workers' education will be getting into the question of the runaway corporation, a matter of prime importance to us because of the American unemployment situation.

"We feel that it is important that workers everywhere be able to fully comprehend that foreign companies investing in their country may well mean loss of jobs for workers in other countries."

Because of the growing acceptance of education as a continuing process, the conference stressed the "urgent" need for workers to be granted paid educational leaves.

Such leaves are needed, it was stated, "not only for vocational training but also for the social, economic, civil and cultural education required by the worker to fulfill his personality and his place in society."

Workers' education under the responsibility of trade unions is an "indispensable and integral part of an educational system geared to social and economic developments," the consultants said.

"The ILO should not only promote and assist trade unions and workers' education bodies in this work but also solicit and secure the understanding and support of governments, employers and other sectors of society," they recommended.

A "bold and imaginative initiative" was urged on the ILO in the use of new educational tools. In particular, attention was drawn to newly developed audio-visual equipment and special teaching "kits" of material designed to enable workers at a given level of education to grasp a subject.

"The design, construction and distribution of such appropriately graded kits by the ILO Workers' Education Branch could make possible a spectacular extension of workers education activities," the consultants found.

Factory Jobs Still Dropping, Report Shows

Factory employment in the United States continued to show serious weakness as the Labor Dept. said statistics for March and for the past year reflect "reduced demand for workers in the manufacturing industries."

New hires during March edged up slightly for the second straight month, but this was countered by an increase in layoffs and no change in the low quit rate which reflects the chances of workers to get new jobs.

On an annual basis, new factory hires dropped from 26 to 22 per thousand workers, or 15 percent. Job vacancies fell from eight per thousand to four, or 50 percent. Total employment in manufacturing also dropped over the year primarily as a result of job cutbacks in the durable goods industries.

In March a year ago there were 14,385,000 production workers on manufacturing payrolls. In March of this year jobs had dropped to 13,357,000. Most of the drop came in the durable goods industries where employment over the year fell from 8,379,000 to 7,538,000. Although production jobs fell in nondurable, too, the loss—from 6,006,000 to 5,819,000—was proportionately somewhat less.

Bitter Experience Cited:

Labor Law Changes Sought To Strengthen Protections

(Continued from Page 1)

enforcing unless appealed within 45 days.

- Authorizing workers discharged unfairly for union activity or membership to sue for treble damages.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris testified on behalf of the first two measures, but opposed the third.

"It puts the burden of enforcement on the individual worker," he said, noting at the same time that present remedies for this type of discrimination are inadequate and that it represents the most common unfair labor practice.

"It would rely for enforcement on private litigation rather than on the board's process. We think that would be a mistake. The overall objective of the NLRB is to promote industrial peace by safeguarding the right of employes to join unions and bargain collectively if a majority of them so choose.

"These objectives are not promoted by encouraging litigation. Indeed, litigation is anathema to successful labor relations."

He said, too, that "relying on the cupidity of lawyers in private practice is a poor way of enforcing federal policies," and undercuts the principle of unified enforcement and interpretation of the act by the NLRB.

Instead, Harris called for tougher enforcement powers for the board, rewriting of the law to give the board authority to order compensation for workers who suffer discrimination, and repeal of a section making injunctions mandatory—with no prior board hearing—in the case of unfair labor practices by unions.

The mandatory injunction, he said, is "the most flagrant inequity in the act's scheme" because "no such mandatory remedy is available to unions or employes for such common employer violations as discriminatory discharges and refusals to bargain."

Endorsing the proposal to give trial examiners final authority on routine unfair labor practice cases, Harris pointed to the Civil Service Commission's stringent requirements for appointment as a trial examiner.

"The ever-mounting caseload of the board has increased the need for the proposed alleviation," he said. He reminded the subcommittee that the federation had supported a similar proposal 10 years ago.

"To be blunt, the opposition comes simply from people who don't want the Labor Act to work any better as respects effective protection of the rights it purportedly guarantees to employes."

He also outlined the AFL-CIO's support of the proposal to make NLRB orders self-enforcing unless appealed within 45 days. Nearly every subcommittee witness from organized labor had a multitude of examples of employers taking advantage of procedural delays under the act.

Stephen I. Schlossberg, general counsel for the Auto Workers, told the subcommittee that the changes proposed by Thompson would "go a long way, but not far enough in providing faster, more effective administration . . . and adequate relief to victims."

"It is an open secret," he declared, "that the delays are so great that it has become profitable for employers to resist unionization by every means possible, irrespective of the legality of its actions.

"The employer has learned that even if it loses the legal battle before the Labor Board, the fight has more often than not taken so long that the employes and their union have lost the war . . . and at very small expense (to the employer).

"Normal turnover, employer pressure, frustration and the passage of time have combined to do that which the employer was unable to legally accomplish—unionization has been thwarted."

Patricia Eames, general counsel for the Textile Workers Union of America, cited the notorious labor law violations of the J. P. Stevens Co. which apparently is unabashed by the TWUA winning 116 discriminatory dismissal cases against it and by back pay orders totaling $1,073,000.

She charged that many employers, particularly in the South "pursue a pre-planned course of action, the same in case after case, to violate the law."

"They first endeavor unlawfully to prevent working people from organizing unions, and if that is not successful, they unlawfully proceed to ignore the employes' choice and . . . fail to bargain in good faith.

"They are able to do so," her statement said, "because the law was written to state these guarantees, but not to enforce them, and because the agency which is supposed to enforce the law, the NLRB, lacks certain powers necessary to enforce the law, and refuses effectively to exercise important powers of law enforcement which it does have."

It was she who called the board "cowardly."

Bernard Kleiman, general counsel of the Steelworkers, took the board to task for refusing to make greater use of special remedies it does have, such as injunctions.

Kleiman said that in Fiscal 1969, the NLRB sought injunctive relief on behalf of unions in only 11 cases—even though 1,600 complaints by unions were filed.

"Plain common sense and the laws of probability suggest that in 1,600 cases more than 11 warrant injunctive relief" he said.

One of the NLRB's glaring weaknesses, Kleiman said, is its proven ineffectiveness against determined violators." The other is the "intolerable" length of time it takes to process both election and unfair practice cases.

"Employers make free choice to violate the law in order to perpetuate substandard wages and conditions. The act should be administered in a way which would deter such violations. Yet it is precisely in these areas where the board should have the most impact, that it has proven least effective."

Steelworkers Organizing Director Elmer Chatak cited the case of Insilco Corp., Meriden, Conn., as an illustration of the delays in a representation case.

It took 40 procedural steps from April 7, 1970, to May 17, 1971, before an election date was set. The union won, but since there is a question about the appropriate bargaining unit, an unfair practice charge may result, causing further delays.

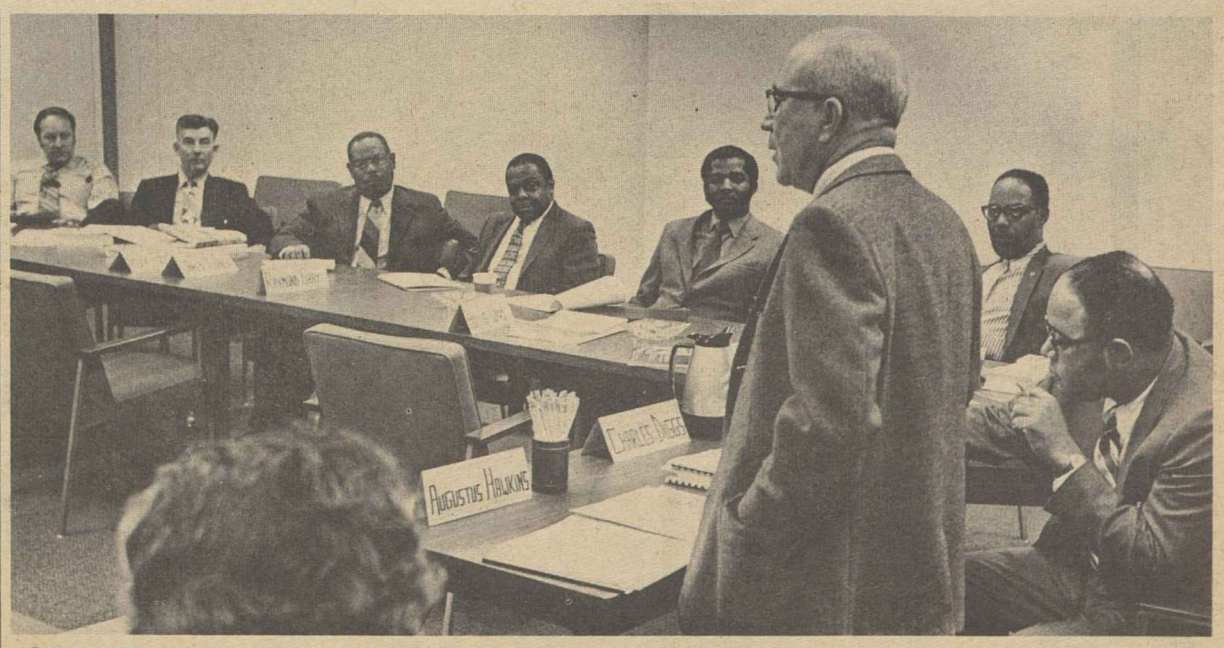
"We are talking about a possible four- to five-year delay in the NLRB machinery and five- to six-year delay from the workers' original bid for collective bargaining rights," he said.

James E. Youngdahl, a Little Rock, Ark. lawyer representing the Woodworkers, detailed the case of the Herman Wilson Lumber Co. which built a plant 10 years ago in Monticello, Ark.

Eight years ago, a majority of the employes signed union cards. Five years ago, they voted to be represented by the Woodworkers, but they still have no contract and work under "minimal wages and conditions." The union is looking forward to a bargaining order sometime later this year.

While the case may not be typical, Youngdahl said, "its components are typical of the frustration of hundreds of organizing situations, particularly in small Southern communities.

"Somehow the democratic process of labor-management negotiations has broken down, and the law has been insufficient to restore it."



OBJECTIVES of the Congressional Black Caucus are discussed by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center's institute on "Effective Union Action in Civil Rights." Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich.), right, also addressed the seminar.

Massive Program Backed:

U.S. Aid Held Key To Day-Care Needs

Providing comprehensive day-care for the children of working mothers is too big a job for private organizations and requires federal action, a panel of labor representatives told a Senate subcommittee conducting hearings on the proposed Child Development Act.

The bill would provide for establishment of a federal day-care system for children from birth to the age of 14 through a series of Child Development Councils on which a cross-section of the community would be represented.

The proposed legislation calls for funding of up to $13 billion over three years.

Testifying on support of the bill were Assistant AFL-CIO Legislative Director Kenneth Young, and Legislative Representatives Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Jane O'Grady of the Clothing Workers.

Young told members of the subcommittee on children and youth of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee that "far too many people in both the executive and legislative branches of our government are demanding that the mother get off the welfare rolls—even when it means the minimum of custodial care, or no care at all for her children.

"The present welfare crisis has led to an increased emphasis in finding jobs for mothers and a decreased interest in providing decent care for their children."

Young cited a survey conducted by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. in 1965 showing that of the 12.3 million children under 14 whose mothers worked, 46 percent were cared for at home, 16 percent by relatives outside the home and 15 percent by mothers on the job.

Eight percent were left to care for themselves and only 2 percent were enrolled in any kind of day-care center.

Moreover, the number of women workers is expected to grow rapidly in the years to come, and in fact, is expected to increase faster than the number of men working, Young pointed out.

It is estimated that by 1980, the labor force will include more than 5 million mothers between the ages of 20 and 44 who have children under 5.

"This would represent an increase of more than 40 percent in the number of such mothers just over the next decade," Young observed.

Commenting on specific sections of the bill, Young stressed the need for full funding to assure the effectiveness of the legislation. He said labor strongly endorses provisions for a partnership of parents, community and local government in local policy councils which "serve as the sole guarantee that programs will not be handed down from somewhere 'above' over the objections of participating parents."

"And finally, the AFL-CIO supports the creation of federal child care standards, a uniform code for facilities, and the inclusion of construction funds. All three of these provisions are needed in any comprehensive child development legislation."

Miss Dubrow told subcommittee members that the ILGWU is particularly interested in urban community child-care centers "because of the racial, ethnic and religious mixture of our union. We encourage community child-care centers so the socio-economic mix will be apparent."

In rural areas, where the need is just as great, she urged creation of in-plant day-care centers and noted that after-school facilities also are needed in both rural and urban areas.

She said that while labor unions and other private organizations should be included in making plans for centers, private groups cannot by themselves provide the comprehensive day care that is needed.

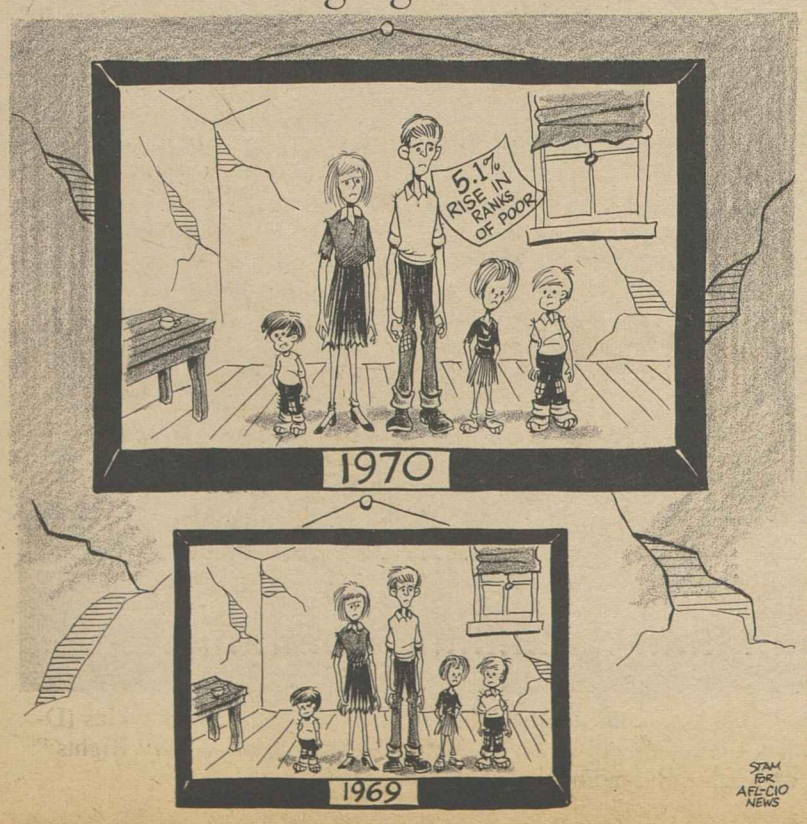
Miss O'Grady described day-care centers now operated by the Clothing Workers in New York, Chicago and its Baltimore region, which include infant and after-school services.

"We are, I must pointedly add, spending quite a bit of money. Without money, the subject of child care is merely conversation.

"We know that the efforts of the Clothing Workers and other unions will not meet the national need in the area of child care. The efforts and goodwill of the private sector must be augmented by a federal program," she said.

"The financial resources of the regional areas of our union will not be available to many labor and community groups that could sponsor day-care centers. They will need federal help."

Changing Portrait



LABOR'S SUPPORT of the Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971 was presented to a House Labor subcommittee by this panel. From left are Jane O'Grady, legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, Assistant AFL-CIO Legislative Director Kenneth Young, and Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

AIFLD Center Greets 1,000th Latin Unionist

Luis E. Fonseca Salazar holds the distinction of being the 1,000th Latin American trade unionist to attend the Front Royal Institute, which is operated by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Fonseca is education and organization secretary of the Social Security Workers of Costa Rica. He was honored at the annual meeting of the AIFLD trustees and presented a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also is president of the AIFLD board.

In the salute to Fonseca, Meany noted that "you and 999 of your trade union brothers came to Front Royal because you demonstrated a commitment to the trade union movement in your own country and a capacity for leadership in behalf of improving the lives of workers."

Fonseca, as the 1,000th student at the institute, symbolizes the success of the Front Royal program and also the beginning of its second decade, Meany said.

Pres. Henry W. Balgooyen of the Americas Foundation presented the institute a scholarship award to be used by a Latin American trade unionist.

The trustees at the annual meeting approved the 1972 AIFLD budget and re-elected the institute's officers. Besides Meany, they are J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co., chairman; Kenneth W. Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, vice president; Berent Friele of the American International Association of Economic & Social Development, vice chairman; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, secretary-treasurer, and William C. Doherty, Jr., executive director.

IUD Sets Meeting On Job Safety Act

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will hold an occupational safety and health conference in Washington, D.C., June 17-18 for several hundred trade unionists, local officials and safety specialists.

The conference will explore the provisions, standards, enforcement and administration of the new job safety law that went into effect Mar. 28.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said in announcing the conference that effective implementation of the law hinges on the labor movement's thorough understanding of its provisions.

IUD Spells Out Case For No-Fault Insurance

The existing auto insurance system is costly, wasteful and completely unjust, Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the Senate Commerce Committee in testimony supporting a national "no-fault" auto insurance program.

"Too many seriously injured accident victims go uncompensated and too many dependents of fatality cases receive little, if any benefits" from the present system, Clayman noted.

"The system is terribly inequitable because it confers the greatest injustices on the more disadvantaged members of our society," the administrative director of the IUD testified.

Clayman cited a study by the Dept. of Transportation that found accident victims who earn less than $10,000 annually had recovered only 46 percent of their personal and family economic losses. He pointed out that three-fifths of the nation's families fall into that income bracket.

"People with incomes less than $10,000 are likely to be paying the highest premiums for this lack of protection," Clayman observed. He pointed out that for a standard bureau policy, a 23-year-old married man living in a city would pay $587 in Los Angeles, $619 in Chicago, $706 in Philadelphia and $486 in Detroit.

"Our members complain bitterly about the arbitrary treatment they receive from the companies," Clayman said. "When they attempt to use the insurance and collect, many times they are cancelled or the policy is not renewed. If they are not dropped by the company, their rates are increased."

If the no-fault concept were made compulsory, Clayman said, the companies would not be able to deal with the public as they please.

He also called for strengthening sections of the proposed Senate bill that would establish the no-fault program. He noted that the bill would still leave the regulation of insurance rates up to the states.

State labor organizations have learned over the years, Clayman said, that it is futile to fight auto insurance rate increases in most states, particularly where the insurance commissioner has little or no power to review rates before they are put into effect.

He said such conditions prevail in Ohio, California, New York, Illinois and Missouri.

Clayman called for enactment of the labor-supported bill that would institute compulsory insurance for all vehicles and would require that insurance companies pay claims to policyholders no matter who is at fault in an accident. The bill would also forbid insurers to refuse, cancel or fail to renew a policy, except for the loss of an operator's license or failure to pay premiums.

He also urged passage of bills that would facilitate group auto insurance and require auto makers to produce sturdier cars to reduce repair costs.

3 Unions Seek Tariff Curbs On TV Imports

The Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, the Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have jointly filed a petition with the U.S. Tariff Commission asking either for a quantitative limit on imports of television sets or an increase in the tariff on them from the current 6 percent to 35 percent.

The petition was filed under the escape clause in existing law that permits restrictions to be placed on imports of an article when a domestic industry is suffering serious injury from such imports.

The unions contend that tariff reductions have resulted in a flood of imports and have caused American companies to shift operations to Taiwan and Mexico. The resultant loss of employment was termed "shameful."

The petition cited Commerce and Labor Dept. employment statistics showing a production job loss of nearly 25 percent in consumer electronics since 1966.

The tariff on foreign-made television sets, under the Kennedy Round tariff cuts, would be reduced to 5 percent in 1972. It had been 10 percent prior to the Kennedy Round.

The unions argued that seven tariff cuts since 1956 have all resulted in increased imports and loss of jobs for American workers.

Atlas Chemical Unit Shifts to Oil Workers

Tamaqua, Pa.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers replaced District 50, unaffiliated, in a representation election among 800 employes of Atlas Chemical Industries Inc. The vote reported by the National Labor Relations Board was 545 for OCAW, 203 for District 50. There were 5 votes for no union and 6 ballots were challenged.

Nixon Opposed:

Showdown Nears On Key Job Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

first time when the conference report is put to a vote.

The House had attached the public works legislation to a Senate-passed bill extending the Appalachian Regional Development Act for an additional four years. The final economic recovery package tied up by the conferees also includes a two-year extension of the Economic Development Act, which helps distressed areas.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the accelerated public works program during House hearings as "revenue-sharing from a very practical viewpoint."

It authorizes $2 billion in federal funds to be spent primarily on projects that have already been blueprinted but have been shelved because local and state governments have run out of money

Sewage treatment plants, water systems and health care facilities would be among the projects to be financed by federal grants of 80 percent of the cost—and 100 percent in the case of bankrupt communities unable to put up their share of the money.

Eligible communities would be those where unemployment is at least 6 percent, those that have been designated as redevelopment areas, and those where unemployment among returned Viet Nam veterans is 25 percent above the national unemployment rate.

Somewhat different criteria would govern federal grants under the public service jobs bill, which would enable public agencies to hire unemployed persons for needed work in such fields as health, education, recreation and environmental services.

The program would operate nationwide as long as the national unemployment rate—now above 6 percent—stood at 4.5 percent or higher. If the national rate dropped below that figure, the program would function only in communities with unemployment rates above 6 percent.

The Administration is hoping to substitute a lump sum grant to the states and cities to replace existing federally-financed manpower training programs. Communities would be permitted to use part of the funds for limited, short-term public service employment. But to do so, they would have to divert funds from other programs.

In other congressional developments, the Administration won House approval of a reorganization plan that would consolidate a number of volunteer and service programs into a single agency that would be called Action. The VISTA program—Volunteers in Service to America—would be taken away from the Office of Economic Opportunity; the Peace Corps would be moved into the new agency, and various senior citizen programs would also be shifted.

In Senate action on an amendment to the draft extension bill, attempts to increase a proposed pay raise for the armed services were beaten by decisive votes.

The Administration had opposed the $2.7 billion raise voted by the House and supported a $1 billion raise primarily for the lowest grades.

Opponents of draft extension had pushed for bigger raises to attract sufficient volunteers to man all-volunteer military services.

A House-Senate conference committee will have the job of seeking to reconcile the two versions. But the Senate still had not agreed on a date to vote on final passage of the draft extension bill, which some opponents have threatened to filibuster.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS of AFL-CIO affiliated unions hear an address by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at a two-day conference in Atlanta. Treas. Henry Segal, right, of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers was elected chairman of the conference, succeeding Sec. Richard E. Livingston of the Carpenters. Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, center, of the Steelworkers moved up to vice chairman. Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman of the Operating Engineers was elected treasurer, to succeed Burke. The terms are for three years.

Plate Printers Elect Donegan To No. 2 Post

Philadelphia—Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith of the Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers resigned during the union's biennial convention here after 26 years of service to the union.

Smith, 68, was succeeded by James Donegan, secretary of the union's Local 1 here. He ran unopposed.

The 21 delegates to the convention returned Pres. Constantine Trochanis to office and elected Ernest Nash of Ottawa as first vice president, and Harold Ryan of Comack, N.Y. as second vice president.

The delegates approved a 75-cent increase in quarterly per capita dues to the international, nearly doubling the per capita payment.

New Jump in CPI Led By Soaring Food Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. In the first third of the year, the index rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, which is quite an improvement over the comparable period of 1970, when the rise (2 percent) was more than twice as great."

Workers' earnings were up in April due entirely to increases in average hourly wages of nonsupervisory and production employes. Take-home pay for the average worker with three dependents was $109.54.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay expressed in 1967 dollars amounted to $93.13. This was 2 percent above a year ago, but still 1.9 percent below the 1968 peak.

Over-the-month increases in wages occurred among workers in all major industries except manufacturing, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Gross weekly earnings were up 73 cents from March to $124.75, an increase of $7.41, or 6.3 percent from April 1970.

Supermarket price increases during April were accompanied by an increase in the price of restaurant meals—four-tenths of 1 percent.

The prices of nonfood commodities rose two-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, and three-tenths of 1 percent on an unadjusted basis.

Clothing cost increases were led by a rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent in men's and boys' clothing. Women's and girls' apparel increased by three-tenths of 1 percent.

The price index of all consumer services was up two-tenths of 1 percent, and the Labor Dept. said the overall low rate for services was due to reduced mortgage interest rates.

But the cost of individual services rose, especialy medical care which posted a six-tenths of 1 percent advance following jumps of eight-tenths of 1 percent in March and seven-tenths of 1 percent in February.

The price of new cars and gasoline both declined in April, which is normal for the month, but used car prices showed a 2.8-percent increase.

Approximately 72,700 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the April CPI for average American cities or individual city indexes.

About 55,000 will receive hourly wage increases based on the national index. including 28,000 Wisconsin state employes whose pay will be boosted $11 a month.

About 17,000 transit workers, including 13,200 in Chicago and Pittsburgh will receive quarterly pay increases based on the indexes for those cities.

Workers in Pittsburgh will receive 4 cents per hour and those in Chicago, 5.5 cents an hour.

About 11,500 other workers who have cost-of-living clauses in their contracts have already received the maximum stipulated, even though their contracts have not expired.

5-29-71

Nixon Gets Blunt Facts from Elderly On Health, Housing, Income Needs

The National Council of Senior Citizens and three other organizations of older people condemned the social security policies of the Nixon Administration and called for massive government aid to the elderly, especially in the fields of income, health and housing.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, presented Pres. Nixon with a hard-hitting, nine-page statement on the problems and needs of the elderly.

He and representatives of the other groups met with the President and members of the Cabinet at the White House to report on the desperate needs of millions of older and retired Americans.

Cruikshank's group, with 3 million members, is the largest of the four organizations.

The statement presented to Nixon urged:

- An adequate income to permit all older Americans to live in dignity.
- Medicare and Medicaid improvements looking toward the establishment of comprehensive health care.
- Adequate housing at rents the elderly can afford and property tax relief for elderly home owners with limited income.
- Employment programs in local community service — designed for the elderly who are physically capable and want to work.
- Development of adequate, nationwide transportation services for the elderly, including reduced transportation fares for those 65 or older and guaranteed uniform car insurance.
- Consumer protection and, for the elderly poor, adequate legal service.

The statement said that unless the Administration changes its policy toward social security, it will condemn millions of elderly to permanent poverty.

It pointed out that 4.8 million persons aged 65 and over were living in poverty in 1969 and that older Americans are twice as likely to be poor as younger persons.

The NCSC urged a further increase in social security retirement benefits of 20 percent effective Jan. 1—on top of the 10-percent increase that starts with the June benefit checks—and a much higher increase in the minimum benefit, to $150 a month. The present minimum is $64 a month.

In the area of health care, the council reaffirmed its support for national comprehensive health care for all Americans and voiced "dismay at the Administration's proposal to rely upon the private insurance industry to provide health coverage under federal auspices."

"We feel this would be a bonanza for the insurance industry but costly, both financially and in the quality of care for the American people," the statement said.

Pending enactment of a National Health Security program, the council urged elimination of the out-of-pocket payments required under Medicare Part B insurance and greater support of prepaid group practice plans and other health maintenance organizations.

Present federal housing measures for the elderly were termed "pathetic" by the council when measured against the need of at least 3 million units.

The council statement urged an immediate building program of at least 100,000 units a year. It said the lack of progress toward the goal of adequate housing for senior citizens is "shameful, and, for the low-income elderly, grim and cruel."

The message to the President concluded by noting that some of the language in it had been rather blunt and that this was in no way intended to show disrespect.

"We have stated our views as we have," the statement said, "because we believe that when you invited us to the White House you wanted us to present our needs fully and frankly."

Clothing Union Charges Fraud In Suit Labels

New York—The Clothing Workers have filed a complaint with the Consumer Fraud Bureau of the Federal Trade Commission charging that Macy's department store here is using a "bogus union label" in imported Japanese suits.

The labels, in the inside right coat pocket, at first glance appear to be a standard American union label, the union said. They are the same size and say "union made," but upon closer scrutiny, one can make out the letters NFTWU.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky said that the letters do not represent a Japanese union and that the label misleads the American consumer.

"By failing to state the country of origin on the label, the manufacturer is misleading the consumer into believing the garments are made by American union workers," he said.

House Passes Public Service Jobs Bill

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Votes Down Nixon Plan On Sharing

By David L. Perlman

The House said "Yes" to a labor-supported public service jobs program—by a strong 244-142 majority.

It said "No" to an Administration-backed, revenue-sharing bill that would merely take the federal money now going into manpower training programs and turn it over to states and cities to spend as they wish.

The Administration's substitute bill, supported by nearly all Republicans and opposed by nearly all Democrats, was beaten on a key 204-182 vote.

The Senate earlier this year approved a similar public service jobs bill—and also decisively defeated an effort to substitute a revenue-sharing plan.

With both congressional bodies in substantial agreement, a House-Senate conference committee is expected to have little difficulty working out the differences between the two bills.

Despite warnings of a presidential veto, a sizable bloc of Republicans backed the public service employment bill after the substitute was defeated.

The House bill would authorize $200 million in federal funds for the remainder of this fiscal year, $750 million for the year starting July 1, and $1 billion for each of the three succeeding years.

The money would be available as long as the national unemployment rate remained above 4.5 percent and thereafter in communities with a 6 percent jobless rate.

Jobless workers—with preference to returning veterans—would be hired for needed work in such fields as health, education, recreation and environmental services.

No more than one-third of the jobs would be in professional categories, with a salary limit of $12,000 a year. Otherwise, persons hired would be paid prevailing rates for public employment, but not less than the federal minimum wage.

The bill's sponsor, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), estimated that 150,000 jobless persons could be put on public payrolls the first full year of the program. And none of the jobs, he stressed, would be "leaf-raking" make-work occupations.

Despite strong efforts by the Ad-

(Continued on Page 8)

50,000 Win Major Gains In New Aluminum Pacts

High Jobless Area Listing Rises to 55

Three more of the nation's 150 major labor markets were added to the "substantial" unemployment category in May, bringing the total to 55, the highest number so classified since April 1962, the Labor Dept. said.

"Substantial" unemployment areas, as classified by the department's Manpower Administration, include those labor centers showing at least 6 percent unemployment with the rate expected to continue at least two more months.

Seasonal or temporary factors are discounted.

The Labor Dept. said that 18 of the major labor areas have been added to the "substantial" listing since the beginning of the year and that there are 39 more areas in the category than in May 1970.

A year ago, only 16 of the major areas showed such severe joblessness. And only six areas were so listed in January 1969 at the start of the Nixon Administration.

Seventeen smaller areas also were added to the substantial list during May, bringing that total to 704.

The three major areas added last month were Saginaw, Mich.; Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis., and Hamilton-Middletown, O.

The rise in unemployment in all three areas was attributed in large part to job cutbacks in metal-working and construction.

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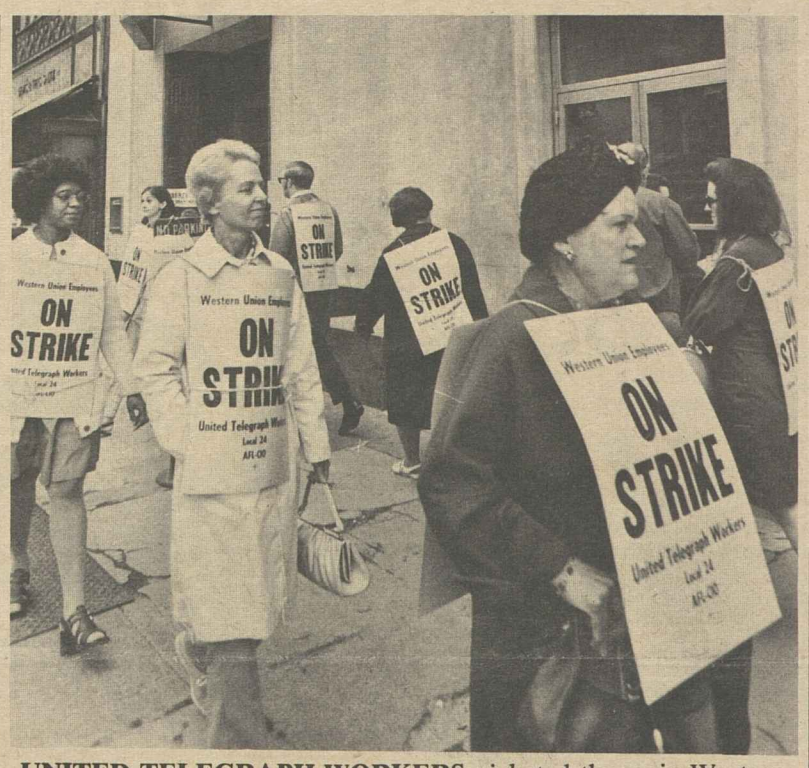

UNITED TELEGRAPH WORKERS picketed the main Western Union office in Washington, D.C., as 20,000 Western Union employes across the nation went on strike. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Unions Hail Living Cost Protection

More than 50,000 union members in the aluminum industry have won substantial pay raises, record pension gains, cost-of-living protection and important additional benefits in new three-year contracts.

The agreements, reached in the final hours before a strike deadline, were unanimously ratified by the Steelworkers Aluminum Industry Conference Board.

Negotiators for the Aluminum Workers, who reached similar agreements in separate bargaining with two big companies, predicted overwhelming approval at local ratification meetings set for June 7.

Both unions negotiated with Alcoa—the Aluminum Co. of America—and with Reynolds Metals. The Steelworkers also bargained with Kaiser Aluminum and two smaller firms. Contracts with a number of other companies have not yet expired.

The aluminum pacts follow the pay pattern set by the Steelworkers in the can industry after a 28-day strike earlier this year.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel termed the aluminum settlement "excellent" and said the wage and benefit hikes will do much to offset the impact of inflation on workers' earnings in recent years.

A spokesman for the Aluminum Workers also hailed the agreement and voiced special satisfaction at some of the job realignment provisions that will mean upgrading for a number of workers.

With the can and aluminum pat-

(Continued on Page 6)

Need Termed Urgent:

Quick Action Sought On $2 Wage Floor

America's low-paid workers need a $2 minimum wage now—not three years from now. And the answer to high unemployment among teenagers is more jobs, not lower wages, the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the Nixon Administration's proposal to put off a $2 wage floor until 1974 and hold young workers at the present $1.60 level "a mockery of common sense."

Instead, he urged, Congress should give "top priority" to the wage-hour bill introduced by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

The Williams bill would establish an immediate $2 wage floor for most workers, rising to $2.25 a year later. It would bring farm workers—now frozen at a $1.30 an hour minimum—up to $2.25 in three steps. And it would extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 13 million workers.

"Inflation has hit low-wage workers the hardest," Biemiller said, and an increasing number of workers receiving the legal minimum are being forced on welfare to meet family needs.

Underscoring the need for an immediate jump to at least $2 an hour, Biemiller and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger stressed that living costs have risen so that $2 today will buy less than the $1.60 minimum did when it was enacted in 1966.

As for the Administration's effort to impose a lower youth rate, "the AFL-CIO is unalterably opposed to a sub-minimum wage for youth or

(Continued on Page 8)

Health Security Held Key to Vital Reforms

The difference between the National Health Security program labor is pressing in Congress and the Nixon Administration's proposal is "commitment versus rhetoric," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland, addressing the Group Health Association of America at a two-day institute in Washington, noted as an example that "Pres. Nixon borrows your ideas about group practice and then backs that up with such an insignificant amount of development money that new plans will fall on their face."

In contrast, "Health Security would establish a large Health Resources Development Fund to create new methods of delivering health care to more people," he stressed.

"The Administration is only delaying—as long as it can—the day of reckoning America has with reform of its health care delivery system."

The nation's medical care crisis has reached the point, Kirkland said, "that denial of the fact no longer has any credibility whatever. Pres. Nixon, himself, employs the phrase."

"Everyone today piously states that medical care is a right," he

(Continued on Page 6)

Clothing Workers Post Pay Boosts for 115,000

New York—The Clothing Workers won wage increases totaling 60 cents an hour over three years in an agreement the union hailed as the "largest money settlement" in the history of the men's and boys' clothing industry.

The agreement covers 115,000 employes—virtually the entire industry. It has been ratified by ACWA Joint Boards and locals across the country.

"This is the best contract we have ever won," said Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

"It tops all previous gains in agreements with clothing manufacturers. We are pleased that this contract enables our members to continue improving their standard of living."

The agreement, negotiated with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S.A., provides an immediate increase of 20 cents an hour across-the-board, and identical increases in June of 1972 and 1973.

Wages in the industry had ranged

(Continued on Page 3)

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT of the labor movement in politics, social issues and opinion making is stressed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) at an executive committee meeting of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes (FIET). The session was held at the headquarters of the Retail Clerks in Washington. From left are James A. Suffridge, RCIA president-emeritus; FIET Pres. Alfred W. Allen, who is general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers of Great Britain; Humphrey, and FIET Gen. Sec. Erich Kissel. In the background is Gerard O'Keefe, director of RCIA international affairs.

Railway Clerks Vote Dues Hike, Uniform Ratification of Contracts

Miami Beach—The Railway & Airline Clerks wrapped up their 24th convention by approving actions that nearly double minimum monthly dues and establish a uniform contract ratification procedure.

The 1,300 delegates voted to increase the minimum monthly dues from $6.50 to $11. Per capita payments to the Grand Lodge will be increased from $2.10 to $4.20, and systems boards and local lodges also will receive a substantial increase in dues income.

The convention amended the constitution to provide for ratification of all future agreements by weighted vote of the general chairmen of the union. Previously, there had been no such standard procedure.

Earlier, delegates approved a constitutional change barring members age 65 or over from running for grand lodge or subordinate unit offices. Present office holders over 65 are allowed to complete their terms. But effective July 1, 1975, all grand lodge or subordinate officers and BRAC staff members will be required to retire at age 65.

In citing the need for a dues increase, the union pointed to $2 million in expenditures during BRAC's strike against Northwest Airlines, and the high cost of moving its headquarters from Cincinnati to Chicago, plus generally increased operating expenses.

In the elections, both Pres. C. L. Dennis and Sec.-Treas. D. J. Sullivan were elected to four-year terms without opposition.

The convention re-elected six incumbent vice presidents and filled five vacancies created by retirement and death. New terms begin July 1.

The six re-elected vice presidents are W. C. Y. McGregor of Montreal, Robert C. Devlin of New York City, A. R. Lowry of Park Ridge, Ill., L. H. Freeman of Arlington Heights, Ill., J. C. Fletcher, Prospect Heights, Ill., and E. J. Neal of Roanoke, Va.

The five new vice presidents are Gerald Toppen of Chicago, Charles Coleman of San Francisco, Jack Otero of Washington, D.C., R. Bruce Pike of Downers Grove, Ill., and Robert A. Parrish of Kansas City, Mo. Six other candidates for the office of vice president were unsuccessful.

The delegates, who came from railroad, airline, steamship and express lodges across the United States and Canada, gave roaring applause to an address by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Humphrey charged the Nixon Administration with deliberately designing a recession to slow the economy by promoting unemployment as a way to lower the fever of inflation.

"Well I want to tell Dr. Nixon that his cure does not work," said Humphrey. "It is an old quack remedy. And before they start working it on the patients, I think the doctor ought to sip it a little bit."

He said he had heard a lot of talk about wage-price controls "but I do not hear very many people talking profit controls or interest controls."

Humphrey said that the end result of the Nixon Administration's economic policies was to increase the ranks of the poor.

"The number of people living in what we call poverty went down 5 percent every year from 1961 to 1969, but in 1969, 1970 and the first four months of 1971, there was an increase in poverty of 5 percent annually."

Sen. Harold A. Hughes (D-Iowa) made a plea for a more balanced transportation system in the United States, calling for a national railroad-bed building program over the next 10-15 years.

Hughes likened the proposed program to the plan that resulted in the nation's interstate highway system.

He said trackage for high-speed, modern trains should be built according to the principles of public need and public service.

"My main concern is not to find scapegoats on whom to place the blame for what has passed. I think today in America, instead of talking, we had better begin to develop a plan of action that will restore and revitalize this transit system."

He said America vitally needs its rails and that without them the "national security of this country could well be challenged in the future."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) told the convention that the state of the American economy "is the number one problem facing us here in the United States."

Over the past 18 months, he said, "there have been 17 pronouncements" by the Nixon Administration that "the economy has turned the corner."

"It has turned the corner so well," Bayh observed wryly, "that we now have over 6.1 percent of our people out of work; over 5.2 million Americans cannot find a job."

Bayh cited a recent poll showing that one-third of American workers are either jobless, have lost overtime, or are working less than 40 hours a week.

He declared that a nation which has the technological capacity to put a man on the moon "ought to see that every American has a job, and I am not willing to sit still for anything less than that."

Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) received a rousing ovation from delegates when he suggested that they "put Pres. Nixon at the head of the unemployment line next year."

"The present Administration is one of the worst in 100 years," Tunney said. "Seldom in our history has an Administration been more anti-labor."

Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), called for the creation of an economic climate that would make jobs available to every American willing to work.

If private industry cannot supply the jobs, then they should be created by "building public works and facilities that are needed by the people," he said.

Papermakers Win Key Vote At Mead Unit

Stanley, Va.—Employes of the Stanley Furniture plant here chose to be represented by the Papermakers & Paperworkers in a National Labor Relations Board election despite bitter opposition by the company. The company, a non-union stronghold for years, was recently taken over by the Mead Paper Corp., with which the UPP has contracts at other plants.

UPP Vice Pres. Arnold Brown said contract proposals are being formulated for the more than 1,000 workers in the bargaining unit, and that negotiations for a first contract will begin upon NLRB certification of the union as bargaining agent.

Brown said 11 employes were fired for union activity during the organizing campaign. The UPP has filed unfair practice charges seeking their reinstatement with back pay. The cases already are before an NLRB trial examiner.

The UPP received 591 votes in the election against 428 for no union. There were 21 challenged ballots and nine declared void.

Stresses COPE Role:

Meany Looks to '72 For Crucial Turning

Miami Beach—The nation is going to have a new "game plan" after November 1972—a game plan that will be directed to the real needs of the American people—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Railway & Airline Clerks at their 24th convention.

"And I am convinced that COPE is going to play a part in bringing that about," Meany added.

Meany, speaking on the same day to the Insurance Workers in convention at another Beach hotel, predicted that 1972 is "going to be a crucial year for all who believe in prosperity for the great mass of the people."

Such prosperity "is our measuring rod" for a successful economic system, Meany said, emphasizing "we must see to it in 1972 that we elect those who are responsive to the needs of people."

Addressing, the BRAC convention, Meany blamed presidential advisers like Dr. Arthur Burns and Dr. Paul McCracken for "the mess we're in" economically.

Pres. Nixon has kept his promise to reduce the number of troops in Viet Nam and "in a reasonably short time this problem will be down to size," Meany said. But the President's promise to slow down inflation and reduce prices without putting people out of work has not been kept, he reminded the delegates.

Negotiations are taking place "in an economic atmosphere that is anything but conducive to sound and easy bargaining. We have a recession with inflation at the same time. We have high unemployment and low production, with prices continuing to climb."

This is "not supposed to happen, according to the classic theory of the economists," Meany remarked. "When you slow down an economy and cause unemployment, prices are supposed to come down.

"But the Nixon Administration is very resourceful. They have managed to bring employment down, to slow down the economy and still to keep the prices going up."

Meany congratulated BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis and his negotiating team for "coming through with the best contract" ever negotiated in the history of the union "despite the deliberate procrastination that has come to be almost routine in railway labor negotiations," and despite unfair judicial rulings and last-minute congressional and presidential interference "with a perfectly legal strike."

The AFL-CIO president hit hard at government interference in collective bargaining in his speech to the Insurance Workers.

Even before the steel industry contract negotiations are under way, he noted, the Administration is warning, "Don't give them too much of a wage increase."

By its action, Meany charged, the Nixon Administration is placing the government "on the side of the employer at the bargaining table."

It is "not a good picture," Meany said soberly, this deliberate effort "to make labor the scapegoat . . . in an attempt to bring wages down."

He predicted that the effort would not succeed, but warned that if it did the nation would be the loser because "the American worker is the best customer of American business, and if you are going to destroy the purchasing power of your best customer, then you are going to bring the economy down."

IBEW Man Takes Labor Dept. Post

The Labor Dept. announced the appointment of Ronald T. Weakley as assistant director for technical assistance in the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension reports. His duties are to help labor organizations and private pension plan administrators comply with the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act, and also with federal labor-management relations under Executive Order 11491.

Weakley moves to Washington after a 20-year career with Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Walnut Creek, Calif. He was business manager and financial secretary for 19 years, served as editor of the local's Utility Reporter, and was president-elect of the San Francisco chapter, Industrial Relations Research Association.

CONVENTION WELCOME is extended by Railway & Airline Clerks Pres. C. L. Dennis to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who addressed the 1,300 BRAC delegates gathered at Miami Beach.

Formal Protest Planned:

Labor Dept. Delay Scored On Job Safety Standards

The AFL-CIO has announced it will file a formal protest with the Secretary of Labor over the delayed implementation of standards established under the Occupational Safety & Health Law.

A 90-day "familiarization period" is being allowed by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration before employers will be required to comply with many of the standards. This deferral would push the effective date back to Aug. 27.

Certain other standards published in the Federal Register May 29 will not become effective until Feb. 15, 1972 because of additional delays that are being allowed by the Labor Dept.

Even then, some employers could be allowed further relief from full compliance with the law, AFL-CIO job safety specialist George T. R. Taylor pointed out

Employers could apply for extension of the deferral on the grounds that safety devices needed for machinery or equipment were not available or had not arrived, Taylor said.

Up to three extensions of 60 days each can be permitted by OSHA, Taylor noted, delaying enforcement of certain standards another 180 days beyond Feb. 15, 1972.

Taylor, secretary of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said that organized labor views the delaying actions "with great misgivings."

The AFL-CIO safety committee will also look closely at the comprehensiveness of the standards adopted by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, since initial analysis shows an over-dependence on weak existing standards that had been established by private organizations.

"We regard this as a very timid and hesitant implementation of the law," Taylor stressed, "and not at all in the spirit" in which Congress enacted it.

The law became effective April 28 to provide on-the-job safety and health protection for 57 million workers in about 4.1 million workplaces.

But because of the deferrals, the only areas now being enforced are cases where serious hazards exist and standards from pre-existing job safety legislation are in effect.

These laws included the Maritime Safety Act, the Walsh-Healey Act and the Construction Safety Act covering federal contracts.

The "national consensus standards," which do not become effective until Aug. 27, were adopted on data provided by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., and the National Fire Protection Association.

The Labor Dept. said the purpose of the "familiarization period is to insure that affected employers and employes will be informed regarding the standards and can take action to come into compliance."

States will also have an opportunity to evaluate and upgrade their safety programs so their standards will conform with the federal code, the department said.

Labor Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman said that prompt action will be taken by OSHA in cases of "imminent danger." He said that the agency has already received about 50 complaints about serious working conditions.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther said that OSHA was taking action in three of the cases, one in the chemical industry.

Guenther also announced that OSHA has designated five target industries where the agency would concentrate on improving safety and health conditions.

The five are longshoring, roofing and sheet metal, meat and meat products, mobile home manufacturing, lumber and wood products.

Guenther said that the five were selected because job injury rates in these industries were substantially higher than in others.

The action reflects the "worst-first" concept for implementing the provisions of the job safety law designed to reduce job-related injuries and illness, Guenther said.

But Taylor pointed out that a number of the newly promulgated standards that have been deferred until 1972 apply directly to some of the five "target industries."

Although the new standards take up almost 250 pages of the Federal Register, Guenther conceded that several areas of employment will receive only limited protection. He said these included agriculture, office and clerical jobs and research laboratories.

The Textile Workers Union of America, in a letter to Guenther, warned that the new law will not work "if the Dept. of Labor opens up loopholes for unscrupulous employers . . . nor if the rights of employes and their representatives are hemmed in with restrictions."

TWUA Research Director George Perkel urged the Labor Dept. to amend the regulations on the enforcement of the safety act to make them more effective.

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD PIANIST Herman Zuker performs with the Senior Concert Orchestra of Musicians' Local 802 in New York City's Carnegie Hall. Conductor David Mendoza, 75, directs the 80 instrumentalists in their sixth free public performance as a salute to senior citizens. Soprano Bess Arlene also performed at the concert. The orchestra is made up mostly of former members of major symphony groups from throughout the country.

Western Union Struck In Bargaining Deadlock

The nation's telegraph message service was halted as 20,000 employes, represented by two AFL-CIO unions, struck Western Union June 1 after contract negotiations deadlocked and contracts expired.

No new negotiations were scheduled, but the unions indicated their willingness to return to the bargaining table at a moment's notice if there is any chance of progress in the wage dispute.

The United Telegraph Workers represents 17,000 of the strikers, who are maintenance workers, repairmen and operators. About 3,000 of the strikers, in the New York City-Northern New Jersey area, are represented by Communications Workers Local 1177.

UTW Pres. E. L. Hageman said his union is seeking a 16-percent increase in both years of a two-year contract. The CWA is seeking wage boosts of 18 percent in the first year and 13 percent in the second.

Hageman said Western Union's final offer was a wage-fringe benefit package amounting to 6 percent the first year, 10 percent the second year and another 4 percent if and when the Federal Comunications Commission approves a pending rate increase for the company.

Current wages average $3.47 an hour.

"They said they had made their final offer on money," Hageman reported. "It appeared no progress would be made if we resumed negotiations.

"We've informed the mediator and the company that the members of our bargaining committee will be reconvened on short notice whenever there appears a chance of making progress in the negotiations."

Hageman said that the proposal to tie part of the wage increase to FCC approval of a rate hike was unacceptable to the union.

"We do not intend to let the FCC become involved in our bargaining process, because before long it would be controlling our wages," he said.

The UTW is seeking contract language limiting the hiring of private contractors to do work normally performed by UTW members. Also on the table are vacations, pensions, hospitalization and insurance.

As picket lines went up across the nation, supervisory personnel were keeping leased wires and other services operating for business and government.

Western Union Vice Pres. G.P. Kent said the company has suspended handling of telegrams, money and gift orders and most other message services to the general public.

He said mailgram service was continuing in 30 cities. The mailgram service is an overnight message handled in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service in which messages are first telegraphed to the receiving cities and then delivered as first class mail.

Western Union said highly-automated operations permitted it to continue operating Telex and TWX leased wires.

But the company conceded that a prolonged strike could pile up a large backlog of repair work.

"As the troubles begin to pile up, we think they'll be out of business in Telex and leased wires, too," said Hageman.

New Safety Law Invoked to Combat Mercury Hazard at Chemical Plant

The first citation for violation of the new Occupational Safety & Health Law was slapped on a Moundsville, W. Va., chemical plant because workers were being exposed to seriously high levels of mercury vapor.

A number of workers at the Allied Chemical Corp.'s South Plant in Moundsville, which employs 170 persons, have shown symptoms of various stages of mercury poisoning in tests conducted by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Thirty workers are employed in the mercury cell area of the plant where the poisonous element is used to produce chlorine gas.

One worker has been hospitalized, with what doctors have diagnosed as possible chronic mercury poisoning, the OCAW said. Several others have filed for workmen's compensation because of the effects of exposure to mercury, the union reported.

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration issued the citation May 28, two weeks after the OCAW requested an inspection of the plant.

Anthony Mazzocchi, director of the OCAW citizenship-legislative department, requested the OSHA inspection of Allied Chemical plant under the job safety act's "imminent danger" clause on May 14. He said that the conditions could cause "permanent physical harm" to the workers.

Mazzocchi pointed out in his letter to OSHA Administrator George C. Guenther that a 24-hour advance notice was given to the plant officials prior to a Walsh-Healey inspection in February.

"Operations in the plant were temporarily halted," Mazzocchi said, and "all workers were placed on clean-up duty. As the inspector arrived, the plant was operating at less than 10 percent of capacity."

No violation of the pre-existing job safety law was found.

However, when the OSHA inspector arrived without prior notice on May 19, chlorine gas was so prevalent that he had to wear a respirator to enter the mercury cell area, the OCAW reported.

He cited the company on violations under the general duty clause of the new job safety act, noting that pools of mercury were allowed to accumulate on the floor and other working areas of the cell room. This contributed to extremely high levels of mercury vapor in the air, the inspector found.

The OSHA citation said that "instances of excessive airborne concentrations of mercury had been made known to the employer" earlier.

"This condition constitutes a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employes."

Allied Chemical had a June 2 deadline to correct the hazardous conditions and was fined $1,000. But the company also may appeal within 15 working days after the citation was issued.

Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, who made a study of the Moundsville plant conditions for the OCAW, has protested the delay in issuing the citation since the plant had been inspected.

Wolfe also cited the findings of a medical survey taken at the plant by the U.S. Public Health Service. Mercury levels in the workers' urine were found to be six times above the safety limit.

On May 26, two days before the OSHA citation was issued, Allied Chemical said in a prepared statement:

"We in Allied Chemical are proud of the health record achieved in our mercury cell chlorine plants and are determined to see it continued indefinitely."

Coordinator Appointed For Maritime Disputes

Robert E. Kennedy of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has been assigned by FMCS Director J. Curtis Counts as national maritime coordinator for ship and dock contract disputes.

Clothing Union Wins Increase For 115,000

(Continued from Page 1)

from $2.41 to $3.51 an hour, with an average of $2.91.

Besides the wage boost, the union won increases in employer contributions to welfare and pension funds—one-half of 1 percent in both 1972 and 1973.

This provision will bring the employer contribution to 9.7 percent of the payroll by 1973.

Potofosky and Rosenblum said the gains were particularly notable in the face of difficult economic conditions caused by the Nixon Administration and the flood of clothing imports. They said both have had a harmful effect on the clothing industry.

The union won extended disability and life insurance coverage for those who lose their jobs due to imports, which have caused numerous plant closings throughout the industry.

Protections are included in the agreement for workers who may be affected by the use of new machinery and techniques. Restrictions in previous contracts against the introduction of new machinery were eliminated.

Labor and Social Change

"A **MAJORITY FOR** social change cannot be built in this country without the enthusiastic support of the organized workers. Despite the widespread, and ignorant, opinion that the working class in this country is politically conservative, it is the largest and most important single force for social reform.

"The issue of national health insurance, to take only one obvious example, is before the country today not because of the students or the churches or the doves, but because George Meany and the late Walter Reuther fought more than 20 years for it."

The words are those of Michael Harrington, chairman of the Socialist Party in the United States, in an article in a recent New York Sunday Times Magazine.

Earlier, in a syndicated newspaper column, Harrington had written that a future historian "is going to look back on these times and discover an extraordinary truth: that George Meany and his associates are much more effective agents of social change than the intransigeant, middle class ultra-radicals."

The same point is underscored in a recent article in Commentary Magazine by Penn Kemble, which has been reprinted by the League for Industrial Democracy. Kemble's article, "Rediscovering American Labor," examines the reason why "the labor movement went out of fashion among liberal and radical intellectuals" in the 1950s and the 1960s and the renewed interest today.

Taking note also of the intellectual charge that labor has turned conservative, he writes: "A fairer assessment is that many intellectuals became more conservative and abandoned labor."

KEMBLE TRACES the "unprecedented status and affluence" of the intellectual community in the past few decades "based on relationships with institutions which depended for their support on large corporations, the upper classes and the more conservative branches of a now more conservative government.

His article takes up in turn the various charges leveled at labor, documents the actuality and exposes the simple lack of understanding and information. He sums up:

"The mainstream of the labor movement is more involved with social issues of broad public concern, with political action, with race relations, with experimental forms of collective bargaining, with organizing new sectors of the work force and with labor education than it has ever been before."

As to the fate of the new stirrings in the intellectual and academic community and a rising interest in the trade union movement, Kemble wisely comments that a working relationship will entail "more than adding a few 'bread and butter planks' to the New Politics program, inviting some labor leaders in for drinks, or securing a few signatures on an ad or manifesto. . . ."

It will entail an understanding of the dynamics and leadership and traditions of the labor movement for social change, for progress, for the durability and vigor of unions.

Or again in Harrington's words, "it is the largest and most important single force for social reform."

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A Helping Hand

A Word Edgewise:

Ideological 'Ego Trips' Fall Somewhat Short of Revolution

By John P. Roche

AS YOU MAY have noticed, nothing has been said here about the indictment of Father Philip Berrigan and others for conspiring to kidnap Henry Kissinger and blow up the steam pipes in Washington. As commentators scoffed and Mary McGrory initiated beatification proceedings for "Father Phil," I nursed a deep uneasiness. There was a strange ring of familiarity about some of the alleged plotting, odd rhetorical twists that gave me a weird sense of *deja vu*. The recently released correspondence between Berrigan and Sister McAlister confirmed my hunch.

You see, 30 years ago I was on the margins of a proto-conspiracy which had as its goal first to prevent American involvement in World War II, and second—after Pearl Harbor—to convince the populace that FDR had tricked them into an imperialist war. It was composed of anti-war socialists and some of the most militant pacifists I have ever met—they were prepared to kill anybody who supported the war.

I was, for reasons deeply buried in my psyche, bitterly anti-war, but not a pacifist. I was considered highly suspect by a number of the characters involved, mainly because of my mordant Irish jokes, which they viewed as "counter-revolutionary defeatism." (I suppose the highest standing I could obtain in today's FBI terminology would be that of a "material witness.") The group (which is not a good word, since there was no real organization—anybody who came to a caucus was automatically on the executive committee) used to assemble in a co-op (a commune in today's terminology) on Bleeker St. in New York.

There was no booze or drugs—leftwingers in those days tended to be extremely puritanical—but some of the ideological trips were real fantasies. And the wildest men of all were the militant pacifists, several divinity students among them. Most were obsessed with the notion that the place was bugged and the grouplet infiltrated by police agents. Several individuals had me as number one candidate, largely because—after an intensive search for bugs—I remarked offhandedly that the FBI wouldn't waste time on a bunch of kooks like us.

The problem was that, even if I was under suspicion, I was essential to the publication of our "internal organ," *i.e.*, our mimeographed monthly. As a student in college I earned money for textbooks from the National Youth Administration by cutting stencils and running the mimeograph for the admissions office.

So I attended interminable meetings on "How to Revolutionize the Working Class," "The Need for Revolutionary Defeatism," and similar esoteric topics. They were quite dull and the environment began to get on my nerves—it was so damn filthy. (My father was unemployed for most of the Depression, but the kitchen was always clean and the sight of one cockroach would send my mother on an incredible search and destroy mission. On Bleeker St., the cockroaches seemed to have the status of cows among Hindus.)

THE REAL BREAKING point came, however, when out of the blue one of our fighting pacifists, a divinity student who hailed from a small town out west, suddenly suggested the time had come to "mount a revolutionary witness." Assuming he meant making a speech in Union Square, I came to just in time to hear him urge that we tie up the New York subway system. That did it. I have never been much of an authority on divinity, but I knew a good deal about subways.

Here ended my role as a "material witness" in a "conspiracy" that never came off. I told him that (1) with a nickel, a map, and a Seeing-Eye dog, he couldn't get from Union Square to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, by subway; (2) he was nuts; and (3) the whole crowd there assembled couldn't organize a paper route, let alone a revolution. And I slammed the door on those cockroaches. The group subsequently continued its ruminations, but the mimeographed monthly ceased publication.

So I don't know what kinds of fantasies Father Berrigan and his friends may have toyed with. I would simply state flatly that the only applicable law is that of criminal attempts, not the vague sort of conspiracy dragnet so beloved by the Dept. of Justice. The concern of the jury is with overt acts, not ego trips, and any judgment on the merits must be withheld until the evidence is in.

In the Politics of the '70s:

Labor's Role As Liberal Force Held Vital to Nation's Future

The following is excerpted from an article by Richard M. Scammon, "Today's Trade Unionist," in the May 1971 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

TODAY'S TRADE UNION movement is possibly more intertwined with the total future of the public than it ever was in the past and I think the basic issues and challenges the trade unions face are two—the same two as the whole country faces.

The first is the challenge to ensure peace and security overseas—not just peace; not just security; but peace and security. This is not the particular problem of the trade union movement, it's a problem of all Americans.

The second is to secure peace and security at home—which is as important as it is overseas, if not more so. This means that the trade union movement must have law and order in our social system at home.

Now, I know some people prostitute the phrase "law and order" just as some, like Hitler, took words like "national" and "workers" and turned them into a fascist political organization. Some people can take "law and order" and turn it that same way.

But it is essential for a trade union movement that is going to live and be viable and make a contribution in America that the streets and the universities and all of the life around us be free of the pollution of social violence. A society which does not take a strong stand for law and order is a society in which a trade union movement cannot long exist. It will end up eventually in such a malaise of dislaw and unorder that your trade union movement becomes something such as was dreamed up by Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin.

In the long run, a free trade union movement must have a democratic base which must in turn exist through a system of social discipline and law and order. It's also a fact that most of those who enforce law and order are basically working class people. You know the story told about Chicago: The youngster is demonstrating and shouting, "I strike for unity of the proletarian," and the policeman looks at him and says, "I am the proletarian." Without law and order, aims of social and economic justice have no meaning.

Among other issues which confront the trade union movement and Americans generally is the struggle for a cleaner environment. But in the struggle against pollution one must give due regard to the dangers from those who would move us back to the 1880s on the theory that any kind of progress or industrialization is bad.

In some cases in the last two years, the worker has been tossed aside cavalierly—perhaps because the summer home of the upper middle class might be potentially damaged by a degree of pollution. Some who want to move backward, like Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, say we must have less "social consumption." I suppose less social consumption means some worker gives up his six-pack and Galbraith gives up his airplane.

For the trade union movement and for everyone, issues like job security and unemployment have come very much to our attention in the past year. But they're always with us. They are never totally absent. Sometimes they are a little more with us than others, but these issues will confront the trade union movement in the 1970s as they did in the 1960s.

And the social programs of the American labor movement involving commitments to such things as Medicare and decent housing will continue—unless anyone believes we will solve all of these problems in the next few years. The struggles for decent houses and decent schools are still going to be with us.

ON NATIONAL HEALTH CARE, I don't think anyone has any problem selling Americans on the need. National health insurance is something that has been known in most parts of the world outside the United States for some time—and with luck I think we might get as far as Bismarck did in 1900.

Now, of course, the trade union movement has some special issues, such as foreign trade competition which is costing U.S. workers their jobs. But it seems to me more and more that the trade union movement also has the larger scope of issues which face all of us Americans.

So the major areas of interest and political conflict are not just for the trade union movement, they're for all of America. And looking at the 1970s, one of the reasons labor plays such an important role is that it has the capability of being a moderating and liberal force while both the far left and the far right are seeking to move us to extremes.

From both extremes comes a tendency to bumrap the labor movement, a tendency to say, "they're just a bunch of finks," a tendency to bring out the old dirty ethnic jokes; a tendency for the mean and bigoted mind of the extremist to find the "only answer" and if you don't believe them, then bang, out you go.

These people need to destroy the moderating influence of a free trade union movement. They cannot really build their particular world in a free atmosphere and one of the most important aspects of the free atmosphere they must destroy is the free trade union movement. They try to drive a wedge between the leaders and members. They try to allege great misdeeds on the part of the trade union movement. But most of all they seek to demean the trade unionist by saying he isn't needed, that his job is finished.

I think that in the politics of the 1970s, the greatest and most vital contribution the labor movement can make is simply to continue as a liberal, progressive, moderating force, speaking out for its own members—and by so doing, speaking out for the whole country.

Risks Increasing:

Lag in Fire Protection Service Looms as Threat to Big Cities

FURTHER CUTBACK of the nation's already "undermanned fire service" could prove "disastrous" to any major American city, Pres. W. H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters warned in a network radio interview.

Research and development of new fire-fighting technology and modern equipment are critical first steps toward efficient and effective protection, McClennan declared, but little "real advancement" has been made in recent years, largely because of the worsening "financial plight of the cities." He said the lag has also increased the personal risks of fire-fighting, pointing out that the Dept. of Labor has labeled it "the most hazardous job in the United States today."

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, McClennan said the union and its 1,700 locals throughout the country are gearing up to help local governments get the kind of federal aid they need to improve fire protection. But, he stressed, it's doubtful that the kind of no-strings-attached revenue sharing Pres. Nixon has proposed is the solution.

Without strict guidelines, he asserted, federal funds "given to a city to improve fire and police services" could be diverted to other programs, rather than used to "beef-up fire and police" protection.

McClennan said nearly every major city now has a paid, professional fire service, and that the Fire Fighters are either the bargaining agent or have substantial membership in most of the departments. He said the union, with a current membership of 155,000, is "shooting for membership of all the potential Fire Fighters by 1972. He also renewed the call for a "national collective bargaining law" that would give all Fire Fighters full union and collective bargaining rights.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN LABOR SEC. James D. Hodgson appeared before the House General Labor subcommittee to testify on minimum wage legislation he crystalized two very key issues:

- He called for postponement of an increase in the minimum to $2 an hour until 1974.
- He proposed a double standard that would result in a lower wage floor for teenagers.

Organized labor is seeking at least a $2 minimum immediately and says that a $2.50 floor is justified. Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), has introduced a bill calling for a $2.25 floor.

The Nixon Administration, in urging postponement of the $2 minimum, contends that it would have a serious effect on both inflation and employment if instituted now.

Williams takes an entirely different approach: a deep concern for the plight of the worker currently earning only $1.60 an hour. He points out that working for a full-employment year at this pay level would mean only $3,200 which "is far below the federal government's defined poverty level of $3,900 for a family of four."

In addition, Williams notes, inflation has eroded the $1.60 floor set in 1966 so that "as measured in 1966 dollars, the current $1.60 buys less than the $1.25 minimum bought in 1966."

Another prime reason for raising the minimum now, Williams continues, is that it would "considerably reduce the cost to the taxpayers." He adds: "Inasmuch as most welfare reform measures now being considered by the Congress would provide supplemental payments for the working poor, an increase in the minimum wage will reduce supplemental payments to be made by the government."

Williams voiced the view that the $2 minimum is essential now, notwithstanding the inflation argument. And there should be extension of coverage to the 13 million workers not now covered by the legislation.

THE SECOND recommendation of Hodgson—that the $1.60 minimum should continue for teenagers—has been kicking around the Administration for the last two years. However, Hodgson's advocacy in his testimony was the first official endorsement.

As far back as November 1969, Sec. of Commerce Maurice Stans was quoted as saying that the then Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz was studying a subminimum wage of "about $1.20 or $1.25 an hour."

When told that under such a subminimum some companies might try to replace adults with young workers or to hire no one but youths, Stans was quoted as saying: "There's nothing wrong with that."

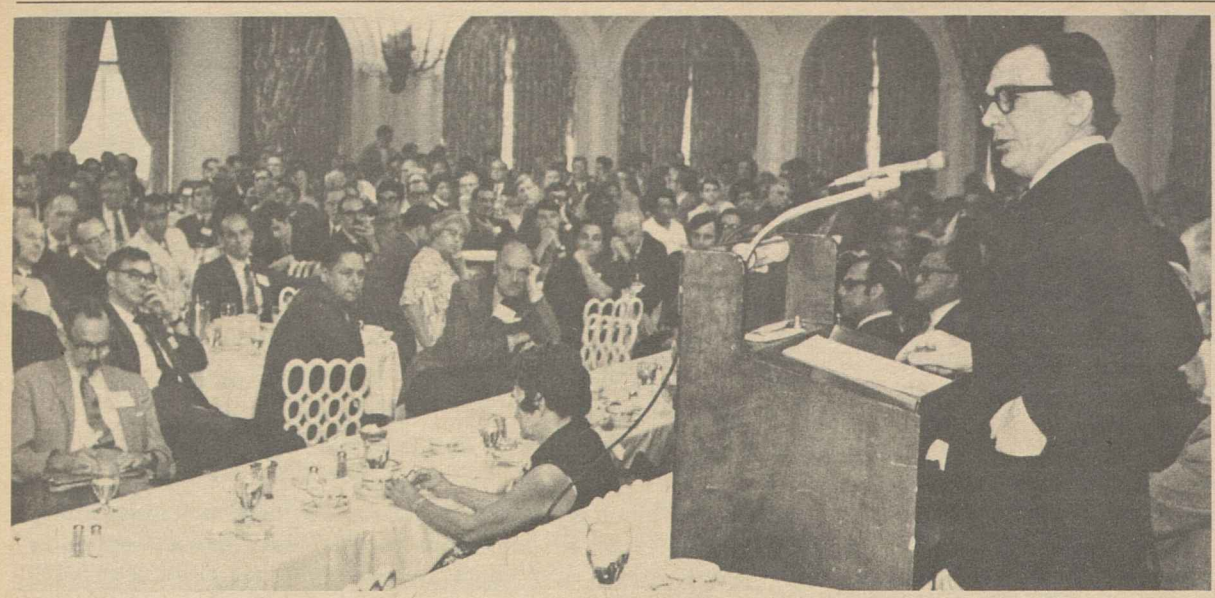
Hodgson, in his 1971 report to Congress, declared "it was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers." Yet, the Secretary is now recommending a subminimum wage.

"A lower minimum wage for teenagers," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Labor subcommittee, "would have four distinct disadvantages: displacement of working heads of families, blatant discrimination against young workers, loss of dignity in the work they perform, and an unfair increase in profits for those unscrupulous employers who would discriminate against teenagers by paying them a lower minimum wage than adults for the same work."

Biemiller acknowledged that the teenage jobless problem—particularly among black teenagers—was serious, but he pointed out that "teenage unemployment has always been higher than the national average of workers. This is because teenagers are new job seekers; seek only part-time employment near home; look for temporary summer jobs and then return to school."

A massive public service job program for both youth and adults was the answer, not a subminimum wage, he stressed.

MORE CUTBACKS of already undermanned fire departments could spell disaster for major cities, Fire Fighters Pres. W. H. McClennan, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, center, of Business Week magazine, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY is the one program that will fulfill medical care needs of all Americans, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland tells the Group Health Association at a two-day institute in Washington.

Health Security Seen Spurring Vital Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

continued. "We say it is time to deliver that right.

"It is not enough that just about every national health insurance proposal says nice words about prepaid group practice.

"We gain no satisfaction that people are using the words 'national health insurance' and 'group practice' without gritting their teeth."

The concept of prepaid group practice must be the cornerstone of any national health insurance effort, he said, noting that Health Security fully employs the idea.

Kirkland said that to do the job, any national health insurance program must:

- Have a fair method of financing and strong cost controls.
- Be workable.
- Be comprehensive enough to cover both small and large medical bills.
- Have quality standards and assure that care is accessible.
- Have sufficient options to allow for differences in our society.

He stressed also that the national program must "eliminate the degrading, wasteful and ineffective system of two classes of health care: one for the poor and another for the rich."

"We have a commitment to high quality medical care for all Americans," he said. "Even if every civil rights law is enforced to the fullest, America would still have discrimination—discrimination in terms of health."

He cited inequities in the nation's existing health delivery system that offer the poor and the minorities no better care than those of undeveloped nations.

Union members and their families are tired of insurance policy loopholes, Kirkland declared, adding that deductibles, co-insurance, waiting periods, exclusions and other faults keep people from getting the health care they need.

Health Security will fill that need, he advised.

"We will accept every suggestion for improving the legislation," Kirkland noted, "but the trade union movement will fight . . . any effort to dilute or undermine it."

500 Certified for Aid Based on Shoe Imports

Nearly 500 members of the Shoe Workers in New England who lost their jobs because of rising imports have been certified eligible for trade adjustment assistance.

The affected workers certified by the Labor Dept. include 280 employes of the Maine Shoe Co. at Brunswick, Me., and 218 employes of the Kramer Shoe Co. at Haverhill, Mass.

Rail Strike Injunctions Tied to Duty to Bargain

The Supreme Court by a 5-4 majority has ruled that a railroad union can be enjoined from striking, despite the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, if a judge decides that the union hasn't fulfilled its obligation to bargain in good faith.

At issue was whether a federal court could issue an injunction prohibiting a railroad union from striking after all of the procedures of the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted and the issue at dispute is still unresolved.

The high court did not say that the United Transportation Union hadn't bargained in good faith before it decided to strike the Chicago & North Western Railway after more than four years of futile negotiations.

But it sent the case back to a federal district judge to hold hearings on the merits of the railroad's claim before ruling on the request for an injunction.

Four dissenting justices sharply protested the majority decision, which overruled two lower courts.

The dissent, written by Justice William Brennan, charged that the majority decision deals a "mortal wound" to the use of economic pressure as a key ingredient of collective bargaining.

The possibility of a strike is an important factor in achieving an agreement, the dissenting justices pointed out. But if the possibility of a strike "can now effectively be thwarted by injunction and by drawn-out court proceedings . . . the threat of its use becomes impotent, indeed."

Joining Brennan in the dissent were Justices Hugo Black, William Douglas and Byron White.

The majority decision, written by Justice John M. Harlan, acknowledged that opening the door wider to strike injunctions "creates a not insignificant danger that parties will structure their negotiating positions and tactics with an eye on the courts" and that the party opposing any change "may be less willing to compromise."

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court said, there is a legal requirement in the Railway Labor Act that both sides "exert every reasonable effort" to reach agreement without a strike and it is the duty of the courts to determine if such an effort has in fact been made.

The AFL-CIO, in a friend of the court brief to the Supreme Court, had argued that "fundamental labor law principles, established by the Railway Labor Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act, preclude the issuance of the strike injunction" sought by the employer.

If employers find they can block a strike by seeking an injunction, the AFL-CIO warned, "every unsettled major dispute will be brought to the federal court on allegations of bad faith bargaining."

The issue in dispute in the case before the court was the union's effort to negotiate minimum standards for composition of train crews—an issue the Supreme Court itself had held to be negotiable.

Railroad management claimed that the union hadn't made a maximum effort to reach an agreement because it insisted on negotiating the issue separately with each railroad while being "adamant" that it wouldn't settle with the Chicago & North Western on terms inferior to those it had negotiated with other railroads.

Handbag Pact Sets Guideline For Imports

New York—Local 1 of the Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers has approved a three-year contract providing wage increases of 50 cents an hour and a measure of protection for workers against the rising flood of imports.

The contract stipulates that employes must be working a 37½-hour week with 2½ hours overtime before an employer can buy, import or contract items.

The agreement affects 12,000 workers in the New York area. Local Manager Ben Feldman said the pact was negotiated in an atmosphere of tension created by increased living costs, the impact of escalated imports from abroad, and recession at home.

But the National Handbag Association, the management group, came to terms a few days before the May 31 contract expiration date.

The pact also provides:

- New minimums of $3.50 an hour for piece workers, up 50 cents an hour; $200 a week for patternmakers, up from $150 weekly, and a base rate reaching $125 a week in two years for experienced shipping clerks—an increase of $40.
- One additional paid holiday—Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday—making a total of nine.

The contract will expire Apr. 19, 1974, a date which coincides with the expiration of the agreement of the Four Joint Boards of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

When You Buy a Home . . .
Look for the
UNION LABELS
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

50,000 Benefit:

Aluminum Accord Wins Major Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

terns set, attention shifted to the other big industry negotiations on the Steelworkers 1971 bargaining schedule—copper contracts expiring June 30 and the big basic steel contracts that expire July 31.

The White House once again sought to stiffen steel companies to resist comparable wage settlements by complaining about the "inflationary" effect of the contract patterns.

The can settlement had been attacked by the President's Council of Economic Advisers in an "inflation alert" that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced as interference in the collective bargaining process.

And White House Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen that Pres. Nixon was "disappointed" at the aluminum industry wage-price developments and believes the pattern must be broken to achieve "stability" in the economy.

Alcoa used the contract settlement as an occasion to announce that it will raise prices about 6 percent next September—a timing that was viewed as an attempt to induce buying by customers that had stocked up as a hedge against a possible strike. Other firms indicated they would "match" the price hike.

As taken from a summary of the Alcoa pact, the principal features of the aluminum contracts include:

- A first-year general pay raise of 50 cents an hour, plus a larger differential between job grades averaging an additional 5 cents an hour.
- Increases averaging 15.7 cents an hour in both the second and third years, plus a guarantee of at least 12.5 cents a year in the cost-of-living allowance. Thus the pay raise over the three-year period would be at least $1.11 an hour—a 31 percent increase over the previous average wage of $3.60 an hour.
- Monthly pensions would be based on $9 multiplied by years of service, which the Steelworkers said will make it the nation's highest industrial pension benefit. The previous rate was $6.50 and the can settlements provided an $8.50 rate. Workers who retired before June 1, the effective date of the new contract, will receive a $15-a-month pension boost. Other pension improvements are also provided.
- A unique new feature in an industry which operated seven days a week is a 25-cents-an-hour bonus for all hours worked during any week in which a worker's regular workweek includes Saturday or Sunday.
- To encourage spreading out of vacations, the amount of vacation bonus was raised during off-season periods. Thus a worker taking his vacation in the summer months and around the Christmas season will receive a $30 bonus, rising to $40 for vacations taken in April, May, September and October, and reaching $50 for February, March, November and parts of December and January.

There were numerous other improvements, including job classification revisions, higher life insurance for both active workers and retirees, substantially improved medical benefits, a $30 a week increase in the maximum supplemental unemployment benefit and other gains.

While bargaining separately, negotiators for the Steelworkers and the Aluminum Workers cooperated closely during the talks and emerged with closely parallel agreements.

'Inflation Alerts' Scored As Madison Ave. Tactic

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) scored the Nixon Administration's so-called Inflation Alerts, stating that they "simply do not work."

Jackson's comments were recorded in a special interview for COPE Report, the new cassette tape program of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. The June issue of the program includes a special report on America's economic problems.

"I reject the approach of this Administration in singling out particular price schedules or wage settlements on an arbitrary basis," Jackson said. "This is a little more of that Madison Avenue approach."

He called for an "equitable" and "systematic wage-price policy based on publicly stated rules."

Jackson told COPE Report: "I think we should at least insist that we define sin before we stone the sinners about being out of line on wages, as an example."

The Nixon Administration doesn't understand "the drastic dimensions of today's unemployment," Jackson said. He rejected official statistics on unemployment as misleading.

"There are thousands of Americans out of work, looking for work, hoping for work, who never show up in the statistics," he declared.

"The cold computations of national unemployement rates can never reflect the real tragedy of lost hope, self-respect, lost opportunity to participate in the American dream."

The Washington Democrat called for enactment of programs to create jobs and for a cut in the personal income tax to increase the buying power of wage earners.

Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.), one of the principal sponsors of the AFL-CIO-supported National Health Security program, sharply criticized the Nixon health insurance proposal in another interview on the June COPE Report.

Corman said the only group that stands to benefit from the Nixon proposal are the insurance companies. The Nixon plan, he continued, "doesn't meet the needs of the health care of American citizens."

Jackson, Corman and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appear on the portion of COPE Report designed to be played at local union meetings. Also on the June COPE Report is background material for union officials on the minimum wage, the Public Service Jobs bill, and 18-year-old voters.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland also provides facts for union leaders about the role of construction labor in the American economy.

COPE Report costs $1.50 a month for subscribing unions.

Textile, Apparel Jobs Lost to Imports

Domestic Industries Shrink As Foreign Goods Expand

By John R. Oravec

Today, is undoubtedly, the saddest day in the industrial history of Martinsburg. The death of Interwoven, known as Martinsburg Mills, brings to an end an 80-year record, during most of which the plant was Martinburg's greatest industrial pride. Several generations were raised to identify Martinsburg, through Interwoven, as the largest manufacturer of men's hosiery in the entire world. . . .

Of immediate concern is the fact that some 375 residents of this community will soon be without jobs. This size employment loss has to have a depressing effect upon a locality of our population.—**The Martinsburg (W.Va.) Journal, Mar. 20, 1970.**

Although the loss of 375 jobs is just a ripple in the nation's worsening unemployment situation, there are hundreds of "Martinsburgs" around the country where workers in the textile and apparel industries have been thrown out of work by production cutbacks and plant shutdowns.

The causes vary from place to place—the general economic recession, the impact of foreign imports, the take-over of smaller firms by conglomerates.

Even workers who have retained their jobs are feeling the sting of cutbacks. Man-

This page represents another in a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation next July 12-13 in Washington.

hours have dropped substantially since 1968, and in some areas the workweek has been shortened to three days.

Nationwide, the unemployment rate for experienced apparel workers averaged 8.2 percent in 1970, up from 5.9 percent in the two preceding years.

And the situation has since grown worse:

- The Clothing Workers reported nearly 15,000 members have lost their jobs because of production cutbacks and plant closings during the past year.
- The Textile Workers Union of America recorded 32 mill liquidations in 1969, eliminating 8,800 jobs. In 1970, another 78 mills were shut down, putting 14,000 workers—both organized and non-union—on the street.
- For the Ladies' Garment Workers, the nation's economic slowdown and rising imports have cut the union's membership by nearly 9,000 since 1968.

Similar problems are being felt by the United Textile Workers of America and the United Garment Workers.

Most union leaders in the textile and garment industries link the spreading job losses to the combination of the sagging national economy and unchecked competition of imported products.

Economists of the ACWA and the ILGWU noted that when consumers are cautious as they are now, clothing purchases are restrained.

When the economy was buoyant and per capita income and purchasing power were expanding, the ILGWU executive board noted in a recent report, sales boomed to reward workers with full employment. Only the impact of imports tempered the conditions.

When the economy turned down and imports continued to rise, production cutbacks resulted. This triggered layoffs and plant closings, thousands of job losses.

Harry Frumerman, associate research director for the Clothing Workers, noted that the average workweek for members who have kept their jobs has declined from 35.9 hours in 1970 to 33.3 hours in February 1971. This is even below the 34.1 hours recorded in the recession of 1958.

The average workweek for ACWA production workers has been slipping almost steadily since 1966 when it was 38.3 hours.

In textiles, the Eastern Seaboard states have been hit particularly hard by the closing of mills in recent years. And many of these mills have been in one-industry towns that have depended almost solely on textiles for employment.

Of the 78 mill liquidations in 1970 cited by the TWUA, all but a few were in the South and the East. The impact was most severe on the South, which accounted for 57 percent of the shutdowns, and hit non-union as well as organized plants.

In North Carolina alone, there are 13,000 unemployed textile workers, the state Employment Security Commission reported. The number of workers receiving unemployment compensation doubled in the state during 1970.

Thousands of TWUA members also lost their jobs in the Northeast because of mill liquidations.

The bleak picture of shrinking textile employment comes in a Bureau of Labor Statistics report showing a decline of 46,000 jobs in the industry between December 1969 and December 1970.

An ILGWU report suggests that BLS statistics showing unemployment for apparel workers averaging 8.2 percent for 1970 may not fully reflect the scope of joblessness in the industry. Many workers, particularly in the small one-industry towns, stopped seeking other jobs after their plants closed because no other work is available. And those not actively seeking employment are not counted on the jobless rolls.

The textile and apparel unions stress that the depressed state of the industries cannot be attributed to domestic wage rates.

TWUA researchers point out that productivity increases have averaged 5 percent a year during the 1960s, but real wages only rose 1.5 percent annually on the average as rising prices eroded much of the gains of union-negotiated increases.

And while total wage increases amounted to $1.03 an hour for ACWA members in the 10 years to 1970, the real wage increase was only 53 cents, the union reported.

ILGWU statistics show that the wage portion of the garment dollar actually was less in 1969 than in 1961. For example, wages accounted for 17 cents of each dollar spent on a dress in 1961. By 1969, wages took only 14 cents of the dress dollar. Over the same period, however, retail markups and manufacturers' profits took an increasingly larger share of the dollar.

Meanwhile, imported apparel and textile goods, which a few years ago were merely trickling into domestic markets, developed into a flood.

International agreements have helped keep imports of cotton products under control. But shipments into the United States of garments and textiles produced overseas from man-made fibers have increased about 400 percent in a four-year period.

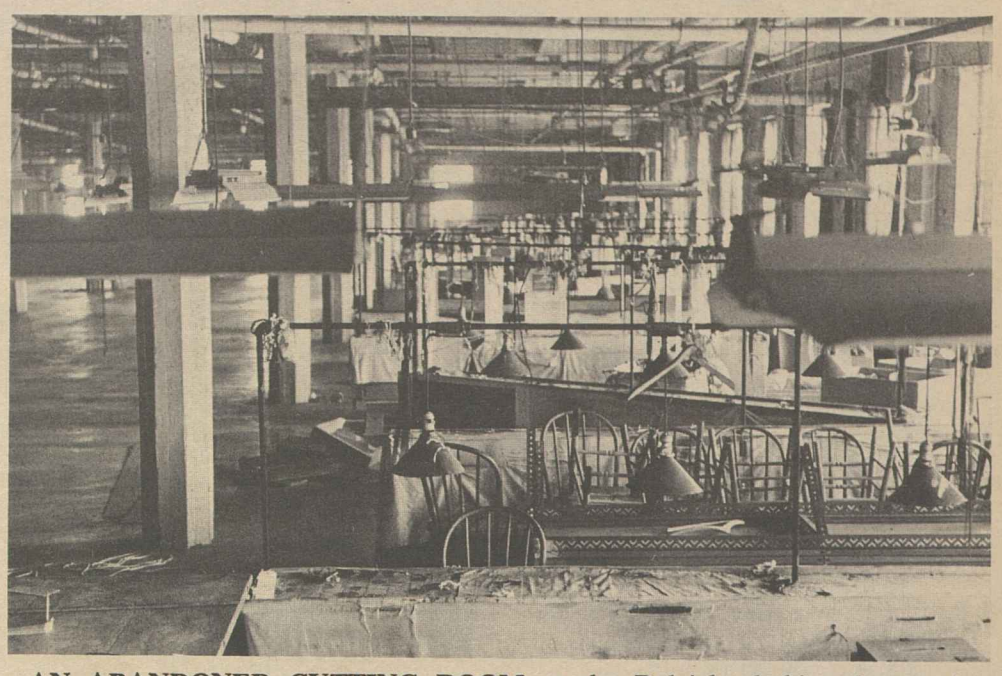
Four unions—the ACWA, ILGWU, TWUA and the UTWA—have joined together in a continuing campaign for import limitations by the government and testified jointly at congressional hearings last year.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky told the House Ways & Means Committee that the survival of the U.S. textile and apparel industries is at stake. "We cannot compete with wages of 8 cents an hour in South Korea or even 37 cents an hour in Japan," he said.

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the ILGWU noted in the testimony that imported apparels have increased from 4 percent to 22 percent of U.S. production since 1956.

The victims of these imports, said UTWA Pres. George Baldanzi, "are plain, ordinary citizens, workers and consumers, the poor and the very poor."

Pres. William Pollock of the TWUA summed it up for the committee, "what we are talking about here are 2.5 million Americans whose livelihood is directly linked" to continuation of the textile and garment industries.



AN ABANDONED CUTTING ROOM at the Raleigh clothing factory in Baltimore is about all that is left in the eight-story plant. The company went out of business because of severe competition from imports of men's clothes.

Raleigh Label Disappearing —With 1,500 Baltimore Jobs

Baltimore—The Raleigh label, a respected name in men's clothes for 33 years, is disappearing. So are hundreds of jobs for Clothing Workers in Baltimore.

Raleigh Manufacturing, Inc., was the largest men's clothing employer in the area. Just three years ago, it employed 1,500.

But recessionary and import factors triggered production cutbacks. By late last year, the workforce had been cut to 600.

The end came two weeks before Christmas when the remaining 600 were let go.

Today, much of the massive eight-story clothing plant in southwest Baltimore is bare. Most of the machines and equipment have been sold and shipped out—some to plants overseas that will produce clothes for export back to the United States.

Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Sam Nocella, manager of the union's Baltimore Joint Board, attributes Raleigh's problems primarily to imports.

Domestic markets are being flooded by apparel from Holland, Romania, Yugoslavia, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan, Nocella pointed out.

He charged that foreign manufacturers are "dumping" their products on American markets in an attempt to destroy the U.S. apparel industry. He said that the imports are selling for less in the United States than in the countries where they are produced.

Nocella offered as evidence a suit purchased at a store in downtown Baltimore—not far from the closed Raleigh plant. The three-piece suit—slacks, jacket and vest—retailed for $12.75. It was made in Taiwan.

While that particular suit was of poor quality, much of the men's apparel being imported from other low-wage foreign lands is comparable in quality to U.S.-made products, Nocella observed.

Nocella noted that 3 million foreign-made men's suits entered the United States in 1969, and currently are hitting U.S. markets at an estimated annual rate of 5 million.

As a result, clothing plants still in business in the five-state ACWA region have cut production. In a number of areas the workweek is down to 28 hours, and the union's membership has dropped about 20 percent since 1968 throughout the region.

'. . . Nobody Ever Grew Old'

Martinsburg, W. Va.—James Coffinberger had worked for Martinsburg Mills 50 years. He was laid off permanently last June when the company ceased all production operations and let go 375 of its 475 employes.

Coffinberger got no pension. The plan was abolished after Keyser-Roth took over the firm in 1962.

And like all the other 375 laid-off workers—many of whom had spent most of their working lives at the mills—Coffinberger received no severance pay.

But he was lucky in one sense. He was 65 and qualified for social security benefits. Many of his fellow workers, in their late 50s or early 60s, had to settle for unemployment compensation benefits that paid a maximum of $47 a week until they ran out.

JAMES COFFINBERGER

With a large segment of the community out of work, there were few jobs to be found, especially for the older workers.

Even before Coffinberger went to work at age 15 in the mill, then known as Interwoven, he helped haul the brick for the construction of the main plant building.

The mill, reputed to be the world's largest manufacturer of men's socks, worked its employes 12 hours a day, six and one-half days a week.

Those hours were in force until the workers organized a local of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in 1933. Coffinberger was one of the founders of the local and served as its president in 1942.

"I remember knocking my knuckles bare on doors trying to get our people organized," he recalled of his service on the organizing committee. The union merged with the TWUA in the early 1960s.

Coffinberger now works four hours a day as a custodian in Martinsburg City Hall to supplement his social security benefits.

Martinsburg Mills will shut down the remainder of its operations—the warehouse, sales and shipping facilities—on June 15, and the remaining workers will be let go.

They, too, face bleak prospects of finding other work in the area. The unemployment rate for Berkeley and Jefferson counties, which encompass the Martinsburg community, is 11.2 percent. It will climb even higher with the added layoff.

Despite Veto Threat:

Public Service Jobs Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration to "sell" its revenue-sharing alternative to the nation's mayors, the two oragnizations that represent almost all city executives took a strong stand for the public service jobs bill and against the Republican substitute.

A joint letter from the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, read to the House during the debate, summed up the case for public service jobs in this paragraph:

"The need for the services, the jobs, are there. The unemployed people are there. The element missing and critically needed at this time is federal funds to put unemployed citizens to work immediately within muncipalities throughout America performing worthwhile tasks for all."

Meanwhile, Congress was within one step of passing the other half of labor's program to lift the economy out of recession by using federal funds to create new jobs.

A House-Senate conference committee has already reached agreement on a $2 billion accelerated public works program to enable communities with high unemployment to put some 170,000 persons to work within a year building and repairing needed public facilities.

The conference report has to be acted on first by the Senate, and Public Works Committee Chairman Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) was waiting for a break in the prolonged debate over the draft extension bill to get the conference report to the floor.

Opponents will seek to kill the accelerated public works provision of the bill, which also extends the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the program of aid to disstressed areas. But supporters say they have the votes to pass the program intact.

With the House and Senate now having record votes rejecting the special revenue-sharing concept, the future of the President's proposal to turn over funds to the states without specifying how they are to be used appeared dim.

That conclusion was inescapable after the first day of hearings before the House Ways & Means Committee on the Administration's general revenue-sharing plan.

Treasury Sec. John B. Connally presented the Administration's case before a committee whose chairman, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), and ranking Republican member, Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), had already indicated their distaste for the concept.

About the kindest words Connally heard came in the courteous acknowledgement from Mills, "Let me congratulate you on a very fine statement in behalf of a very weak cause."

Thereafter the comments and questions were more caustic.

Connally, a former Democratic governor of Texas, complained about the difficulty he had in raising money to meet the state's needs.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) wanted to know whether Texas had a state income tax.

"No, ma'am," Connally replied.

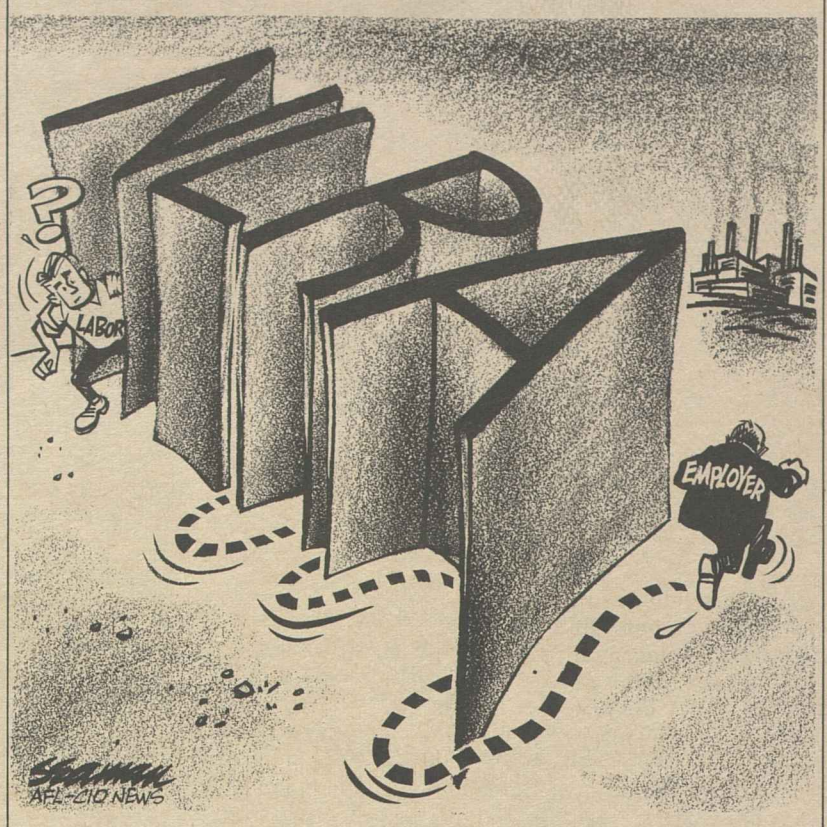
"Well," Mrs. Griffiths retorted, "Michigan does have an income tax. I'm not interested in Michigan paying any more to help Texas meet its problems."

Several committee members, however, held open the possibility that a compromise solution to the admitted problems of financing city and state services could be worked out if the Administration were willing to depart from its blueprint.

The committee, having finished its work on the welfare reform and social security package bill, has scheduled two weeks of hearings on the revenue-sharing proposal. Then it is expected to decide whether to bury the plan entirely or work out its own substitute version.

The Senate remained tied up in an off-and-on debate over a bill extending the draft and providing pay raises to encourage enlistments in the military services.

The Game



NLRB Officials Back Plan to Speed Cases

Labor Board General Counsel Arnold Ordman defended the NLRB's record in handling its mounting caseload, but endorsed proposals to speed board processes by giving trial examiners greater authority in routine unfair labor practice cases.

Testifying before the House Special Labor subcommittee, Ordman said that authorizing the board to delegate to trial examiners power to decide the cases is "an administrative necessity for the continued successful disposition of the agency's growing caseload."

Board Member John M. Fanning and Chairman Edward B. Miller also appeared before the subcommittee which is conducting hearings on proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act which would strengthen protection of workers and cut down notorious procedural delays.

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) has introduced amendments to:

- Give trial examiners final authority in routine unfair labor practice cases, subject to discretionary review by the full board.
- Make NLRB orders self-enforcing unless appealed within 45 days.
- Authorize workers discharged unfairly for union activity to sue for treble damages in the federal court system.

AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris previously testified in favor of the first two proposed amendments, but opposed the third on the grounds that "it puts the burden of enforcement on the individual worker."

Ordman defended the board on the amount of time it takes to settle cases, noting that almost 80 percent of the cases are settled without resort to formal litigation.

Fanning said that "speed and decisiveness are essential ingredients in dispensing justice. Common sense lines must be drawn limiting the time spent searching for truth and justice, if justice is to be done at all."

Miller told the subcommittee that when Congress thinks about restructuring the NLRB, it should be thinking about how the board can best serve as an effective labor judiciary. He, too, said greater promptness could be achieved by giving legal effect to the rulings of the first-line decision makers.

Rep. Leslie Aspin (D-Wis.) called for amendments to provide triple back pay for employes illegally fired for union activity.

He said stiff fines must be imposed on employers who repeatedly violate the NLRA "because they find it cheaper to break the law than to comply with labor board findings."

Aspin made his recommendations on the basis of a study he conducted on illegal discharges in the New England area while at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

High Jobless List Expands To 55 Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

The Labor Dept. had a more specific description of unemployment in each area:

- Saginaw—Increased unemployment reflected job losses in transportation, communications and public utilities, as well as scattered layoffs of residents working in surrounding communities.
- Duluth-Superior—Jobs showed a sharp decline here because a major electrical machinery firm closed down its operation.
- Hamilton-Middletown—Increased unemployment was the result of layoffs in paper and allied products and aircraft parts production resulting from the cancellation of the supersonic transport (SST). Since 1964, Hamilton-Middletown had been classified in the "moderate" unemployment bracket—3 percent to 5.9 percent.

One major labor area already listed as having substantial unemployment—Jersey City, N.J.—moved from the 6-to-8.9 percent bracket to the 9-to-11 percent bracket.

With the addition of Jersey City, there were 11 major areas in the 9-to-11 percent bracket.

Among the 150 major labor centers, six are currently classified by the Labor Dept. as having "persistent" unemployment—a jobless rate of 6 percent or more for a year with the rate at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

Besides the major areas, 497 smaller ones are in the persistent category. Twelve of them were added in May.

6-5-71

AFL-CIO Asks $2 Wage Floor Now, Bids Senate Reject Lower Youth Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

for any other category of worker. We believe that the minimum wage represents a floor under wages, and that no one—young or old, black or white, male or female—should be asked to work for less than the wage floor."

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson earlier appeared before the subcommittee to present the Administration position for a freeze on the minimum for teenagers and students "to provide incentives for opening up new job opportunities for these young people."

But, Biemiller reminded the Senate panel, Hodgson's own annual report to Congress on the impact of minimum wage legislation pointed to an entirely different conclusion.

It cited "a comprehensive study of the relationship between youth unemployment and minimum wages" that the Labor Dept. conducted last year.

And it reported that "a significant finding was that it was difficult to prove any direct relationship between minimum wages and employment effects on young workers."

Biemiller termed it "beyond comprehension" that Hodgson and the Administration can recommend a lower wage for youth "in the face of their own reports."

Hodgson's testimony also reiterated the Administration position that the $1.60 wage floor be raised gradually to $1.80 in 1972 and to $2 in 1974, with the farm wage allowed to rise only to $1.45 in 1972 and then to a permanent level of $1.60 in 1974.

The AFL-CIO testimony termed it "unconscionable" for the Administration to ask that the $2 wage floor be postponed in the face of the sharp rise in living costs.

Labor's recommendation, Biemiller said, is "a uniform minimum wage for all workers of at least $2 now and with substantial increases in the next two years."

The same rates, he said, should apply to agricultural workers, household workers and government employes.

"We do not believe that social legislation should be used to create second-class citizenship. We reject arguments that expansion of coverage must be postponed if the minimum wage is increased."

Past increases in the wage floor have helped the nation's economy, Biemiller noted, despite predictions by opponents of dire results.

The Nixon Administration, he charged, has opened "a concerted campaign" to force a low wage economy on the nation. But in fact, he stressed, "the economy needs—and must have—the added purchasing power these increases will provide."

NBC Radio to Air Meany Interview

"A Conversation with George Meany" by Herbert Kaplow, White House correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, will be broadcast over the NBC radio network at 12:30 PM, EST, June 13.

The program will be part of the Eternal Light series featured on NBC radio. Local NBC stations should be checked for broadcast time in various parts of the country.

Labor Dept. Names Two To Regional Staff Posts

The Labor Dept. has announced the appointment of Michael D. Banko, Jr., as asistant regional administrator for technical assistance in Philadelphia and William A. Toole as resident compliance officer in Baltimore.

Banko, a former active member of Carpenters Local 2235 in Pittsburgh, has served as vice chairman of the Lawrence County, Pa., Building Trades Association. Toole is a career professional who joined the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in 1960.

Donated Skills Aid Policeman Rebuild Home

Columbus, Ohio—Union members here came to the rescue of a young policeman and father of five whose modest home was almost gutted by fire.

Skilled craftsmen of the Columbus Building & Construction Trades Council performed $9,000 worth of work on the damaged home of Patrolman Richard Hopson, cleaning out the charred interior, rewiring the house, installing new windows, doors, and drywall and painting all six rooms.

Columbus Building Trades Sec. Ralph G. Hockman said members of the following unions contributed their labor:

Bricklayers Local 55, Carpenters Local 200, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 683, Laborers Local 423, Painters Local 1275, Plumbers Local 189 and Roofers Local 189.

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Senate Votes Jobs Spur, Passes Public Works Bill

Jobless Rate Returns to 9-Year High

By Tom Castor

Joblessness among American workers jumped back to its highest level in nine years during May, matching the 6.2-percent peak reached last December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Although the number of employed persons increased—on both an actual and seasonally adjusted basis—the civilian labor force rose at the same time to more than 83 million, its highest level in history.

The result was an increase of one-tenth of 1 percent in the unemployment rate which the BLS regarded as "essentially unchanged."

The unemployment rate stood at 3.3 percent in January 1969, when Pres. Nixon took office.

Herbert Stein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted that the jobless rate "could go a few tenths of a point higher." He said the current rate of 6.2-percent was cause for alarm, but hailed what he called "signs of reviving employment."

The AFL-CIO criticized the "torrent of optimistic words" flowing from the White House as both unemployment and prices continue to rise. "Rhetoric is of little comfort to the millions of jobless Americans, and words cannot bridge the gap between family budgets and prices," the federation's statement said.

Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein called the slight rise in the jobless rate for May "statistically insignificant," but said it is significant that joblessness has risen slowly and steadily from the 5.8-percent rate recorded in February.

Goldstein made the comment over a telephone hook-up to a hearing room where the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress was in session the day employment figures were released.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), the committee chairman, rigged a telephone to a public address system because he had been told BLS technicians were unable to attend the hearings in person.

He was told, Proxmire said, that BLS personnel were needed to answer telephone inquiries from newsmen since press briefings on job figures were cancelled last March.

During May, the ranks of the unemployed increased by nearly 130,000, bringing the total to 5.2

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR'S GROWING CONCERN with problems of poverty, civil rights, housing, education and other social issues are discussed in "A Conversation with George Meany" for broadcast on the NBC radio network June 13. Reporter Herbert Kaplow interviews the AFL-CIO president for the program, part of the Eternal Light series.

GOP Fails to Block $2-Billion Program

By David L. Perlman

A 45-33 majority of the Senate voted to start up a $2 billion accelerated public works program to help both unemployed workers and their communities.

The vote closely followed party lines, with Republicans seeking to use a procedural controversy to block adoption of the public works program passed by the House.

Labor strongly supported the legislation, and the AFL-CIO stressed in a letter sent to each senator before the vote that the nation needs both the jobs and the facilities that would result from the program.

An estimated 170,000 jobs would be created the first year, both on and off construction sites. Federal funds would be used to finance needed public works projects that cities, counties and states have blueprinted—but have been forced to postpone because of lack of money.

These include waste treatment plants, water and sewer projects, hospitals and health clinics, street improvements and other construction and repair work.

A similar but smaller-scaled program helped pull the nation out of recession in the early 1960s.

Funds in the bill would be spent in communities where unemployment is above 6 percent, in areas of persistent unemployment and where joblessness among returned veterans is high.

While Senate Democrats argued the merits of the program in the debate, Republicans focused on what they claimed was an affront to the Senate's prerogative to amend legislation passed by the House.

The accelerated public works section had not previously been before the Senate, but had been added by the House to two regional development bills the Senate passed earlier this year.

(Continued on Page 8)

'No-Strings' Sharing Hit As 'Wasteful'

America's cities would be shortchanged by the Nixon Administration's revenue-sharing plan, the AFL-CIO charged at House hearings.

Passing out federal funds without supervision over its use is "wasteful" and "inefficient," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the Ways & Means Committee.

Urban areas now get more than two-thirds of all federal grants, he noted, and the money must be used for the priorities set forth by Congress—including job training, education of disadvantaged children, health services and pollution control.

There is no disagreement that more federal funds are needed, Biemiller emphasized. Unless aid is increased, many states and nearly every large city will be forced to make "socially disastrous" cutbacks in public services.

But because "federal funds are not inexhaustible," Congress has an obligation to see that they are used where the need is greatest. Under the Administration program, only

(Continued on Page 8)

UTU Hails 'Victory':

Rail Unions Upheld On Selective Strikes

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Supreme Court let stand a lower court decision that unions may call strikes selectively against a few railroads to bring pressure for a nationwide agreement.

The United Transportation Union, which was preparing to strike two carriers in March when negotiations on a national agreement broke down, called the outcome a "monumental victory for our members."

UTU Pres. Charles Luna told newsmen in Washington "we have said repeatedly in negotiations that we do not want a national crisis." The courts, he said, have now "spelled out a right that benefits not only UTU members but all of railroad labbor."

Luna did not announce what action the UTU will now take in its years-long effort to get improved contract terms from 170 major railroads.

The dispute over the right to call a strike on any basis less than nationwide grew out of a walkout called last Dec. 10 by the UTU and three other rail unions. The Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes and the dining car division of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes later came to terms with the carriers but the UTU opposed management demands to weaken protective conditions in the union's existing contracts.

The 180,000-member UTU served notice Mar. 8 of its intent to withdraw from service its members on the Seaboard Coast Line and Burlington Northern railroads.

The carriers obtained a restraining order from Judge John H. Pratt of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia on Mar. 10, and the UTU appealed. Judge Pratt ruled that such a selective strike could not be permitted, since the union bargained with the rail-

(Continued on Page 2)

'Breach of Faith' Scored In Dropping Cargo Policy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged the Nixon Administration with "a breach of faith and an unwarranted blow at the livelihoods of American seafaring men" in abolishing the requirement that 50 percent of all grain shipments to Communist-bloc countries be carried on American vessels.

Pres. Nixon revoked the requirement in authorizing U.S. businesses to export to Communist China a long list of goods, including wheat and other grains.

The President's action, Meany said, "constitutes a repudiation of firm commitments made by Presidents Johnson and Kennedy" intended to give "proper consideration to the legitimate interests of American seamen and to the public interest in the maintenance of an American merchant marine."

Meany noted that the maritime industry is suffering "acute economic adversity" and widespread unemployment. He pointed out that it depends for a large part of its work on the 50 percent cargo preference policy, whereas the chief beneficiaries of abandoning that policy will be "a few large corporate grain dealers."

Health Insurers Blamed For Driving Up Costs

New York —Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), the chief sponsor in the House of the labor-backed National Health Security bill, declared that private insurance companies should "get out and stay out of the medical field" because they "have added absolutely nothing to the quality of health care in the United States, and do little except run up the individual patient's medical costs."

Mrs. Griffiths spoke here at the League for Industrial Democracy's 66th annual conference at which she was presented the League's 1971 Annual Award by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas Lane Kirkland.

Federation Pres. George Meany in a letter to Mrs. Griffiths, added his voice to the LID tribute and cited her "articulate, knowledgeable leadership in the legislative fight for true national health insurance."

Meany said labor is proud "to join you in this fight, and we look forward to the day when National Health Security will be enacted."

Mrs. Griffiths predicted the bill would pass "during this session of Congress because of the unfairness and utter inadequacy of the present health care system. And the American people, if National Health Security becomes a reality, will owe organized labor a debt they can

(Continued on Page 2)

IUD Pledges Full Support In Wage Drive

New York—The Nixon Administration's failure to halt inflation makes it "all the more necessary" that unions negotiate "overdue economic benefits" for their members, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared.

The IUD executive committee, meeting here, "noted with satisfaction" the results of recent contract agreements in aluminum, can, cement and men's clothing.

It voiced "full support" for two industrial unions now moving into decisive stages of the bargaining process: the Communications Workers, which is polling its members on a strike against the Bell Telephone System, and the Steelworkers, now in the second stage of negotiations to win major contract improvements in basic steel.

"The IUD reaffirms its commitment of full support to these and other unions engaged in the process of winning adequate incomes and improved working conditions for their members," the statement said. "It is up to the unions of America to halt the steady erosion that unchecked inflation has brought about in the living standards of working people and their families."

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel also announced that the department had voiced support for the United Telegraph Workers and the CWA in the current strike against Western Union. The IUD called upon the big communications company to come forward with a "more realistic economic package" so that the dispute can be settled quickly.

On the second day of the meeting, the IUD officials visited headquarters of the United Nations for a series of briefings and discussions, which had been arranged by the United Nations Association.

The meetings included a breakfast session with Porter McKeever, UNA president; a special tour of UN headquarters and a half-hour meeting with Sec. Gen. U Thant, who expressed his pleasure at the interest and support shown the UN by American labor unions.

Other meetings were held with Paul Hoffman, one-time Marshall Plan director who now—at the age of 80—heads the UN's economic development fund for helping less industrialized countries; with David Morse, former director general of the International Labor Organization; and with Maurice Strong, director of a UN conference on pollution to be held in Stockholm next spring.

Afterwards, the delegation visited the U.S. Mission to the UN for a discussion with Ambassador George Bush and his top aide, Ambassador Max Finger.

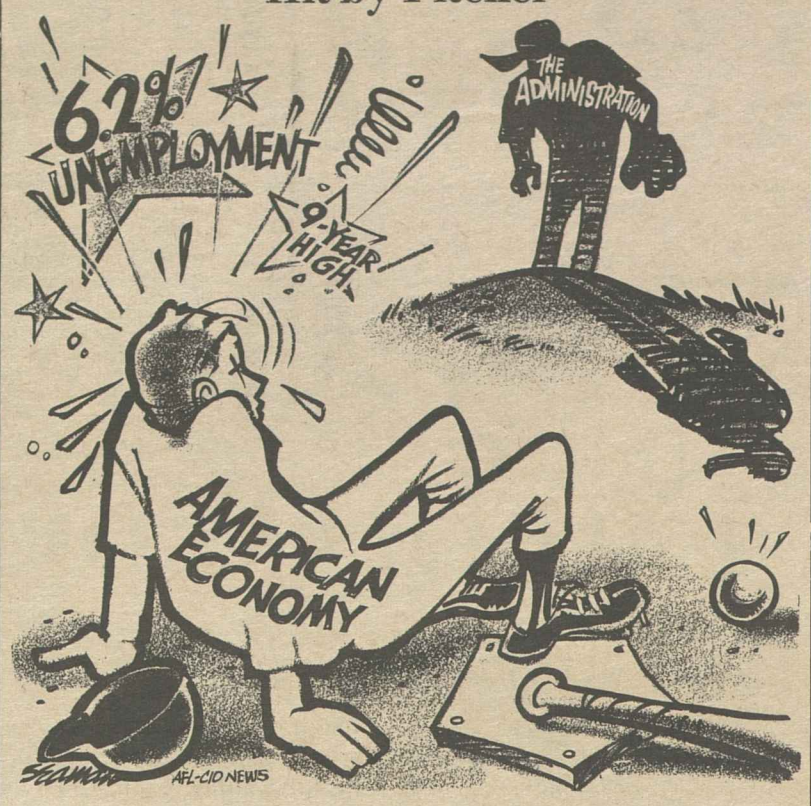
Abel presented to the ambassador an IUD resolution urging U.S. ratification of the UN international agreement outlawing genocide, or mass murder of peoples.

Air Controllers Regain Status

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association, affiliated with the Marine Engineers, has been formally approved as a labor organization by the Labor Dept. PATCO announced its intention to seek an election as sole bargaining representative of controllers under Presidential Executive Order 11491 involving unions of federal employes.

Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., ruled after an objection from the National Association of Government Employes, unaffiliated, that PATCO has "demonstrated by specific affirmative action . . . that it will not engage in strike action against the federal government." He restored to PATCO the status it lost after a protest strike.

Hit by Pitcher



Health Insurers Blamed For Driving Up Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

never repay—because they were in there when the battle was really hot and when they were really needed."

Kirkland called the National Health Security bill "an idea whose time has come."

"Now is the time," he said, "to translate into reality the notion that the richest society in the world has an obligation to all of its citizens to see to it that no one should suffer poor health or premature death because his pocketbook is empty.

"Those who oppose the National Health Security program argue that their own proposals would achieve the very objectives they once denounced as utopian. It's a sign of our times that radical and utopian rhetoric is always ultimately appropriated to camouflage and disguise conservative programs."

Kirkland assailed the Nixon Administration for declaring a "massive crisis" in health care, and then advocating "an utterly inadequate, piecemeal health insurance program designed primarily to preserve the system as it stands today."

Mrs. Griffiths warned that the main danger to National Health Security is that, while the Kennedy-Griffiths bill provides that the Social Security Administration negotiate directly with doctors, every alternative plan would preserve the traditional role of intermediary for Blue Cross and other private insurance companies.

"Now if anybody should get out of the medical field and stay out," Mrs. Griffiths declared, "it's the insurance companies. They've added absolutely nothing. These companies, under any of the alternative proposals, will have no incentive whatsoever to see that care is improved or that the cost is less. But they will be in there fighting all the way to be part of the health care bill that is finally passed.

"The real battle over National Health Security, in my judgment, is not between us and the doctors. The real battle will be between those who want quality health care and the insurance companies. And I am for staying in there to the very end to take the insurance companies out of the bill."

Earlier in the LID Conference, the "Prospects and Problems of Liberal Politics in 1972" were discussed by panelists Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Benjamin Wattenberg, co-author with Richard Scammon of The Real Majority; and Joseph Duffey, former national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Arnold Cantor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research attacked Nixon's revenue-sharing proposals during a debate with William Green, Northeast regional administrator of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. Cantor repeated labor's opposition to "no-strings" revenue-sharing without adequate federal control over how funds would be spent by local governments. "Alternatives to revenue-sharing," he said, "such as a full-employment economy and the enactment of National Health Security, would do a better job of aiding America's impoverished urban areas."

State-County Wins Sacramento Election

Sacramento—The State, County & Municipal Employes won the right to represent 700 operational and maintenance employes of Sacramento County, and also won runoff positions in two other county employe units.

Election results gave SCME Local 146 a vote of 344 to 161 for SOURCE — Sacramento Organizations United to Represent County Employes. The two runoff elections involve 802 medical center workers and 1,819 clerical employes.

HEALTH SECURITY CAMPAIGNER Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) receives the 1971 award of the League for Industrial Democracy from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the League's annual conference in New York City.

6.2 Percent in May:

Jobless Rate Back At Nine-Year High

(Continued from Page 1)

million on a seasonally adjusted basis. On an actual basis, unemployment fell by 300,000 to 4.4 million, but the decline was less than usually occurs in May.

The number of persons employed increased by 265,000, seasonally adjusted, putting the total just under 79 million—equal to the all-time high recorded in March 1970.

The effects of long-term unemployment had an increasing impact in May as the number of persons out of work 27 weeks or more rose by 150,000 to a total of 580,000, the highest level since 1963.

Workers unemployed 15 weeks or more totaled 1.2 million, up nearly 200,000 from the previous month on a seasonally adjusted basis. The average duration of joblessness jumped from 10.9 weeks to 11.5 weeks.

Unemployment rates for most major labor force groups showed little change, but the rate for women in the 20-24 age group continued its sharp increase, jumping from 10.2 percent in April to 11.5 percent—its highest level in 10 years.

The BLS said joblessness for construction workers showed a sharp increase on a seasonal basis, rising to 11.2 percent after declining to 9.6 percent in April.

Jobless rates for black and white workers remained unchanged in May with the rate for blacks at 10.5 percent—highest since November 1963—and 5.7 percent for whites, highest since September 1961.

The teen-age unemployment rate remained at 17.3 percent.

The rates for all adult men, 4.5 percent, and for married men, 3.3 percent, were not significantly different from their April levels.

The unemployment rate for women 20 years and over, at 6 percent, was unchanged. Joblessness among adult Negro women increased again in May to 10.6 percent, continuing an upward trend since January.

Among occupational groups, unemployment rates in May were up for sales workers from 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent, and for nonfarm laborers from 10.2 percent to 11.5 percent.

The number of persons who were unemployed because they lost their last job was virtually unchanged at 2.3 million, seasonally adjusted, up 30,000 from April.

But joblessness among persons with no previous work history—including returning veterans—moved up to about 750,000. Since September, the BLS said, this group of job seekers has increased by 150,000.

On the employment side, the number of wage and salary workers on nonagricultural payrolls was 70.8 million, 420,000 more than in April. After seasonal adjustment, payroll employment was up 130,000, the first gain since January.

A very slight increase in manufacturing jobs, 30,000, was industry's first job pickup this year. About 1.6 million factory jobs were lost in the period between late 1969 and last April.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate and state and local governments increased by about 20,000 in each job classification.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file employes on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 37 hours after seasonal adjustment. Factory overtime remained at an average of 2.8 hours.

Average hourly earnings of nonfarm workers were $3.40, up 2 cents from April. Compared with a year ago, hourly earnings have risen 6.3 percent, the BLS said.

Average weekly earnings were at $125.46, up $7.06 or 6 percent from a year ago. The Consumer Price Index rose by 4.3 percent during the year ended in April.

In a separate report, the BLS said the Wholesale Price Index posted a gain of three-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, in May. Wholesale price rises usually foreshadow increases in the retail prices paid by consumers.

Selective Rail Strikes Upheld By High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

roads nationally as a group, not separately.

A three-judge panel of the D.C. Court of Appeals, reversing Judge Pratt, ruled that the union has a legal right to conduct a selective strike in pursuit of a national agreement, provided it acts in good faith and gives at least two weeks' notice to the railroads it singles out. The appeals judges ordered the case back to the District Court "for such further proceedings as may become appropriate."

Appeals Judges Harold Leventhal, J. Skelly Wright and Malcolm R. Wilkey ruled that "when collective bargaining on a national handling basis has come to an impasse and all procedures of the law have been exhausted, it is not unlawful for the union to call a strike against some or a few of the carriers to put pressure on the railroads to reach a national multi-employer agreement."

The action came a week after another decision in which a 5-4 majority of the high court ruled that a threatened strike against a single railroad can be restrained if a judge finds that the union has not fulfilled its duty under the Railway Labor Act to bargain in good faith. The justices, in a case involving the Chicago & North Western and the UTU, sent the case back to District Court for a ruling on whether the union actually had tried to reach agreement over a four-year period.

No Management Offer:

7 Postal Unions File 'Bad Faith' Charges

Unions representing the nation's 650,000 postal workers have filed unfair labor practice charges accusing management of "bad faith" at the bargaining table.

The complaint was signed by the seven unions that have coordinated their bargaining through the Council of American Postal Employes.

It charged that after nearly five months of negotiations postal management has not made a single offer to improve wages or fringe benefits.

The union council's chief negotiator, Bernard Cushman, told a Washington news conference that the management attitude has thwarted the collective bargaining system established by Congress last year in the Postal Reorganization Act.

Postal management, he said, has insisted that unions accept a virtually unrestricted "management rights" clause before any consideration could be given to wage and benefit proposals.

Another management condition would break up craft representation rights mandated by law, Cushman charged.

The unions' spokesman expressed the hope that the filing of the unfair labor practice charges would open the way for meaningful negotiation and avoid the final and binding arbitration provided by law if the parties can't reach agreement.

An independent board of three neutral fact-finders has completed a 45-day study of the unresolved issues, but its 20-page report declined to make recommendations for settlement.

Management, the report noted, is seeking "freedom to contract out, to institute technological changes, to eliminate jobs, to establish new jobs or combine old ones, to fix flexible work schedules, to employ part-time workers and to effectuate discipline by removal of allegedly offending employes from their jobs, prior to the exhaustion of grievance-arbitration procedures."

The fact-finding report said "a major obstacle to collective bargaining" has been that management contends "it cannot make offers with respect to wages or other monetary items until issues affecting its capacity to manage have been resolved. The unions, on the other hand, have urged that a money offer from management is a prerequisite for intelligent and informed consideration" of the other issues.

Under the postal reorganization law, if the contract dispute remains unresolved by July 20—180 days after the start of negotiations—it will go to binding arbitration unless both parties choose to continue direct negotiations.

As for the unfair labor practice charges filed by the union, their status is complicated by the transition of the postal service from a government department, subject to the presidential executive order on employe-management relations, to a largely autonomous service, falling within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

The transition will be completed July 1.

Meanwhile, under the government's internal labor policy, the unfair labor practice charge has been served on the Post Office Dept.—the agency that is accused. If unresolved at that level, it would eventually end up in the office of Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr.

In July, however, the complaint can be refiled with the NLRB, and Cushman indicated that would be done if the postal service management remained intransigent at the bargaining table.

Present at the news conference were the top officers of the seven unions—the Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, Post Office Maintenance Employes, Special Delivery Messengers, Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, Motor Vehicle Employes, and Rural Letter Carriers.

POSTAL UNIONS bargaining for 650,000 workers hold a news conference to accuse management of "bad faith" at the negotiating table and to announce filing of unfair labor practice charges. After nearly five months, the unions are still waiting for their first money offer.

ILO Affirms Tripartite Principle In Electing Employer President

Geneva—The 56th conference of the International Labor Organization elected as its president Pierre Waline, a French employer, with the warm endorsement of the worker delegates.

Brushing aside the "strong protest" registered by Ivan V. Goroshkin, a Soviet deputy labor minister, the conference proclaimed Waline president without a formal vote at the opening of the three-week session.

Goroshkin had rushed to the rostrum in Geneva's Palace of Nations to object in the name of eight Communist countries to the selection of a non-government delegate to fill the presidency. The Soviet representative made clear that in objecting to Waline's election he was registering Moscow's disapproval of the autonomy enjoyed by the worker and employer delegates. This autonomy had resulted in "discrimination" against the Communist representatives, he complained.

Commenting later on the election, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl said he warmly endorsed the conference's choice of the French employer because "it rightly honors a man who has devoted nearly 50 years of service to the fundamental principles and ideals of the ILO."

"But I also welcome it," the leader of the AFL-CIO delegation continued, "because in electing a non-governmental delegate over the vehement Communist objections, the conference reinforced the ILO's tripartism by confirming that the presidency is not the monopoly of any one group."

The Communist delegations received a blunt warning at the conference's start to refrain from wasting its time by indulging in vain propaganda speeches.

"The ILO is not a political assembly," S. O. Koku, Nigerian labor ministry official, recalled when opening the session as chairman of the ILO Governing Body.

Calling for the shunning of all "sterile political debates and controversy," the Nigerian official said that the ILO objectives of "better conditions of work and life for the toiling masses of the world" could not be advanced by such tactics.

Earlier, the Governing Body had approved a plan to expand its own membership without altering the basic structure that insures independent representation to trade unions and employers as well as governments.

The executive body's 35 to 8 vote, with 5 abstentions or absentees, in favor of submitting the plan to the conference was a defeat for the Soviet Union.

Moscow was spearheading a drive to change the ILO rules that reserves 10 of the 28 government seats on the Governing Body for the most industrialized of the agency's member nations. The Soviet Union hoped to win support for its so-far unsuccessful campaign to reshape the ILO to its liking by getting more of its allies elected by the conference to the Governing Body.

Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, leader of the worker members of the executive forum, angrily denounced the Soviet campaign.

Throughout the Communist speeches calling for changes in the ILO structure "runs the threat of reductions in the right of the groups to make decisions within the framework of their responsibilities to meet the needs and aspirations of working people," Morris charged.

Under the plan being forwarded to the 1973 conference, the Governing Body's membership would be increased to 56 by adding four government seats and giving two additional seats to both workers and employers, thereby increasing the totals of these two groups to 14 each.

At the request of the workers' group, the Governing Body placed on the agenda of the conference the questions of the prevention of occupational cancer and of paid educational leaves for workers.

Faupl, Machinists' international representative, headed a seven-man AFL-CIO team to the conference. Serving as advisers to the U.S. worker delegate are S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters; Thomas E. Murphy, president of the Bricklayers; Charles West, vice president of the Machinists; Miles Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO; Edward Hickey, labor attorney; and Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Painters, Contractors Hit Wage Pact Rejection

Rejection by Pres. Nixon's Construction Industry Stabilization Committee of a pay raise negotiated by Philadelphia painters and their employers drew fire from both labor and management groups.

The committee headed by Chairman John T. Dunlop, Harvard University economist, notified Painters District Council 21 and the Associated Master Painters and Decorators of Philadelphia that a new agreement providing equity wage adjustments of $2.95 an hour over a two-year period has been disapproved.

Dunlop sent a letter to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Tyer of Painters District Council 21, Philadelphia, saying the committee voted June 4 "that the economic adjustments provided in the collective bargaining agreement" between Council 21 and the contractors' association are "unacceptable under Section 6 of Executive Order 11588."

Tyer said his council will resume talks with the employers' group soon to discuss their next course of action. But members of affiliated unions representing about 1,400 area painters feel the rejection was "extremely unfair," Tyer said.

Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery is attending a meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and was not available for comment. But the union issued a statement saying the Philadelphia painters and contractors attempted to narrow a wage gap of $3.03 an hour by making $2 of the total increase effective May 1, 1971, to help achieve parity with wages of other trades.

Executive Director E. S. Torrence of the National Painting & Decorating Contractors Association told newsmen the pay boost was justified because Philadelphia painters have fallen behind wages paid other construction crafts. The effort to "catch up" is in keeping with Nixon's executive order, Torrence declared.

The rejection was the first since Nixon issued Executive Order 11588 Mar. 29 setting up committees aimed at "stabilizing" wages, prices, profits and executive income in the construction industry. Dunlop was named chairman of the committee on wages while Housing & Urban Development Sec. George W. Romney was charged with setting up a committee on prices and profits. Romney recently named himself as chairman but has taken no action yet on prices, profits or salaries in the industry.

IUD Endorses Proposal To Speed NLRB Action

The AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. added its support to proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act that would give trial examiners final authority in routine unfair labor practice cases and make Labor Board orders self-enforcing.

"These steps could cut off some six to nine months on the average, from the two to three years now entailed in obtaining an enforceable court order of a board decision," said Elliot Bredhoff, IUD general counsel.

Bredhoff also urged the House special labor subcommittee to consider "additional remedial measures—such as making employes whole when an employer refuses to bargain—which is direly needed to effectuate our national labor policy."

"Additionally, the subcommittee should strenuously urge the board to make much greater use of its power . . . to seek prompt injunctive relief against employer unfair labor practices," Bredhoff testified.

He was accompanied in his appearance before the subcommittee by Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director of the IUD.

The subcommittee is headed by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), who introduced amendments to expand the authority of NLRB trial examiners, subject to discretionary review by the full board, and make NLRB orders self-enforcing unless appealed within 45 days.

Another proposal by Thompson would give an employe discharged for union activity the right to sue for treble damages in the federal courts.

A host of witnesses from labor and from the board itself, spoke in favor of amending the NLRA.

The AFL-CIO supported two of the proposed amendments but opposed the third, on the ground that it would put the burden of seeking damages on the worker.

Bredhoff, in supporting the need to end delays in the NLRB procedure, cited labor's running battles with the J. P. Stevens Co. He pointed to 136 cases against Stevens, 115 of which have been won through the courts along with $1,073,000 in back pay.

The Method of Sharing

THE SHARING of federal revenues with the states and localities has been a part of the American system of government since its very beginning. The first programs date back to the Articles of Confederation of the 1780s, and today about one-fourth of the federal revenues available for domestic use is shared with the states and localities.

Agreement on the responsibility of the federal government to provide financial aid to the states and local governments, particularly in this time of rapid social and economic change, is widespread and longstanding.

So the issue is not whether the federal government should share its revenues with the states and localities. On that there is no disagreement. The issue before this committee and before the nation is the method of distribution and sharing.

The present method of categorical grants-in-aid transfers federal funds to a state or local government for specific purposes or "categories," geared to meet high-priority needs determined by federal legislation. Such programs are established by the Congress, through the normal process of legislation and appropriation, with the opportunity for congressional review of how the programs are working.

Moreover, the state or local government must use such federal grants, usually combined with additional small percentages of state or local funds, to provide specified public facilities or services, under performance standards—such as civil rights and labor standards—that are established by federal statute.

This system has served the nation well.

In contrast, the Administration has proposed a program of "no-strings" revenue sharing with no requirement that the funds be spent for any specified purposes or programs and without specified and enforceable federal performance standards.

THE AFL-CIO is firmly opposed to a concept of no-strings, no-standards and no-supervision revenue sharing. There is no justification for the adoption of a new federal-aid delivery system which is specifically designed to bypass the process of congressional legislation, appropriation and oversight.

The Administration's proposal is not a magical new concept. It will not create money where none now exists. It will not provide the substantive and immediate assistance so badly needed by state and local governments to meet growing public requirements.

Under the present system of categorical grants, federal aid to state and local governments has more than tripled in the past decade—rising from $7 billion in 1960 to $24 billion ten years later. The total is expected to exceed $30 billion in fiscal year 1971.

Despite this sharp rise of federal grants-in-aid—and despite increasing outlays by the states and local governments—mounting needs for public facilities and services have left many states, every large city and countless smaller government units unable to satisfy these needs.

These problems can be solved largely by an improvement in the existing system and a substantial increase in federal grants. And, in many cases, the programs that could provide the funds are already in operation, under federal law.

—From AFL-CIO testimony on general revenue sharing before the House Ways & Means Committee, June 7, 1971.

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'I've Already Worked This Corner!'

A Word Edgewise:

'Pass-Fail' Grading System Scored as Academic Swindle

By John P. Roche

ALL MEN are created equal, according to the Declaration of Independence, but we will all recognize the practical limitations of this abstract ideal. While human beings are equal in the sight of God, and should be equal in the eyes of the law, they are obviously not equally strong, bright, musically talented, etc.

Yet in recent years there has been a strong campaign in the nation's colleges and universities against the traditional grading system on the ground that it is not egalitarian, that in separating the men from the boys (or the women from the girls), intellectually speaking, the institution is engaging in undemocratic behavior.

For the old grading system—which used either letter grades with plus and minus or numerical evaluations—the eager reformers have been substituting a variety of alternatives. Here and there, the old wine was simply rebottled: A became "honors," A minus: "honors minus," B plus: "excellent plus," etc.

A version that was a professor's dream of heaven when grading papers involved three categories: Pass, Fail, and Honors. In fact, this is the way exams break—you can immediately spot the outstanding answers and the busts, but sorting out the intermediate mass into Bs and Cs, with plus or minus, is sheer torture.

However, the most "radical" system, which allegedly avoids any invidious discrimination, any elitism, is a simple Pass/Fail arrangement. All students who receive above 60, or D minus, get a "P" on their transcripts. If any manage to get less—which is no mean accomplishment these days—they receive "F."

In other words, the most brilliant student in a class and the marginal floater receive the same grade—this is "equality" with a vengeance. Its defenders insist that such a technique eliminates the "terrible emphasis on grades" or the "competitive environment which takes the joy out of learning." In fact, it is a swindle that ironically has exaggerated the competitive element on a different level.

It is a swindle, first of all, because the faculty no longer has to do any serious evaluation of student performance. If we had a Pass/Fail system, I could grade a hundred hour-exams in two hours. It is a swindle, in the second place, because it fosters a wholly unrealistic notion of the nature of life in the world out there, which is competitive unless one plans to devote himself to monastic contemplation, or has inherited a million dollars.

The real paradox is that the introduction of these mushy grading systems has led graduate and professidonal schools to throw up their hands in despair. As a member of the graduate committee which has the job of choosing students for admission, fellowships, and scholarships, I can speak from experience. A young man or woman applies from a college with the Pass/Fail system. The transcript is a useless record—all "P"s.

AWARE OF THE PROBLEM, some of these colleges have attached a document consisting of "personal comments" by the faculty in various courses. These are generally very revealing: "Fine student," "very perceptive," "good command of the subject matter," etc.

There are, of course, formal letters of recommendation, but they tend to be ritualized encomiums: Indeed, last year a professor at a university wrote us "this is the best student I have had in the last five years" for about two different applicants.

So what do you do? Reach for the GRE (Graduate Record Examination scores). The GRE are nationally administered examinations, the big brothers of the college boards that terrify high school seniors. The individual takes a test of general information, the so-called verbal, a math test, and an exam in his field of interest. The committee eagerly scrutinizes the results and, for lack of any other hard criteria, puts great emphasis on the scores. What could be more competitive?

The same process, I'm told, is true at the law schools, where college transcripts are practically ignored in favor of scores on the LSAT (Law School Admissions Test), another nationally administered objective exam. Students, who are a lot smarter than they are often given credit for, know this. It creates dreadful anxiety, which, if anything, the feedback from "reform" has increased. Now their academic futures virtually depend on one test.

Rooted in U.S. Problems:

'Scag Alleys' of Drug Addiction Run from New York to Viet Nam

The following is excerpted from an article in the New York Times—The Week in Review, June 6, 1971, titled "It's Always a Dead End on 'Scag Alley,'" by Tom Buckley.

THE SHANTYTOWNS that huddle close to the big American military bases in Viet Nam all have their "scag alleys"—the muddy lanes lined with corrugated iron and scrap-wood huts where for $5 or so GIs can buy enough heroin to keep at bay for a day or so the irritations of military discipline, the boredom of routine jobs or the anxieties of combat patrols at the tag end of an unpopular war.

Most of the big cities in this country have their scag alleys, too—usually in the fetid tenements that line the garbage-strewn streets of their ghettos, but more and more frequently in recent years in the middle-class suburbs and on the fringes of college campuses as well. The problem has become so serious that Pres. Nixon last week called for a national program to combat it.

The toll in death and misery is high both in the United States and South Viet Nam. An estimated 25,000 troops, or 10 per cent of the American forces currently on duty in Viet Nam, are believed to have become heroin addicts.

All but unknown three years ago, the heroin menace has grown as the number of troops has declined, and barely remembered now are the days when the home front was shocked by the news that many GIs were smoking marijuana. From last August through February, 95 deaths have been attributed to overdoses of heroin.

Representatives Morgan F. Murphy, an Illinois Democrat, and Robert H. Steele, a Connecticut Republican, who made a special report on the world heroin problem to the House 10 days ago, charged that the military in Viet Nam had been slow to deal with the addiction epidemic.

Mr. Steele declared, "The soldier going to South Viet Nam today runs a far greater risk of becoming a heroin addict than a combat casualty." At the same time, they acknowledged that the connivance of Vietnamese officials in the illicit traffic made it all but impossible to stamp out.

There is no over-all policy for narcotics treatment in Viet Nam. Encouraged by the high command, 10 units have established "halfway houses" where addicted men are tapered off over a period of two weeks or so, usually with decreasing dosages of the synthetic narcotic, methadone, which stills the craving for heroin and blocks its euphoric "rush" if heroin is taken.

The men also receive tranquilizers and psychiatric counseling. In other units, however, addicts may be forced to quit "cold turkey."

Statistics are incomplete, but it is known that in the first three months of this year, a total of 3,458 men passed through the halfway houses under an amnesty provision protecting them from punishment for the use of narcotics and that another 1,084 were charged with the serious offenses of possession, use or sale of heroin.

Another amnesty period is available for GIs who are about to be discharged. It is not known how many have taken advantage of it to get treatment, but bills have been introduced in Congress that would make testing for addiction mandatory and would require the services to keep men on duty until they had been detoxified. "Our response [to addiction] may be confused and fragmented, but no one has the answer in our civilian society, either," a Defense Dept. spokesman stated.

In that "civilian society," the number of addicts is estimated at 200,000 to 250,000, only about one-tenth of 1 percent of the population but troublesome out of all proportion. Half the country's addicts live in the New York metropolitan area, and many of them die there—20 a week on the average from overdoses since 1969.

MOST VICTIMS are found in slum cellars or hallway "shooting galleries," but last week the bodies of two white youngsters were found huddled together on the steps of a hospital in Elmhurst, Queens.

The anti-narcotics effort in this country has been hampered by a slow start, fragmentation of authority, which the President now apparently seeks to end, inadequate financing, and what many public health experts regarded as an overemphasis on punishment rather than treatment, both of addiction and its causes.

Besides the federal agencies, many states and several major cities have narcotics programs. As a result, programs often overlap or work at cross-purposes and administrative expenses tend to be extremely high in proportion to results.

The total cost of these programs is $250-million annually, or about $1,000 per addict, but the indirect costs—prisons, courts, welfare and hospitals, not to mention property losses as a result of thefts by addicts—must be many times greater.

In the past year methadone maintenance, in which addicts receive a daily dose of the drug, has become the dominant narcotics treatment program in New York City.

While the measurable success rate of therapeutic communities and other drug-free techniques has been close to zero, more than 80 percent of those receiving methadone have remained in the program. Of these, more than three quarters or more are working, going to school or functioning as housewives.

As for Pres. Nixon's "national offensive," no assessment was possible until he spelled out the details. Most experts in the field have become convinced in recent years not only that addiction itself is an intractable illness, but also that its roots lie deep within American cultural and social problems, and that even plenty of money and the best of intentions do not guarantee a cure.

Proposal Held Inadequate:

Nationwide Telephone Strike Hinges on Industry's Pay Offer

A NATIONWIDE telephone strike could be averted by improvement in the size and distribution of the industry's wage offer, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers suggested.

Beirne said that with an industry proposal that falls far short of construction and railroad settlements set by a presidentially appointed board and Congress, "the odds are that a national telephone strike will occur this year."

The walkout would affect 95 percent of all voice communications in the country, Beirne noted. The AFL-CIO vice president made the statements as he was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Beirne declared that not only is the 11 percent offered for the first year "not enough on the 'go-down' itself," but the industry's proposal "would also widen the wage differentials . . . between North and South, East and West" that are "already too wide."

He also criticized the second and third year offers of 3 percent productivity increases, stressing that productivity gains in the telephone industry have averaged more than 5.5 percent a year for the last 10 years.

The union president said that although the nation's communications system is highly computerized and could function automatically for some period, major effects would develop "in a short period in a number of cities," such as Chicago, Detroit, New York and Miami, where "the equipment is in pretty sad shape."

Beirne said that the union's strike plans, if they are put into effect, do include protection of "the type of communications that most of us would consider essential." He said the union will send in crews "to maintain service for hospitals, for police departments, for fire departments, and for the essential services in the whole community."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE DISCOVERY of the gruesome murder of more than a score of itinerant farm laborers appears to have little to do with the basic social and economic problems of the migratory worker. Most of the victims were reported to have been "winos" possibly used as pawns in a fraudulent wage scheme and quite apart from the normal life of itinerant workers.

Nevertheless, the fact that for a long period of time the murdered men were never even missed by their friends and families throws a blinding light on the failure of society to take farm workers of any kind into the community and serves to emphasize their "outcast" status.

This is not new. Some 10 years ago the late Edward R. Murrow made his famous TV documentary "Harvest of Shame," which set in motion all sorts of congressional activity in an effort to bring migratory workers into the mainstream of American life. So far, the results have been so meager that the one word that can really express the result is "failure."

Only recently, this failure was given new emphasis in a report made by the "Migrant Research Project," a division of the Manpower Evaluation & Development Institute, Inc. Made possible by a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the report shows how the migratory worker and his family have been shut out of the normal social agencies of the nation, notably from public welfare.

The report, based on two years' research in 25 states covering more than 13,000 migrant agricultural families, makes no startling discoveries. Only a small percentage of migrant workers participate in social welfare programs; most of them have little or no knowledge of the programs; emotional problems hinder their participation in them; and regulatory barriers are present "which effectively diminish" their participation.

For labor experts in the field, these findings, of course, are significant as contributions to the public knowledge and understanding of the problems faced by thousands of migrant workers. But more importantly they point up two basic factors.

One is how little progress has been made since the days of Murrow's "Harvest of Shame" when it comes to legislation that really will help bring these workers into the American work force with all of the rights and protections that are now available.

MANY OF THE RIGHTS and protections are taken for granted by most Americans. Social security, Medicare and Medicaid unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, the right to organize under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, free public education, protection against pollution and harmful pesticides, decent housing, minimum wages . . . the list is representative of what services have become commonplace for the rest of us.

Persistently, one might say deliberately, the powerful agricultural interests have kept the migrant worker an outcast.

The second factor that has been highlighted is the role that union organization is now playing in brightening the lives of migrant workers. The breakthroughs that have been scored by Cesar Chavez and the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee have demonstrated that the migrant worker need not be an outcast; that he can be organized; that he can exercise power in the market place; that he will be supported by great numbers of people—as in the grape boycott—in his fight for a decent standard of living.

A significant portion of the migratory work force has now been organized in California, but a huge job remains to be done. Federal legislation that will give the agricultural worker the same rights and protections as the industrial worker is urgently needed.

The Nixon Administration is seeking to give the farm worker a toothless right to organize, but without the right to strike when a strike can mean something—during harvest. Under its proposal all the economic power would remain on the side of the employer. Such a right to strike only when it doesn't hurt the employer is an empty right, farm unionists say. They view only free and effective trade unionism as the answer.

THE ODDS FAVOR a national telephone strike this year, unless the industry improves both the size and distribution of its wage offer, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

Key Vote on Public Service Jobs Bill

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the public service jobs bill passed by the House on June 2. It would provide federal funds to enable cities and states to hire unemployed workers for necessary jobs that otherwise would go unfilled.

The key vote was the 204-182 defeat of an Administration substitute bill that would have scuttled existing manpower programs and replaced them with a limited revenue-sharing plan.

On labor's scoreboard, 198 Democrats and 6 Republicans cast Right votes (R) against the substitute bill; the 159 Republicans and 23 Democrats who voted for the substitute bill were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) A
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) A
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) A
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) A
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) W
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) A
6. Flynt (D) A
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) A
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) A
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) A
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) A
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) A
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) A
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelson (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montegomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) A
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) A
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) A

New York City
6. Halpern (R) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) A
15. Carey (D) A
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) A
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) A
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) A
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) A
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) A
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) A
6. Camp (R) A

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) A
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) A
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) A
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) A
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

In Major Contract Talks:

Insurance Workers To Push Union Shop

Miami Beach—Contracts to be negotiated with the nation's largest insurance companies next year must include provisions for a union shop as well as substantial wage increases, the Insurance Workers agreed at the union's 7th biennial convention here.

The 370 IWIU delegates heard Pres. William A. Gillen declare that the union could devote its energies to programs designed to expand bargaining rights "only by overcoming the continuous treadmill imposed by the open shop."

The turnover rate in the non-casualty insurance industry compels the IWIU to replace 25 percent of its 25,000 members each year, Gillen noted.

With the total membership shrinking by 1,000 over the last two years despite 12,000 new applications, Gillen said the union finds itself "constantly engaged in a scramble to maintain the status quo."

He called open shop agreements "self-defeating and no longer tolerable."

The IWIU sessions were devoted almost entirely to preparations for contract negotiations with Metropolitan, Prudential and John Hancock next year.

Saying that "any union's ultimate weapon in collective bargaining is the right to strike," Gillen also encouraged delegates to build the organization and machinery "necessary to deliver that weapon."

The convention followed through by establishing a "strike activity program" including a strike approval mechanism and training for strike leaders.

The delegates rejected, however, a plan to provide strike benefits to members participating in a walkout.

Gillen and Sec.-Treas. Charles G. Heisel were returned to office by acclamation along with four vice presidents of the union. The delegates voted to reduce the number of vice president seats from five to four rather than fill a vacancy caused by a death since the last convention.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was the chief speaker at the convention, delivering a broadside at the Nixon Administration for economic policies he charged are responsible for high unemployment in the midst of inflation.

Delegates concluded their activities with resolutions calling for reforms in the federal income tax laws to increase personal exemptions and boost the standard deduction, and condemning the Nixon Administration proposal to submerge the Dept. of Labor in a Cabinet reorganization.

Plane Crash Kills Hermann Bremer

Labor joined the diplomatic community in mourning the death of Hermann W. Bremer, labor counselor at the German Embassy, who lost his life in a plane crash June 7 at New Haven, Conn.

Bremer's "tragic loss . . . has brought deep sadness to me and all of his good friends in the AFL-CIO," Federation Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Bremer and their four children. "Our friendship was not only a personal relationship but also was based on a shared understanding of trade unionism and the free labor movement."

Bremer, 53, had been stationed in Washington, D.C., since 1958—first as labor attache, then as labor counselor.

WHITE HOUSE INTERFERENCE in contract negotiations has placed government on the employer side of the bargaining table, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells delegates to the Insurance Workers convention in Miami Beach. Union Pres. William A. Gillen is at right.

New Pension Approach Ends New York Strike

New York—Strikes of 8,000 New York City employes were ended when the State, County & Municipal Employes accepted a proposal by the city government to settle a dispute over pensions caused by the refusal of the legislature to approve a negotiated agreement.

District Council 37 of the union accepted a settlement formula offered by the city's Office of Collective Bargaining. Under the formula, the pension plan negotiated last year by the union and the city will be resubmitted to the 1972 session of the state legislature. If it is not approved, the parties will renegotiate the terms, subject to mediation by an OCB panel with authority to make alternate recommendations not exceeding the cost of the 1970 agreement.

The city and the union agreed to the proposal by OCB Chairman Arvid Anderson. Ten local unions in District 37 had stayed out two days to protest the refusal of the Republican legislative leadership to call the pension bill up for hearings.

Walkouts started with SCME members striking city departments one by one—laborers, parks employes, sewage plant workers, incinerator firemen, water supply, highway and sewer workers.

Drawbridge tenders represented by the Teamsters left spans in an open position and walked off in sympathy, but returned on the second day.

District 37 said it was prepared to call more members out if the legislature did not take action on the pension agreement improvements negotiated last year. The legislative leaders recommitted the plan—tantamount to killing it—but agreed to appoint a committee to make recommendations next year.

District 37 said it refrained from expanding the walkout when the city "first began to negotiate seriously."

Delegates voted to end the walkout at a meeting held in a makeshift hall across from District 37 headquarters on Broadway. Three anonymous threats to bomb the headquarters caused the change in locale, SCME said.

Union spokesmen called the dispute settlement "an important victory."

Under the pension plan agreed to last year, city employes aged 55 and up may retire at half pay after 20 years of service, instead of the present 25 years. The plan also includes other improvements.

Illiteracy Rate in U.S Halved over Decade

Illiteracy was cut in half in the United States during the decade ending in 1969, according to a Census Bureau survey, which said that 1 of every 100 persons 14 years and over is illiterate—unable to read or write.

Ten years earlier, the rate was 1 of every 45 persons 14 and over. Between 1959-69, the total number of persons 14 and over who were unable to read or write declined from 2.6 million to 1.4 million even though the number of persons in this age group increased by 21.8 million, the bureau said.

AFL-CIO Hits Move to Ease Export Credit

A closer look at the effects on employment of the exportation of American technology was urged by the AFL-CIO in a statement commenting on proposed amendments to legislation extending the life of the Export-Import Bank.

The bank is a semi-autonomous agency that loans money and guarantees loans involving foreign trade.

In a letter to a House Banking subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed that certain types of exports as well as imports can have an adverse effect on American jobs.

When a shoe factory moves its modern machines from New England to Italy to take advantage of lower wage rates, it shows up as a plus in export trade statistics, he noted. But the cost in jobs and payrolls to the United States doesn't show up in the trade statistics.

Therefore, he said, the AFL-CIO is opposed to a provision in a bill before the subcommitte that would remove the present very mild export credit restraints that the Federal Reserve System is empowered to impose.

"Instead of removing all restraints on credits," he urged, "Congress should take a hard look at the effect government-backed exports of technology and machinery are having on our national well-being."

For similar reasons, he said, this is not the time to remove present restraints on trade with the Communist countries of eastern Europe.

"These East Europe nations do not want to trade with us for our finished manufactured goods and consumer products," he noted. The evidence points rather to their desire to acquire America's "production machinery, our know-how, our technology" and to use it to enter "third-nation markets where we now compete."

Labor Board Cases Up 13% To New High

The National Labor Relations Board received more petitions for elections and more unfair practice charges in the first quarter of 1971 than in any other three-month period in its 36-year history, it reported.

The total of new cases filed by unions, workers or employers—9,555—was 13 percent higher than in the same three-month period a year earlier. The previous high record—9,489 cases of all types—was reached in the July-September quarter of 1970.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year, the NLRB's new cases totaled 27,419, nearly 3,000 above the three-quarter mark for fiscal 1970.

The agency's workload has been rising steadily even as its staff has shrunk to 1965 proportions as a result of cuts in its budget, Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman reported recently.

The increase in January-March filings was due primarily to 5,921 unfair practice charges against employers, unions or both, the agency reported. The total was 16 percent more than in the first quarter of 1970.

In the area of employe elections, the NLRB received 3,634 petitions, up 8 percent from the corresponding quarter of 1970. These included petitions for secret-ballot votes to choose a collective bargaining agent, union shop polls, changes in certification, or clarification of bargaining units.

Pennsylvania Labor Presses Bill To Improve State Aid for Jobless

Philadelphia—An all-out legislative campaign to improve benefits under the Pennsylvania unemployment compensation program was reaffirmed by delegates to the 12th convention of the State AFL-CIO here.

The action gives labor's official endorsement to Gov. Milton J. Shapp's proposal to raise maximum weekly payments for jobless workers to $74 this year and to $85 in 1975. The current maximum payment is $46 a week.

Paul J. Smith, Pennsylvania secretary of labor and industry, urged the 2,000 convention delegates to impress on their state legislative representatives the need to adopt the proposed amendments to the compensation law. Reform of the law would correct many of its inequities, Smith said.

The delegates also called for improvements in the state's workmen's compensation and occupational safety laws. More than 130 resolutions were acted on by the convention, ranging from consumer protection to establishment of a drug rehabilitation program and jobs for returning Viet Nam veterans.

Shapp, a Democrat who was elected last year with the backing of organized labor, told the convention that his administration would work closely with the trade union movement to bring progress in the state.

He announced at the convention the appointment of Michael Johnson, executive vice president and COPE director of the state federation, as the governor's representative to the Philadelphia Blue Cross board of directors.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) focused on domestic issues in his address to delegates. He scored Nixon Administration policies that have resulted in high unemployment and a sagging economy.

Jackson said that both the consumer and the business community have lost confidence in the Administration. He termed the deteriorating employment situation, with so many highly skilled workers out of jobs, "a great American tragedy."

Workers should prepare now, he declared, "for a great change in 1972. . . . What we need . . . is the kind of economic leadership that can provide the economic growth that will give us jobs, the revenue and the income to meet the problems of our cities, our school districts, our counties and our states."

National COPE Director Al Barkan summed up the economic problems in citing rising consumer prices, serious unemployment and a growing number of persons slipping into poverty.

Noting that the problems have magnified since Pres. Nixon took office, Barkan said the one place "to change this sorry picture" is at the ballot box.

"Whether you like it or not," he stressed, "the real vital, important decisions that affect you as a citizen, as a parent, as a worker, as a trade unionist, as a consumer . . . are made in Washington."

Barkan stressed the importance of voter registration programs and the need for continuing education of union members on candidates and issues that are vital to labor's goals.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO agreed. He told the delegates that "we must strengthen the fiber of our democratic process by more active participation in registering and voting. . . . We must be ever alert to those who would destroy the trade union movement in this country."

Other speakers at the three-day convention included Robert P. Kane, Pennsylvania secretary of revenue; Jeffery Cohelan, executive director of the Group Health Association of America; Paul Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Ben Stahl, regional director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Institute.

$2-Billion Program:

Public Works Bill Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

During a House-Senate conference committee meeting to work out the final form of the legislation, House participants warned that the substitution of any language not previously passed by either body would be out of order under rules the House adopted last year.

The effect was to preclude any major change in the accelerated public works section. It would have to be either accepted as it stood or rejected outright.

To most observers, the Republican effort to reject the conference report as a protest against the House rules appeared a smokescreen for the real goal—to defeat the plan and thus save Pres. Nixon from the hard choice of whether to veto a clearly popular program that the Administration opposes.

The President is likely to face that decision within a week, since final House approval of the conference report appears certain.

There was no partisan controversy over the other two sections of the omnibus bill.

One would extend for four years the Appalachian Regional Development Act—a program of highway building, health education and public facilities assistance that has helped break the economic isolation of the 14-state mountain region.

The other would extend for two years a companion program of multi-state regional commissions in other areas facing common problems.

To veto the accelerated public works program that the Administration opposes, the President would have to veto at the same time the regional development programs that enjoy strong bipartisan support.

Action on the public works conference report came during an interlude in the prolonged debate over extension of the draft bill and consideration of a broad assortment of amendments.

One major action taken by the Senate—over Administration opposition—was 51-27 approval of an amendment substantially raising the pay of the lower ranks of the armed forces.

The $2.7 billion pay raise would bring a 50 percent hike to servicemen in the five lowest enlisted grades and a 25 percent raise to the two lowest ranks of officers. The amount was recommended by a presidential commission as necessary to the goal of a voluntary army, but it is $1 billion more than the Administration had sought.

The House earlier adopted a similar total increase, but a large share of it would go to senior officers and non-coms.

In other votes on amendments to the draft extension bill, the Senate rejected, 49-43, a proposal to limit the draft extension to one year, and refused to allow conscientious objector status to persons objecting only to a particular war rather than to all wars.

With some die-hard opponents of the draft threatening a filibuster beyond the June 30 expiration of the present draft law, Senate Democratic and Republican leaders served notice that they will seek a cloture vote in late June if agreement on a final passage vote is not reached.

A June 16 vote is scheduled on the amendment sponsored by Senators George McGovern (D-S.D.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) to require that all American troops be withdrawn from Indochina by the end of this year.

City Re-Enacts Ban On Strikebreakers

Alton, Ill.—The Alton city council unanimously passed a new anti-strikebreaker ordinace that city officials believe will meet any test of constitutionality.

The bill was drafted with the help of the Alton labor organizations after a previously-passed law was declared unconstitutional by a federal district judge in Springfield.

The new law stresses that it is designed to "promote the public welfare, peace and safety of the people" by prohibiting the use of professional strikebreakers in place of employes involved in a strike or lockout.

The law sets fines of $100 to $500 a day each day an employer is in violation.

It defines a professional strikebreaker as a person who has accepted employment in a struck plant on two or more occasions within three years prior to the filing of charges under the city law.

Nixon Revenue Plan Scored as Wasteful

(Continued from Page 1)

48 percent of the general revenue-sharing funds would trickle down to local governments. And there would be "no strings" to determine whether funds should go to "a wealthy tax-haven community carved to zone out the poor or to a poverty-riddled city."

Biemiller urged as far preferable the full funding of existing federal programs to aid cities and states—a closing of the growing gap between the amount Congress has authorized for these programs and the amount Congress actually appropriated.

Furthermore, he stressed, the Administration's refusal to spend billions of dollars already appropriated by Congress does not square with its professions of concern for the financial plight of state and local governments.

As examples, he cited, "The President has withheld $942 million for low-rent public housing and $583 million in model cities funds. Thus, the Administration is sitting on billions of dollars of aid that could be dispensed immediately."

Much more practical forms of revenue-sharing, Biemiller told the committee, would be federal grants to enable cities and states to hire unemployed workers, federal assumption of public welfare costs, and a federal program of National Health Security which as a by-product would relieve state and local governments of at least $3 billion spent for health services.

Federal grant programs can and should be simplified and in some cases consolidated, Biemiller testified. But he cautioned that revenue-sharing without strings "violates a major principle of good government—that the authority to collect taxes should not be separated from the authority to determine how these revenues shall be spent."

MOBILE MEDICAL AND EDUCATION equipment bound for Tunisia is described by Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, on a New York City dock. The equipment is a gift from the AALC to the General Federation of Tunisian Workers. Present for the loading ceremony were Ambassador Rachid Driss of Tunisia, second from right, and officials of the New York City Central Labor Council and the Longshoremen.

Unions Win 92% Of Federal Votes

Three of every four federal employes who cast a ballot in representation elections in 1970 voted for a union, the Labor Dept. reported.

Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., said unions won 572, or 92 percent, of the 624 elections supervised by the Labor-Management Services Administration. The average percentage of valid votes cast in favor of unions was 77.

LMSA said that of 141,895 federal employes eligible to vote, 87,191 or 61 percent, cast ballots. The percentage of employes voting varied from 72 in units of less than 100 employes to 55 percent in units of 500 to 999 employes.

Labor Backs Strict Limit on Mine Radiation

The AFL-CIO has added its strong endorsement to proposed federal guidelines improving protection against lung cancer for uranium miners exposed to radon "daughters" gas.

The recommendation to limit the annual exposure level to 4 Working Level Months (WLM) was issued by Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus of the Environmental Protection Agency, effective July 1.

Current federal guidance on the inhalation of radioactive contaminants is 12 WLM.

Abnormally high incidence of lung cancer fatalities among uranium miners has been attributed to the inhalation of radon daughters, Ruckelshaus said. Radon daughters is a radioactive gas given off in the transmutation of uranium into lead during mining operations.

In a letter to Ruckelshaus, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted that organized labor has been long concerned with "this deadly hazard."

"On the basis of our many years of analysis, we believe that your decision is both technically and economically sound and in the interest of protecting the health and lives of workers," said Biemiller, who also heads the federation's Staff Committee on Atomic Energy & Natural Resources.

The environmental agency's authority on uranium mine radiation protection standards is limited to providing guidelines to other federal agencies. Enforcement of radiation standards is up to the Interior Dept.'s Bureau of Mines and, in part, the Labor Dept., the EPA said.

Off-Broadway Actors Win Boost in Pay Floor

New York—An arbitrator has awarded off-Broadway actors represented by Actors' Equity a $100 minimum weekly salary in the first year of a three-year contract.

The minimum applies to productions grossing up to $5,500 and is scaled up to $175 weekly for actors in shows that gross more than $11,000. In the third year, salaries will rise to a minimum of $125, scaled up to $200.

The new contract, with the League of Off-Broadway Theaters, also calls for improvements in pension contributions, work rules, safety and sanitary conditions and sick leave.

Wage provisions of the contract are retroactive to Dec. 17, the first day of work after a 31-day strike by the 200 actors and stage managers which darkened off-Broadway theaters.

Before New York attorney Robert Feinberg handed down the arbitration award, the weekly minimum for off-Broadway actors had been $75. Management of the theaters had offered a minimum of $90 a week rising to $100 in three years.

The agreement to go to arbitration ended the strike just in time for a Christmas week reopening of the theaters, all of which have fewer than 300 seats.

"It is a fair and equitable resolution of the situation," said Executive Sec. Angus Duncan of Actors' Equity. "Salaries have been increased to an acceptable minimal level because it raised the minimum by 66⅔ percent over the term of the contract.

"Working conditions have been bettered, such as payment to understudies, and it is a significant gain that pension contributions now begin from the first day of rehearsal instead of from the first day of performance."

Previously, the union won a major gain in the field of video cassettes used to broadcast show selections. The league agreed to negotiate the actors' share of income from the cassettes for each show.

6-12-71

Pilots Open Job Gates For Returning Prisoners

U.S. pilots now held as prisoners of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia may look forward to immediate airline pilot careers when they return, thanks to a program worked out by the Air Line Pilots and Eastern Air Lines.

All rated military pilots who can can meet the physical and training requirements within a year after they return will qualify for employment. Eastern will provide the necessary training.

But more important, all will have a seniority date of May 30, 1971, in a profession in which seniority plays a major role in employment and advancement.

Of the more than 1,500 Americans carried in the missing status, or known to be in enemy prison camps, several hundred are believed to be eligible candidates, the ALPA said. It noted, too, that Eastern is one of the few airlines that has not furloughed pilots in the current traffic slump and expects to reopen hiring later this year.

Details of the program were worked out by an ALPA member, First Officer Charles Dyer and Frank C. Borman, the former astronaut and Air Force colonel, who is Eastern's vice president for operations.

Dyer, who also is a naval reserve pilot from Boston, has three friends currently believed held in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Capt. J. J. O'Donnell, president of the 31,000-member Air Line Pilots, called the program "a small but important reward for all prisoners of war and those now in missing status who may choose to take up the option within a year following their return to American control."

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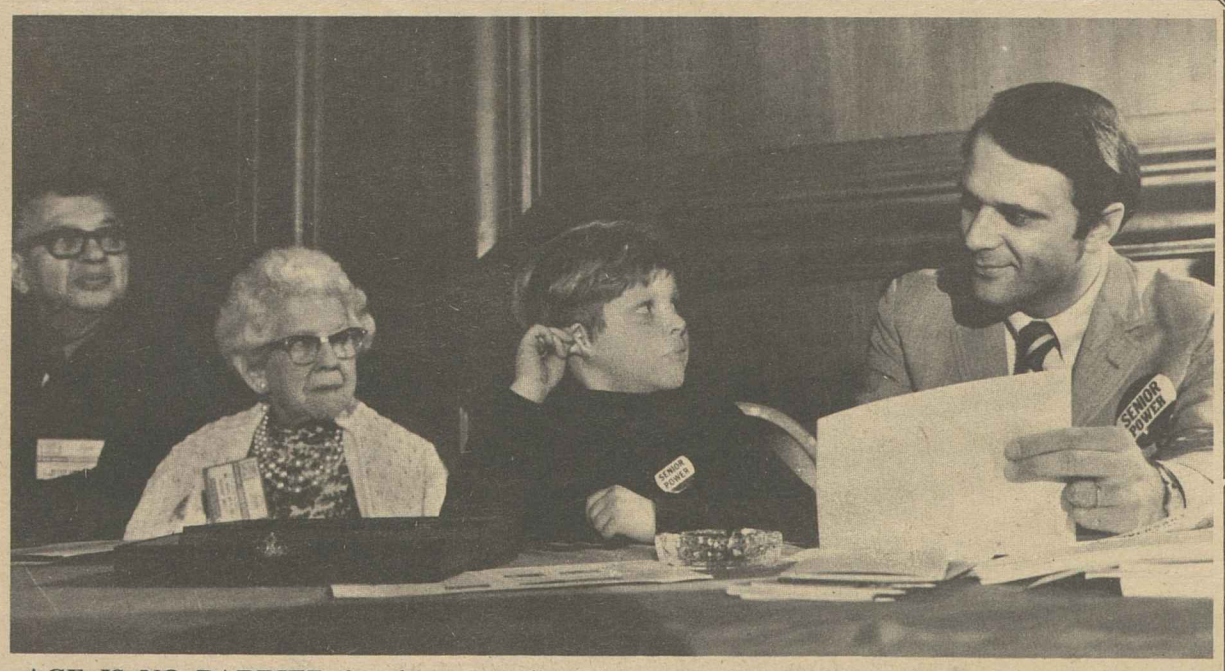
$2 Billion in Public Works Sent to Nixon by Congress



AGE IS NO BARRIER for those attending the convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens as five-year-old Scott Pryor twiddles his ear at his father, Rep. David Pryor (D-Ark.). At left are NCSC Vice Pres. Matt DeMore, former secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, and Mrs. Bessie Gottlieb, president emeritus of the NCSC. Pryor received an award of merit from the council for his service to disabled elderly in nursing homes. **(Story, Page 10.)**

Job-Creating Plan Faces Veto Threat

By David L. Perlman

The House sent a $2 billion accelerated public works program to Pres. Nixon's desk with a strong bipartisan endorsement despite a stern warning by Republican leaders that it would be vetoed.

It would enable cities and states to build the public facilities they need but can't afford—and in the process to create jobs and buying power to help pull the nation out of recession.

The legislation was high on labor's priority list and the House vote on approval of the final version of the bill was an impressive 275-104.

It had strong support from the Democratic leadership—and 95 percent of House Democrats present voted for the legislation. So did 40 percent of House Republicans, even though their leaders made an all-out effort to defeat the accelerated public works provisions of the bill.

The ranking Republican on the House Public Works Committee, Rep. William H. Harsha of Ohio, told the House bluntly that the Nixon Administration is adamantly opposed to the legislation.

He and other Republicans on the committee had met with White House aides when the bill was being considered in committee to see if some version acceptable to the President could be worked out.

"We were told in no uncertain terms," Harsha reported, that the public works jobs program was "totally and wholly unacceptable to the Administration."

Later, he said, committee Republicans suggested several possible compromises—only to be told firmly that "none of these sugges-

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Negroes Join Labor's Bid On Pay Floor

America's working poor need a $2-an-hour minimum wage this year, not two or three years from now, 45 prominent black leaders told Congress.

Their statement was presented to a Senate Labor subcommittee by Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP and legislative chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

It backed up labor's position on minimum wage legislation on every major point, urging expansion of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of workers now excluded.

The signers included top officials of the leading civil rights organizations, clergymen, public officials, university professors, publishers and editors of Negro newspapers and business leaders as well as trade union officials.

They noted that most persons

(Continued on Page 11)

Teachers Fight Jersey Court's Harsh Penalty

Newark, N.J. — The Newark Teachers Union is waging a last-ditch legal battle in the State Superior Court here against execution of what has been called the harshest legal penalty against striking union members since the Danbury Hatters case early in the century.

For the fourth week in a row, union lawyers have asked Judge Samuel Alcorn to reconsider the fines and jail sentences he levied on union officers, 180 strikers and all dues-paying members of Teachers Local 481. Final arguments on the union's request were made June 11.

The jurist, who jailed the union president and two vice presi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Cites Nixon Pledge:

Labor Hits Scuttling Of 50% Cargo Rule

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and leaders of the federation's maritime unions called on Pres. Nixon to reconsider his suspension of an executive order requiring that at least half of U.S. grain shipments to Communist nations be carried in American vessels.

Meany wrote Nixon that abandonment of the 50-50 policy is "contrary" to the policy position he took during the 1968 presidential campaign.

A "position paper" issued by Nixon at that time termed it "essential" to increase the share of U.S. export trade carried in American-flag ships.

AFL-CIO maritime unions continue to support that policy and have reactivated their Save Our Ships Committee to deal with the problems caused by suspension of the executive order, Meany told the President.

The directive to use U.S. vessels for at least half the grain shipments was issued by Pres. Kennedy in 1963, when the government approved a large-scale sale of wheat to the Soviet Union. It was reaffirmed during the Johnson Administration after a dispute over evasion of the cargo preference order by grain dealers.

Meany stressed in his letter that the economic plight of the U.S. merchant marine is even worse today. Shipments in American-flag ships, he said, have shrunk to less than 5 percent of the nation's total export-import trade.

"This decline is reflected in rapidly increasing unemployment among American seamen and other workers in the industrial complex required to support a healthy merchant marine," Meany said.

Unions representing these workers "most earnestly protest" the abandonment of the cargo preference policy.

Members of the Save Our Ships Committee are Presidents Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen,

(Continued on Page 3)

Phone Workers Gird For Nationwide Strike

Kansas City, Mo.—A nationwide strike for Communications Workers employed by the Bell System was set for 6 a.m., July 14, by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne with a roar of endorsement by 3,000 delegates to the union's 33rd annual convention.

The strike was authorized by Bell System employes by a secret ballot vote of 205,431 out of 287,440 after Beirne and the union's executive board had reported to them that the company's final offer fell far short of the members' needs.

Beirne said CWA members would set up picket lines July 14 unless the Bell System comes up with a satisfactory settlement proposal in current talks. Contracts with 24 Bell companies have expired in the last two months and 11 more will run out by late July.

Management has proposed an increase in basic wages of 11 percent for the first year and "this we cannot and we will not accept," Beirne said. CWA contends a 25 percent increase for the first year is justified.

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Scores Assault On Individual Privacy

The right to privacy both on and off the job is "preeminent" among the rights of man and "essential to a humane conception of the individual's relations with his fellow men," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at the conclusion of a People's Forum on "The Privacy Battleground."

The forum was sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Transportation Institute, a management-supported, nonprofit research and education organization dealing with transportation problems.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and the MTD and an AFL-CIO vice president, said the forum was the first of many which will be dedicated to the presentation of "controversial issues not generally discussed on a non-partisan basis."

Meany's was the final presentation to the several hundred participants who had heard speakers ranging from the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union to representatives of police information-gathering agencies and credit organizations.

The AFL-CIO president cited labor's long concern for protecting the right to privacy as a prerequisite to individual freedom.

"For organized labor's mission," said Meany, "is to insure that working men and women are treated in

(Continued on Page 12)

WHITE HOUSE PRESSURE to hold down wage increases of the Steelworkers is aimed at all workers—everybody who depends on a wage or salary for a living, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared at the Office & Professional Employes convention in Miami Beach.

Free Workers Win Agenda Battle At Start of ILO World Conference

Geneva—Non-Communist workers scored a major success at the outset of the International Labor Organization's annual conference here by obtaining an immediate hearing for their call for a reinforcement of the United Nations agency's democratic structure.

The conference's resolutions committee made the proposal, seconded by employers from non-Communist countries, the number one item on its agenda.

At the start of its deliberations the committee voted to decide which five of the score of resolutions submitted to the conference would be given priority.

The highest number of votes went to the free workers' call for a strengthening throughout the ILO's activities of the "tripartism" principle on which Samuel Gompers and other farsighted trade unionists helped found the organization.

This principle provides for the participation with complete autonomy of trade unions and employer organizations alongside representatives of member governments in the work of the 121-nation ILO.

When urging priority for the tripartism resolution, Director Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security stressed that respect of the cornerstone principle in all circumstances is "vital to ILO survival."

The committee's decision was a setback for the Communist countries and their supporters who had complained bitterly that the autonomy of the worker and employer groups in the ILO results in the "exclusion" of their so-called trade unionists and employers.

The setback was particularly galling because all five resolutions to which the committee gave priority were presented by free workers.

The Communist and Arab delegates fought desperately to assure a hearing for a propaganda resolution attacking Israel for alleged violations of human and trade union rights, but the committee relegated it to the also-rans.

Other members of the AFL-CIO team headed by U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl were also taking up their committee assignments at the three-week session of more than 1,200 labor, employer and government representatives.

Elected by the worker delegates to serve on their executive board and to represent them on the conference's key steering committee, Faupl was sitting also on the committee reviewing the ILO structure.

This is the body in which workers and employers have been successfully repulsing demands of the Communist countries for a reshaping of the ILO to suit their purposes.

Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters and Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, are working on the committee that is drafting new international standards to protect against the health dangers of benzine.

Proposed standards to protect elected union representatives against discrimination by management are being prepared by a committee on which Vice Pres. Charles F. West of the Machinists is serving.

Pres. Miles Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO is expounding American labor's views on a committee laying down guidelines for an ILO program to promote employment.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., counsel for a number of AFL-CIO unions, is again working with the committee that has the difficult assignment of preparing a report for the conference on how governments abide by their ILO commitments.

The conference's general debate was also getting started with its employer president, Pierre Waline of France, not hesitating to gavel down Communist and Arab speakers when they sought to engage in propaganda tirades against the U.S. or Israel.

Charles D. Stewart, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor, rose to protest against the attempts to use the ILO as a political forum. Nevertheless, he praised the conference president for having "handled this matter very well."

In Convention Action:

Office Union Backs 4-Day Workweek

Miami Beach—Increasing unemployment due to advancing technology, and rising discontent among white collar workers with their job conditions, will inspire the four-day workweek and trigger militant unionism among professionals, Howard Coughlin of the Office & Professional Employes predicted.

Calling the four-day week "inevitable because the alternatives are too grim," Coughlin said that without it "we will never win the battle against unemployment."

He made the remarks in setting the tone for the triennial convention of the OPEIU. The union called for a four-day week, embodying an eight-hour day, established in a six-day basic workweek with every worker receiving three consecutive days off.

Coughlin said the proposal would create additional jobs and add an additional business day to many industries now closed on Saturday. Both conditions would add "billions of dollars to the economies of the U.S. and Canada," he said.

Representing white collar workers in a wide range of jobs in industry, finance and government, the OPEIU is also mindful that the clerical and professional employe of the 1970s is becoming increasingly impatient and easily dissatisfied with his working conditions, Coughlin said.

In official actions, the delegates put particular stress on the problems of working women. About 70 percent of the union's 80,000 members are women and more than half the convention delegates were women.

They adopted a resolution urging the OPEIU's 300 affiliated locals to "cooperate and assist groups and organizations whose objectives are the achievement of full equality for all women." They also endorsed a program to train women for leadership positions within the labor movement.

Other resolutions attacked the lack of day-care facilities for the more than one-third of working women with children under 18 years of age and called on labor and industry to establish jointly-administered day-care centers.

The convention also noted the sharp increases in the number of violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act reported by the Labor Dept., particularly against women and older workers.

The convention called for equal participation of women in the work force, saying that organization of women workers will help end sex discrimination. A study made by OPEIU showed that "when female office employes unionize, pay disparities between the sexes vanish almost overnight."

In other action, the union reported breakthroughs in organizing bank workers and growth in demand for clerical skills despite the general business downturn.

Coughlin was elected to his eighth term as president of the union. J. Howard Hicks, OPEIU secretary-treasurer since the union was formed in 1945, was also re-elected.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that the Administration's attempt to hold down wage increases in the forthcoming steel negotiations is aimed at them as well as the Steelworkers.

"It is aimed at all workers," Kirkland said, at "taxi drivers, miners, school teachers, office workers—everybody who depends on a wage or salary for a living."

Kirkland, one of the major speakers at the convention, sharply challenged the contention of the President's economic advisers that it would be bad for the country if steel management agreed to a wage increase equal to that already negotiated by the union in the can industry.

"Bad for whom?" he asked. "Is the country nothing but banks? Nothing but stockholders? Nothing but money manipulators? Doesn't it include workers and their wives and children?"

As far as the Nixon Administration is concerned, Kirkland noted, "apparently not."

But, he said, "I don't believe Mr. Nixon's efforts to disguise the effects of his policies behind cheerful reassurances and optimistic press releases are going to sweeten the political climate in 1972.

"Samuel Gompers often pointed out that labor's basic approach to politics is very simple: 'We reward our friends, and punish our enemies.'

"You can't put it any simpler. And the formula is the same today as it was then."

Arkansas Labor Pledges Support For National Health Security Bill

Hot Springs, Ark.—Delegates to the eighth biennial Arkansas State AFL-CIO convention overwhelmingly endorsed the National Health Security bill, armed with the pledge that "we're going to get a dollar's worth of health care for each dollar we spend."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the 300 delegates that the labor-supported Health Security program would provide quality health care for all Americans while controlling the soaring costs.

Biemiller said Health Security is the only national health insurance program that meets the twin goals of cost control and quality care.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling on the state legislature to boost the Arkansas minimum wage to $1.60 an hour, to upgrade the workmen's compensation law in line with federal standards, to establish no-fault auto insurance, and to make the state's property tax law more equitable.

Delegates re-elected the state federation's top officers—Pres. J. Bill Becker and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs—to their fourth consecutive two-year terms.

Becker reported that the state central body increased its membership affiliation 5,000 in the past two years, a gain of more than 10 percent.

He also reviewed successful legislative campaigns that made Arkansas the first state to meet federal standards in unemployment compensation and defeated an attempt to repeal the state law on full crews for railroad trains.

Becker set the number one goal of the state body in the next session of the legislature: the repeal of the Arkansas open shop law. He also called for an intensive voter registration campaign, geared primarily to enrolling the new 18-to-21 age group citizens. He urged a healthy alliance with young voters in an effort to achieve "labor's objectives and a quality life for all."

Biemiller warned that opponents of the Health Security program are unleashing a "big scare" barrage:

"They call National Health Security 'womb to tomb' health care. They try to make National Health Security sound evil and bad and un-American.

"We are not going to be frightened away," he stressed. "They say their proposals cost less in terms of federal dollars, but what they don't tell you is that their health plans are going to do much less."

Health care costs money no matter if it comes directly from the worker's pocket or from tax dollars, Biemiller noted, adding, "when we put our money together into a national system like National Health Security . . . we can begin to control costs. We'll have the financial leverage to reform the health care delivery system."

"The difference between the Nixon program and National Health Security is that our costs are out in the open," he said, while "the Nixon plan hides its true costs."

Biemiller called on union members in Arkansas to make their delegation in Congress aware of the need for Health Security.

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers stressed the need for a unified labor movement in approaching the 1972 national elections for Congress and President.

Keenan warned delegates that the existing Taft-Hartley law is a "time bomb" that could cause additional harm to unions under an unfriendly Administration and Congress.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called on labor to work more closely with the civil rights movement to produce benefits for all through cooperative action.

Other speakers included Gov. Dale Bumpers, Rep. Bill Alexander (D-Ark.) and Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

State-County Chosen By Virginia School Unit

Non-professional school employes in Arlington County, Va., voted for the State, County & Municipal Employes in a representation election. The vote was SCME 301, no union 40 in a unit of 394 employes.

The victory was SCME's third in suburbs of Washington, D.C. The union recently signed agreements providing improved benefits for 400 city employes in Alexandria, Va., and 2,100 blue collar workers in Fairfax County, Va.

Salaries Attached:

Newark Teachers Fight Harsh Fines

(Continued from Page 1)

dents on contempt charges in February, also fined the union $270,000 and ordered nearly 200 other unionists to start serving jail sentences in July.

The court directed the Board of Education to attach all dues income, all welfare fund payments and other union income, all to be deposited in a special court fund.

In addition, the board was ordered to deduct 10 percent of the gross salary of all union members from pay checks to be set off against the $270,000 fine imposed on the local.

Union lawyers have argued that it is unprecedented for a court to attach the salaries of union members to pay fines growing out of strike action.

Federal labor law explicitly forbids the collection of judgments from members—only the union may be held liable.

Teachers are public employes and as such are not covered by the protections offered by the federal labor laws.

The federal law was passed many years after the boycott by the United Hatters in Danbury, Conn., against D. E. Loewe and Co. was held to be in restraint of trade under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The court ruled that individual union members were responsible for the union's actions. Members were assessed costs and damages totaling $252,000—the first application of the treble damage provision of the Sherman Act to a union.

In the Danbury case, the court ruled that member's homes and other property could be attached to pay the fine. In Newark, the court order applies to salaries and union income.

The Newark Teachers charged that if the ruling by Judge Alcorn is allowed to stand, it could seriously hamper the organizing efforts of public employe unions. It reported that a number of public bodies already have made wide distribution of news stories about the fines and wage attachments to slow down organizing drives.

Newark teachers voted last Jan. 31 to walk out for the fourth time in six years in protest against the school board's emphatic refusal to discuss any contract issues except wages and fringe benefits. They stayed out for 10 weeks despite arrests by police and harassment by militant groups. A compromise pact ended the strike but the fines and other penalties were kept in force by the court.

AFT Pres. David Selden said the national union will support the Newark local "all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary."

Mrs. Carole Graves, Local 481 president, said "we would just have to close our doors" if the sentences are upheld. Also involved is another $40,000 in fines and jail sentences imposed in an earlier strike. Collection of the two money penalties "would completely wipe us out," she said.

2 Hawaiians Fill State-County Posts

Two officials of Hawaii unions have been elected to high office in the State, County & Municipal Employes. The SCME executive board named David J. Trask, Jr., executive director of the Hawaii Government Employes Association—SCME Local 152—as a vice president. Henry Epstein of the United Public Workers—SCME Local 646—was named to the union's judicial panel.

The two Hawaii unions, formerly independent, affiliated with the SCME earlier this year.

Trask will serve on the 20-member board which sets policy for the union. Epstein fills a vacancy on the nine-member judicial panel which resolves inter-union conflicts, SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said.

LEADERS OF MARITIME UNIONS meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to protest Pres. Nixon's cancellation of an executive order requiring that at least half of U.S. grain shipments to Communist nations be carried in American-flag vessels. From left are Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Meany, and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

Meany Urges Restoration of Cargo Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers, W. R. Steinberg of the American Radio Association, I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Thomas F. O'Callaghan of the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Meany spelled out the AFL-CIO position on the grain trade in a 2,000-word statement in 1965, and the committee reaffirmed that position in calling on Nixon to reinstate the executive order.

The federation statement noted that commercial wheat exporters receive a large export subsidy because federal supports raise the price of wheat above the world market. This subsidy is substantially higher than the extra cost involved in using U.S. ships for half the cargo.

Abandoning the 50-50 requirement may line the pockets of grain dealers, but the cost will be further destruction of American jobs and an undercutting of efforts to revive the U.S. merchant marine.

Nixon's 1968 campaign statement set a goal of raising the share of U.S. trade carried by American bottoms to over 30 percent by the mid-1970s, six times its present level.

It noted that most other major nations carry the largest share of their cargoes in their own ships.

"The governments and the people of these nations have determined that a high degree of reliance on their own shipping resources is important to their own self-interest," Nixon said at the time.

The United States should do the same, he urged.

Meany told the President that AFL-CIO maritime unions share his 1968 views—and oppose his abandonment of a policy designed to keep the American flag on the seas.

Labor Dept. Loses Test On Scope of L-G Power

The Supreme Court ruled that the Secretary of Labor has no right to initiate action against union election procedures unless a specific complaint has first been filed by an aggrieved member with his union.

The court, in a 7-2 opinion, upheld a lower court finding that the Secretary of Labor exceeded his authority under the Landrum-Griffin Act when he challenged an attendance requirement in the constitution of the Steelworkers.

The requirement is that a candidate for union office must have attended at least half the meetings of his local over a three-year period preceding the election.

The dispute started when Nicholas Hantzis ran for president of USWA Local 6799 in Pomona, Calif., and lost. He protested to the union that its facilities had been used to promote the candidacy of the incumbent president.

When the union gave him no satisfaction, he complained to the Secretary of Labor, repeating the charge about union facilities, but also raising for the first time an objection about the meeting-attendance requirement.

The Labor Dept. filed a civil suit against the union, and the U.S. District Court at Los Angeles ordered a new election on the ground that the use of union facilities aided the incumbent president's candidacy and violated the law. That part of the case was not challenged before the Supreme Court. But the District Court turned down the complaint about the attendance rule. It found the rule reasonable, and the Court of Appeals at San Francisco upheld its ruling.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, said Congress intended to encourage unions to take action themselves to correct election processes. If the Labor Dept. could file suit against practices the union had not been given a chance to correct, union self-government "would be needlessly" weakened, the decision said. Justices William J. Brennan and Byron R. White dissented.

The court majority said it was unclear from Hantzis's complaint whether he objected to the attendance rule itself, or to the way in which the rule was applied during the election.

In another decision, the court held in an Idaho case that a worker cannot sue in a state court seeking damages from a union for causing him to be fired for non-payment of dues under a union-shop contract. Justice John M. Harlan, writing for the majority in a 5-4 decision, said that the issue is one to be settled by the National Labor Relations Board and the federal courts, not a state court.

The Idaho Supreme Court had ruled that Wilson P. Lockridge, former Western Greyhound bus driver, was entitled to damages for lost wages and ordered the Amalgamated Transit Union to pay him $32,678 and restore him to the membership he lost in 1959. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and White joined in a dissenting opinion. Justices William O. Douglas and Harry Blackmun dissented separately.

Loan Guarantee Backed To Save Lockheed Jobs

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to approve a $250-million emergency loan guarantee to keep the beleaguered Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy and save the jobs of thousands of American workers.

Federation Pres. George Meany in a statement to the Senate Banking Committee, said the AFL-CIO has studied all the arguments against the measure—the Emergency Loan Guarantee Act of 1971—and has concluded "that its enactment is essential to the welfare of America's workers and is therefore in the national interest."

Meany warned that the collapse of Lockheed "would result in vastly increased costs to the taxpayers" through higher welfare costs and loss of corporate and personal income tax revenue.

Federal help for distressed businesses "is an established practice," he noted, dating back to the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. 40 years ago.

He said the proposed loan guarantee would strengthen free enterprise, rather than weaken it as critics have charged. "Competition among as many producers as possible is the life blood of the free enterprise system. If Lockheed goes under, competition in aerospace will be reduced and the free enterprise system as a whole will suffer."

As for the argument that overall employment would not suffer because other firms would be available to build the giant aircraft—and might use American-built rather than British Rolls Royce engines—Meany said: "We wish this were true."

In fact, he noted, nearly one-third of the orders for the plane originate overseas and the decision to use the Rolls Royce engine was based in part on an understanding that "substantial" sales in Britain would result.

Therefore, he said, all evidence indicates that killing the plane at this point will mean fewer jobs for American workers, not more jobs.

Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith, whose union represents most Lockheed workers, told the Senate committee that a collapse of Lockheed would destroy 30,000 jobs and unemployment spreading to subcontractors would threaten an additional 90,000 jobs.

Refusal by Congress to continue development of the SST dealt a damaging blow to the aerospace industry and its workers, Smith said. "A followup refusal to help Lockheed would compound the injury."

Glass Union Wins Plastic Bottle Unit

Centralia, Ill.—The Glass Bottle Blowers were chosen by employes of the Wheaton Plastics plant in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The vote was 100 for GBBA, 33 for no union and 5 for the Teamsters.

The glass union originally organized the plant a year ago but lost the initial election after a strong anti-labor campaign by the company, GBBA Pres. Newton W. Black said. The plant is a big producer of plastic bottles.

43 Complete Training Plan In Cleveland

Cleveland—The first 43 black apprentices have completed four years of training under the guidance of Cleveland's Joint Apprentice Program to become journeymen in the building and construction trades.

The graduates of the program, sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Workers Defense League, have entered eight different trade unions. The Iron Workers have 13, Carpenters eight, Bricklayers and Painters five each, Cement Masons and Electricians four each, Sheet Metal Workers three, and the Lathers one.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman, addressing the graduates at a banquet, said the federation is proud of the progress made in the program.

This was a welcome return to Cleveland, Slaiman said, from a confrontation in 1963 when there were only six black apprentices among the city's thousands of building trades members.

More than 160 young men from minority groups were participating in the city's Joint Apprenticeship Program in February 1971, Slaiman noted.

Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training also complimented the efforts of the program sponsors. He pointed out that more than 300 minority group members have been placed in the Cleveland building trades either as apprentices or upgraded as journeymen.

SCHOLARSHIPS are awarded to 300 New York City public school graduates through a program negotiated by Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers. Recipients of the $4,000, four-year scholarships are children of low-income parents. The AFT members had foregone benefits for themselves so funds could be made available to finance the scholarships. In the lower photo, Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 2, congratulates one of the graduates. The 300 winners were selected from more than 1,000 applicants.

Beirne Sets Deadline:

CWA Membership Authorizes Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

"We could talk for hours pinpointing the inequities," Beirne declared. "We know that our wage inequities cry out for correction . . . We are a special breed of workers with special skills who have subsidized through our low wages the industry and, yes, the public, for too long."

Among other areas unresolved in the contract negotiations are the cost-of-living adjustment in the second and third years, wage differentials for work in dangerous areas, pensions, union security and full-time wages for local union presidents and shop stewards.

Contract negotiations aimed at achieving a pattern for the union are taking place with the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. and Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of the Bell System.

The stage for the convention action was set last month when in a televised "membership meeting of the air," Beirne reported on negotiations and the union's executive board voted to ask Bell System members for a strike authorization.

More than 74 percent of the ballots sent out were returned and the strike was authorized by more than 71 percent of those voting, the CWA reported.

As the result of the balloting was announced, it touched off a 30-minute demonstration with delegates marching around the convention hall and across the stage waving banners, singing and cheering.

The convention also re-elected officers, naming Louis B. Knecht executive vice president to replace James Massey who is retiring.

Rudy Mendoza of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Ray Stevens of Chicago, were elected to replace J. Curtis Fletcher, independent telephone director, and Vice Pres. Arthur B. LeFevre, who are also retiring.

A foreign policy statement adopted by the convention charged that "continued growth of Soviet power and political influence pose a serious threat to world peace" and declared the North Vietnamese, supported by Moscow and Peking, have sought at the Paris negotiations to take over South Vietnam through imposition of unacceptable terms for U.S. abandonment of Southeast Asia.

The statement also urged the United States to supply the "necessary financial support and military supplies" to help Israel survive as an independent nation.

In the domestic area, a statement on economic policy adopted by the delegates declared:

"More than ever before, the national economy needs an administration that will undertake the necessary policies to check its downward movement, assure that all Americans are gainfully employed and inflation is brought under control.

"The Administration should establish long-range and consistent goals for optimum growth and sustained employment.

"The goals should give attention to the priorities of our domestic needs and should include a time schedule for the complete elimination of U.S. poverty."

Actors Reach Pact to Spur Minority Jobs

New York—Actors' Equity and the League of New York Theatres have reached agreement on a plan to further the employment of ethnic minorities in Broadway plays.

During talks on other aspects of a new Broadway contract, management agreed that a script and other "pertinent material" will be submitted to an advisory committee before being given to agents or principals of a planned production.

The committee of three Equity members representing the interests of ethnic minorities will read the script, discuss it and then give management an advisory list of those roles in which minority group members could be cast.

Script delivery and committee recommendations both will be confidential, and suggestions for casting will be advisory and not mandatory. Submission of the script will be subject to the approval of the director of the play or the dramatist involved.

Negotiations on the new contract began May 21 and are still in process. The Equity negotiating team is headed by union Executive Sec. Angus Duncan. Bernard Jacobs is serving as spokesman for the league and Alan Jaffe is counsel.

Glass Workers Focus on Fall Contract Talks

Miami Beach—Contract negotiations with the glass container industry beginning in early September held the attention of 370 delegates to the 88th convention of the Flint Glass Workers as the union opened two weeks of sessions here.

AFGW Pres. George M. Parker reported that members employed in the production of glass tableware, scientific and electrical glass products now average $142.21 a week.

He said the emphasis in negotiations next fall will be on increased wages and improved pensions, health and welfare benefits.

During its first week of meetings, the AFGW attacked low-wage imports which have erased American jobs in the glass industry and have led to the closing of the Morgantown Glassware Guild, whose tableware once graced the White House dining room.

Parker also warned that "a growing threat to our members . . . has been the thrust of well-meaning ecology enthusiasts." He said that while "all of us want to maintain and improve the beauty of our land, the answer is not an unreasonable attack on the disposable bottle."

The AFGW president also noted that under the "guise of non-discrimination against women," state legislatures are removing labor laws originally designed to protect women from "inhuman conditions in manufacturing plants."

Writers' School Staff Votes for Office Union

New York—The instructors and clerical employes who test, evaluate and teach students of the Famous Writers School will be working as union members from now on. A 45-member unit of the Westport, Conn., correspondence school voted for the Office & Professional Employes in a National Labor Relations Board election.

300 Scholarships Given By New York Teachers

New York—Three hundred New York City public high school graduates have been awarded $4,000, four-year college scholarships by the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, in an unprecedented program of helping children of low-income parents who are not members of the union.

UFT Pres. Albert Shanker, in congratulating the 300 scholarship winners, called the program the largest of its kind ever undertaken by a union or non-governmental agency.

AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann reminded the youngsters and their families at the award ceremonies, held at Julia Richman High School, that UFT members had forgone benefits for themselves to negotiate financing for the unique scholarship program with the city's Board of Education.

Shanker said the college scholarship program "is another step in the union's continuing efforts to improve New York City's schools."

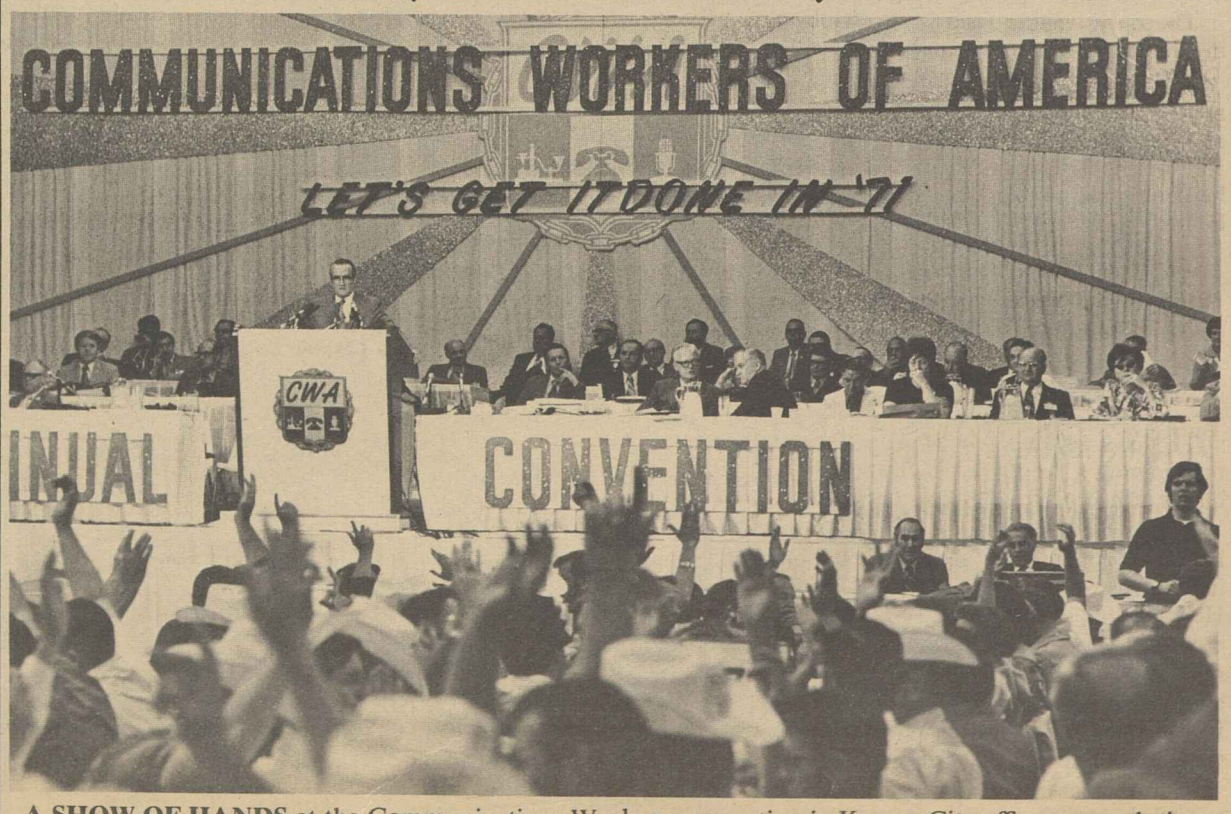
He pointed to other major union-sponsored programs, such as the introduction and expansion of the "More Effective Schools" plan, which offers smaller class size, remediation and supportive services and other educational innovations for schools in ghetto areas; the establishment of day-care centers for neighborhood children and teachers' children, and a million-dollar joint recruitment program to bring more minority group teachers into the school system.

The scholarship winners, who were selected from more than 1,000 applicants, were chosen by an outside committee on the basis of scholastic averages, class standing, overall school record, recommendations, school and community service and potential for academic success.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, addressing the graduates, called on them "to fight injustice wherever it is. Don't thank Al Shanker or me or the teachers. Thank yourself when you have fought so that somebody else can make it."

Rustin concluded by declaring, "These young people are the future of America. This is what the press should be talking and writing about. These young people are doing their thing—and they're beautiful."

The president of the Board of Education, Murry Bergtraum, was congratulated by Shanker as "being equally responsible with the union for this occasion" since he was "the chief negotiator for the board" when the scholarship benefit was bargained for successfully by the UFT.



A SHOW OF HANDS at the Communications Workers convention in Kansas City affirms a resolution on economic policy proposed to the 3,000 delegates. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is at the lectern.

Economic Slump Hardest on Hard Hats

Construction Joblessness Nearly Twice U.S. Rate

By Tom Castor

The plight of the American construction worker must be one of the greatest ironies of the times.

The "hard hat" is the convenient whipping boy for many who blame current inflation on wages. Yet he was among the first and hardest hit by the downturn that brought the nation's economy to its present low state.

He has been the target of the Nixon Administration's Construction Industry Stabilization Committee—aimed at holding down wage increases—even though he is lucky to work and collect wages eight months out of the year.

Now he is the victim of some of the worst unemployment in his industry since World War II because money for both private and government construction is scarce.

"The cost of money is just too damn high," said a spokesman for the Carpenters on the Administration policy of promoting high interest rates and failing to spend funds appropriated by Congress.

This page represents another in a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation next July 12-13 in Washington.

The result is an unemployment rate in the construction trades of 11.2 percent, nearly double the national rate and the highest rate for any industrial grouping in the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. It even outpaces joblessness in manufacturing where 1.6 million jobs have been lost in the past two years.

"The building trades always are hardest hit when the American economy depresses," said Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. "At the present time the unemployment rate of many of our affiliated trades is running 15 percent to 50 percent."

The BCTD represents 3.5 million of the nation's construction craftsmen in 17 unions.

The general feeling among those affiliates, as expressed by Bonadio, is that Pres. Nixon could cure most of their unemployment ills and breathe new life into the American economy by releasing the nearly $12 billion in frozen funds already appropriated by Congress for more than 100 different programs.

These sentiments were echoed in the reports of building trades leaders in all parts of the country.

Tom Nader, president of the Chicago Building & Construction Trades, said unemployment there has been as high as 25 percent this year.

"The men report that not everyone will get back to work this summer," he said, and the construction unions generally have no room for new apprentices.

For example, the Bricklayers formerly enrolled about 30 men every eight or 10 weeks in Chicago. But over the past several months they had to suspend classes and are just reopening the program.

Enrollment is down 30 percent at the Washburn Trade School for men entering the construction trades. It is supported jointly by local and federal funds.

Nader said that older apprentices generally are working, but openings for beginners are getting increasingly scarce.

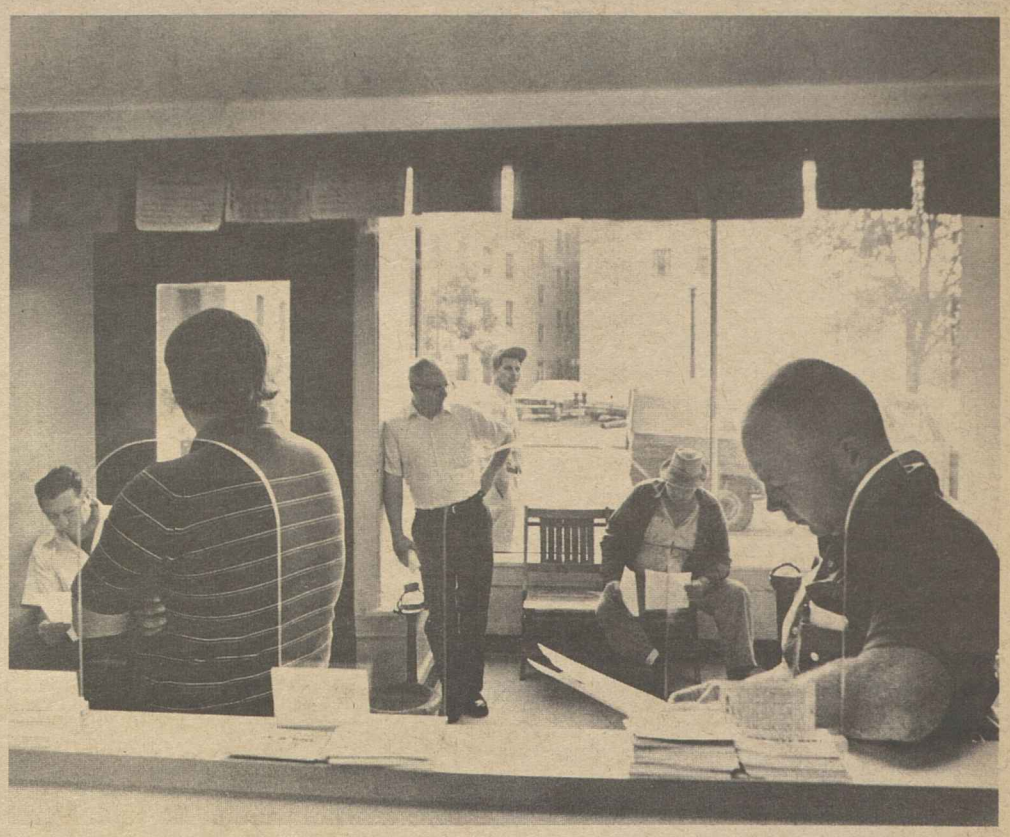
The Laborers Union in Chicago is a traditional avenue to summer employment for college students and other youngsters.

But this year it's a dead-end street.

Local 1006 of the Laborers said it usually issues hundreds of permits to students seeking work on road building projects for the summer.

"There won't be any permits this year," said an official of the local. "Hell, half our 1,500 members are out of work as it is. This is a depression."

A $2 billion, cross-town, expressway planned for Chicago might have eased the unemployment pinch there, but the project has become a political football between the city and the state with the construction workers left sitting on the bench.



CARPENTERS WAIT IN VAIN for news of job openings at a Washington, D.C. union hall. The scene is representative of what's taking place in hiring halls across the nation as the unemployment rate for building tradesmen stood at 11.2 percent.

Nader cited the pressures that are building up as a result of the unemployment situation:

"On the one hand, the federal government is asking you to support new hires in equal opportunity and to provide skills to the unskilled when you are confronted with unemployment among your own members.

"And on the other hand they're withholding funds that would make all these things possible."

Bonadio voiced the same complaint, noting that the construction trades are "happy and proud" to participate in the training programs but adding:

"We now find ourselves in the untenable position of training people for the skilled trades and then having no work in which to place the apprentices."

Agencies like the Urban League and the A. Philip Randolph Institute-Joint Apprenticeship Program, which are trying to qualify young members of minority groups for apprenticeships in the building trades, are caught in a similar squeeze.

They are pressured by the government to fulfill training contracts in placing blacks and other minorities in apprenticeship slots.

But the apprenticeship slots are not there today.

"The industry is having problems keeping its present membership employed because of the economy, which means that it is difficult for us to negotiate jobs for blacks and other minorities," said Chuck Bremer, assistant national director of the Joint Apprenticeship Program.

"Many of the cities without Dept. of Labor contracts are running 40 to 50 percent behind our normal pace of placing minorities," Bremer reported.

"The federal cutback has hurt tremendously because it used to take up the slack in construction."

He cited eight labor areas where his agency is 31 percent behind in placements.

In Cleveland, the Carpenters usually train about 50 apprentices in the summer months. This year they will train 15—and the union is worried about placing even this number. More than half of the apprentices are from minority groups.

Unemployment among the Cleveland building trades this year has been the worst in 20 years. The rate has run as high as 50 percent among Carpenters, Bricklayers, Laborers and Electrical Workers, and as high as 30 percent for Plumbers. Operating Engineers were showing nearly 45 percent joblessness.

By rough estimate about 4,200 craftsmen were unemployed at one time in the Greater Cleveland area.

There is only one commercial construction job in operation within the city at present and there are no current plans for any others.

Many Cleveland construction workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

"We eat a lot of ground meat, run one car and cut down on everything else," said one jobless carpenter who has three children.

Carpenters were faring just as poorly in other parts of the country with one-third of the membership unemployed in New Orleans, and as many as 1,000 carpenters out of work in Miami.

Although only 6-7 percent of the carpenters in Chicago were unemployed, the rate went as high as 20 percent in Detroit, and 35 percent in the state of Arizona.

Another union hit hard in the West is the Operating Engineers, with 4,964 of their California membership, or 24.8 percent, unemployed. In Nevada, the union showed unemployment of 40.6 percent of its membership and nearly 40 percent in Utah.

There was underemployment, too, as the Engineers reported that 64 percent of the OEIU members worked 1,500 hours or less in 1970.

A report compiled by the Operating Engineers shows construction unemployment running about 17 percent in 13 Western states. This was due in part to a 13.2 percent decline in general construction during 1970 in California alone. As of March of this year, 51,000 construction workers in the state were jobless.

Over the years, most building tradesmen become inured to some unemployment on a seasonal basis. They learn to tighten their belts and plan ahead in anticipation of jobless periods.

But the industry's current job crisis is more than seasonal. It can be traced directly to the economic policies of the Nixon Administration. The question is: how long will construction workers be forced to bear the consequences of those policies?

Commuting Can Be Tough If Job Is 420 Miles Away

Cleveland—When Cleveland iron worker Ronald Fonseca couldn't find a job here because of high unemployment in the building trades, he decided to commute to another job.

The only trouble was that the job was in Philadelphia, about 420 miles away.

For more than six months, Fonseca made the drive, leaving his wife and four children here and living in a rented room for four to six weeks at a stretch before he could save some extra money to return home.

If the weather was good, he averaged $180 to $200 a week, sending $100 a week home. Long distance phone calls averaged $20 a month, and he paid $10 a week for a room.

The cost of living in Philadelphia and maintaining a family in Cleveland left him barely ahead of the bill collectors.

Fonseca tried working in a bakery so he could go home to his family at night in the Cleveland suburb of Newburgh Heights. But it didn't work out.

"I'm like many other iron workers," he said. "I just can't bear to work inside. I'm an outside man. It's freedom. I have to feel the sun on me in the summer and the cold in winter."

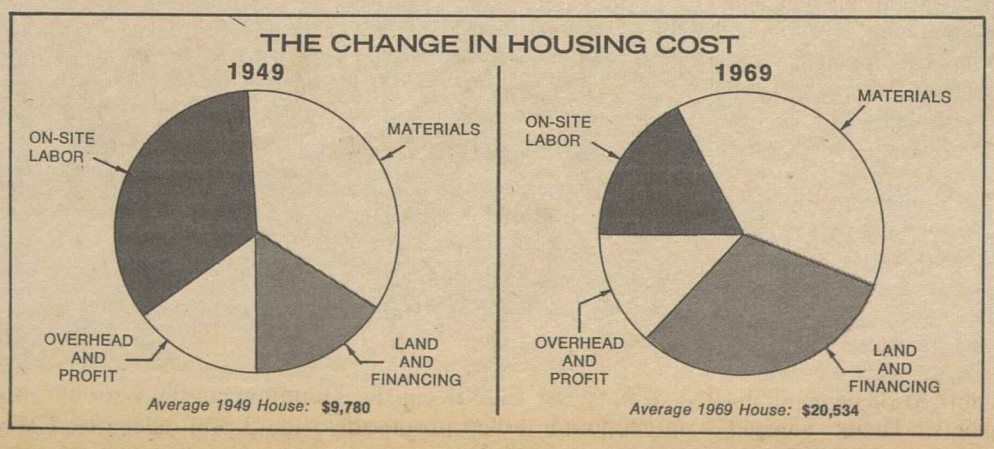
Fonseca's case is not unique. He's just one of about 400 members of Iron Workers Local 17 who have had to find jobs in other states. Many of them have developed marital problems as a result.

The last Cleveland job Fonseca had was on a bank building. That job is completed and the only commercial construction project in the city now is the new Bond Court. No other large commercial construction job is planned.

"We're starving," said a member of the local. "This is a depression. People are losing their homes and cars."

Ronald Fonseca is back in Cleveland looking for a job. The pressures of traveling to Philadelphia were too great.

Now he's another statistic, another casualty of the economic downturn, hoping that things will get better.



The President's Turn

THE FIRST SESSION of the 92nd Congress has acted quickly and responsibly to help reduce unemployment in those areas of the country where joblessness persists at high levels.

It is the President's turn now to demonstrate to the nation his concern for the unemployed, for the country's future economic well-being by quickly signing the $2 billion accelerated public works bill sent him by Congress.

The question is neither difficult nor esoteric. Unemployment has reached a nine-year high with the May rate at 6.2 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis there were 5.2 million Americans willing and able to work who could not find jobs.

Of the nation's 150 major job areas, 55 had unemployment rates exceeding 6 percent last month.

TO ATTACK this problem the AFL-CIO has recommended to the Administration and Congress a wide variety of policies and measures including the accelerated public works measure. Back in February the federation's Executive Council declared:

"The states, local governments and federal agencies have great backlogs of needed public works projects. Many of these projects are ready to go within a short period of time as soon as funds become available. Many can be completed within 12 months after initiation or acceleration.

"An accelerated public works program would provide federal grants to state and local governments and federal agencies to initiate and step up public investment projects in localities which have been hit by high or rapidly rising unemployment—to build and repair such needed public investments as water supply and sewer systems, waste treatment plants, health care and recreational facilities and public buildings."

The council estimated that the $2 billion program "could increase employment by as much as 300,000 to 400,000 or more jobs."

Congress responded and made the accelerated public works program part of a measure that would extend for four years the labor-supported Appalachian regional development program and extend for two years the Public Works and Economic Development Act under which other regional commissions receive federal grants and loans. The vote for passage of a conference committee report in the House was 275 to 104; in the Senate 45 to 33.

REP. JOHN A. BLATNIK (D-Minn.), the chief sponsor of the measure, has noted that there is in existence a backlog of 8,700 applications from communities for public works projects.

This is the situation now before the President. As the measure has moved through Congress, White House spokesmen indicated their opposition to the public works program and at various stages threatened a presidential veto in hopes of defeating the bill. But the House and Senate shrugged off the threats and voted to do something to alleviate unemployment.

The President would do well to take full note of the testimony, the debate and the votes and add his own voice to those who would, by concrete action and federal funds, ease the crisis of joblessness.

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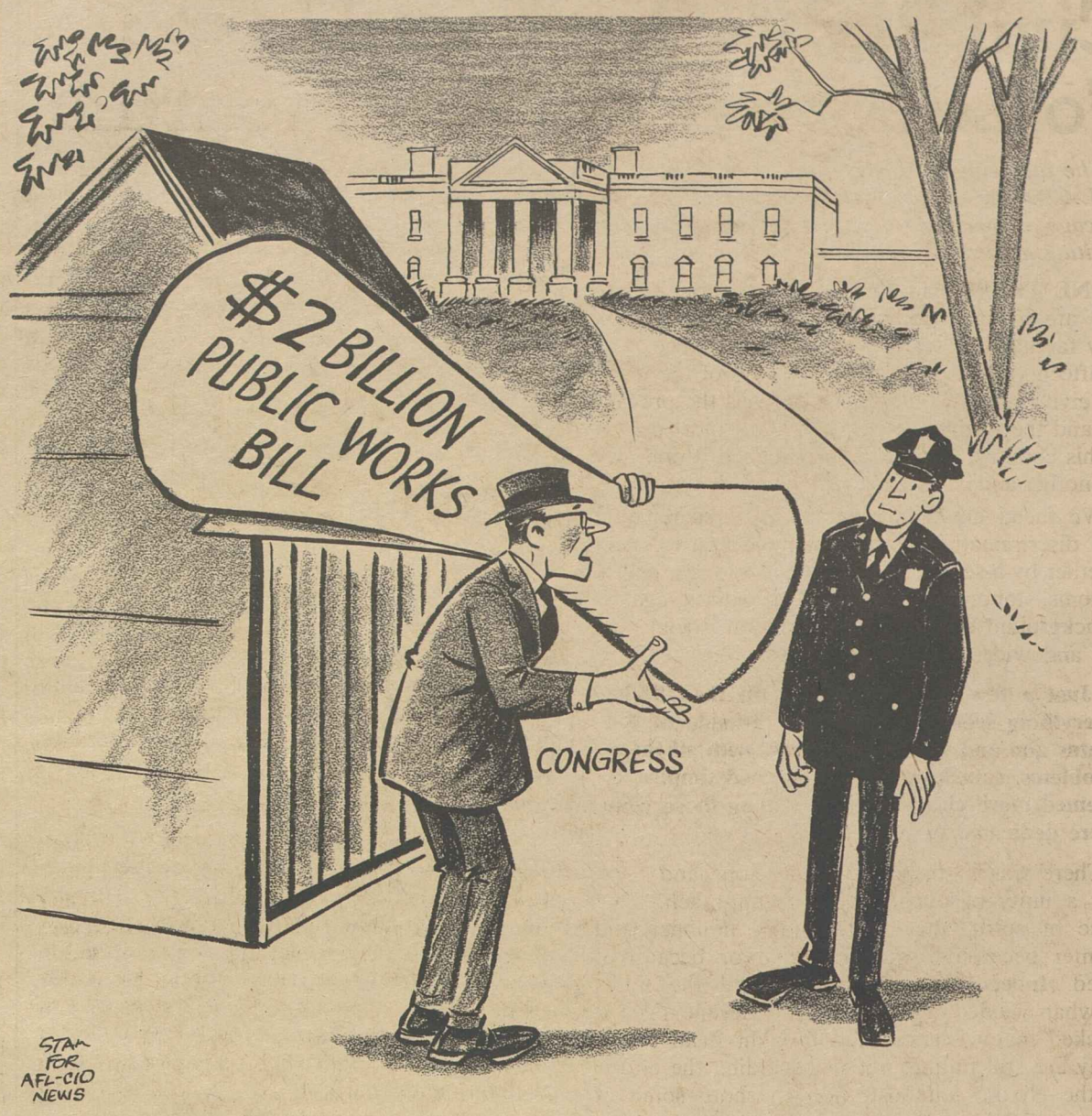
It's a Petition from 5.2 Million Unemployed



A Word Edgewise:

20 Million Overseas Chinese Still Factor in Southeast Asia

By John P. Roche

SCATTERED throughout Southeast Asia there are about 20 million "overseas Chinese" who comprise what is known as the Hanyang. Often referred to as the Jews of Asia, they have by their industry, talent and collective responsibility gained a virtual monopoly on certain economic functions, notably small service enterprises.

Like the Jews in medieval Europe, they are also accused of money-lending at usurious rates of racial exclusiveness, and of lack of loyalty to the nations in which they live. Recently they have been burdened with an additional charge—that they are Communist fifth columnists.

Over the centuries there has obviously been a good deal of assimilation, notably in Thailand, but in general the Chinese minorities have retained their distinctive identities as a necessary measure of self-defense against a hostile world.

While most Chinese in Malaysia, for example, did not participate in the Communist insurgency, most of the insurgents, nevertheless, were Chinese. And the Malays, already nervous about being outnumbered on their own turf by the growing Chinese population, tended to settle for the proposition that all Chinese were suspect. This has led to nasty communal riots.

However, the real program took place in Indonesia in 1965. Nobody will ever know for sure how many people were killed in the wake of the abortive Communist putsch—a conservative estimate is half a million—but the enraged Javanese peasantry took the opportunity to decimate the resident Chinese.

The fact that Mao's regime was incapable of doing a thing to stop the bloodbath undoubtedly helped to trigger the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The humiliation and frustration in Peking must have been unbearable, and somebody had to be blamed.

Without taking a guided tour, it might be noted that every nation in Southeast Asia discriminates in some fashion against the Chinese.

Just recently the Philippine government passed a law designed to drive them out of a whole range of small businesses. The government in Saigon has given its Chinese population (estimated at well over 500,000) the choice of Vietnamese citizenship or exile, and the remaining Chinese in Indonesia have yet to stick their heads above ground. (The exception is, of course, the Chinese city-state of Singapore, which was kicked out of Malaysia to keep down the overall percentage of Chinese. With Singapore included, the Malays were heavily outnumbered in Malaysia.)

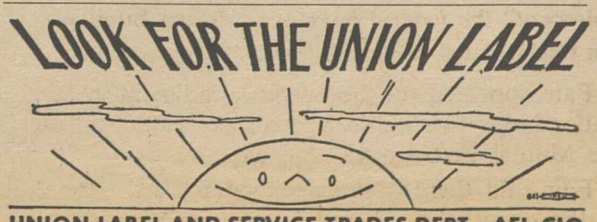
IN SHORT, the Hanyang has had a rough time, but it still cannot be underestimated as a political and economic force. Given the way they have been treated, the overseas Chinese have a vested interest in a strong China, one that can protect them in times of crisis.

Their interest is basically non-political. Whether a strong China is Nationalist, Communist or Zen Buddhist is fundamentally irrelevant. Like many Irish in 1690—who had a picture with King William on one side and King James on the other for use with varying military visitors—they want a winner.

Until recently Mao didn't look much like a winner. The convulsions of the Cultural Revolution were hardly symptoms of strength and stability, and no overseas Chinese could forget Peking's impotence in the face of the Javanese pogrom. Chiang didn't look like a winner, either, but he had influential friends, particularly in Washington, who could on occasion be helpful. (There is reason to believe that Washington privately told Philippine Pres. Marcos what a dim view it took of his anti-Chinese legislation.)

But since the ping-pong demarche, it is clear that Mao's stock has gone up throughout the Hanyang. An interesting index of this is the revitalized opposition to Lee Kuan Yew's Singapore government. Prime Minister Lee, a militant anti-Communist, responded vigorously by suppressing opposition papers and energizing his already well-employed secret police.

As we proceed to the "normalization" of relations with mainland China, we would be wise to keep the role of the Hanyang in mind. It is an important piece on the international chessboard.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Kirkland Stresses Common Goals:

Civil Rights Progress Linked To Labor's Economic Program

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to a recent Chicago conference of the A. Philip Randolph Institute affiliates.

ONE THING can be said for the era that we are living in today; you don't have to look very far back to see a great deal of change. Ten or fifteen years ago, in the early days of the modern civil rights revolution, racism was the prevailing and the instinctive way of life for most people in this country. Most people practiced it one way or another and never even gave it a second thought.

We faced an elaborate system of segregation and discrimination, solidified by centuries, held together by a senseless tangle of ideologies, codes, customs, taboos, habits and prejudices against a background of economic stagnation, social neglect and widespread indifference.

Just a few short years ago, in the 1950s, everything seemed arrayed on the side of the status quo and yet, looking back, with all those problems, somehow the task seemed simpler; it seemed more clearly defined among those who were dedicated to change.

There was a strong feeling of hope and there was a unity of purpose and of approach. That force of spirit, that unity, didn't flounder and splinter because it was frustrated or because it failed. Indeed, it succeeded beyond the limits of what seemed possible only a decade ago, it cracked many barriers and brought them down. They are still falling, not withstanding the efforts of the Nixon Administration to shore some of them up. Yet today, this force seems to have faded. In too many quarters, it has yielded to confusion and to cynicism. Why?

One reason, I would suggest, is that a good many well-meaning, liberal-minded people never really understood the problem in the first place. All that needed to be done, they thought, was to tear down the "white only" signs and integration would naturally result; the problem would be over and done with; we would have reached the new Jerusalem.

These people could never quite manage the transition from the world of lunch counters to the world of jobs, housing, schools, health, transportation, sanitation, welfare, crime, overcrowding—the world in which black Americans have to live every day.

Some naive souls could not make that crossing because they were comfortable only with moral issues. They found that the intrusion of economics drained those issues of their moral content. It raised questions of money. It raised questions of taxes and that afflicts an entirely different set of nerves and it raises another set of barriers.

There were others who had a rather pleasant relationship to certain existing economic arrangements and were made uneasy by talk of such things as tearing down the slums, rebuilding the cities, guaranteeing full employment at decent wages, building housing that people can afford, upgrading public education, providing mass transit and the like. Our comfortable friends very accurately perceived that all of these social needs have very fat price tags and, indeed, can only be met through a vast expansion of planned public investment.

THE GREAT MAJORITY of American Negroes are working people. Their income derives from wages and salaries, not from dividends, capital gains and stock bonuses. So long as this is true, and it is going to be true for a long, long time, the Negro and the labor movement will necessarily share common interests. And because the black community is, in the main, a community of workers, its interests are bound with labor's and that bond must prevail over any differences.

Economic policies that are anti-labor must, inevitably, be anti-civil rights.

There is really no way to engineer a recession that raises unemployment in the ranks of labor but not in the black community. There is really no way to promote inflationary price increases that cut into the purchasing power of union members but leave intact the purchasing power of the black community. There is no way to keep union wages down, even in the name of fighting inflation, that allows incomes to rise in the black community.

An end to the heritage of slavery will not come from union busting, depressed wages, cheap labor pools or plantation-style paternalism.

It will not come from pitting black and white workers against each other in a struggle over scarce jobs.

It will not come from engineered recessions that render men and machines idle.

It will not come from inflation that starves the lean and feeds the fat.

It will not come from interest rates that enrich the bankers and wreck our housing programs.

It will not come from fiscal and monetary policies that redistribute income from those who need it to those who do not.

It will not come from a continuing neglect of our social and environmental needs in the midst of blight and disorder.

It will come from the vision, the goals and the broad national programs of the labor movement. It will come from the economic and social policies advocated by labor that would put our resources where our intentions are—on the side of integration.

Senate Drive Pressed:

Unions to Seek Improvements In Welfare Reform Legislation

THE LABOR MOVEMENT supports the thrust of the welfare reform bill now before the House of Representatives, but will press for strengthening improvements when the measure reaches the Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Representative Clinton Fair declared.

Fair said that the Senate effort will center on raising the $2,400 income floor to at least the "minimum of the standard of need" and assuring that no qualifying family will get less because of the enactment of the new law.

Although many of the states now have cash benefits higher than $2,400, with 50 percent supplemented by the federal government, Fair pointed out that the House bill has no "financial incentives" for the states to maintain those levels nor any "requirement that the states supplement" the federal payment. "Many families, in many states, could be hurt."

Fair appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Fair said there is already evidence of a trend in the country which indicates to us that many welfare recipients "could be in trouble" unless safeguards are written into the new law. He noted that New York has already reduced its cash benefits and "there is talk of further reduction" there, as well as in New Jersey and California. And, he added, "Texas just refused to raise its financial obligation," which will result in a reduction of state supplements to a family of four.

While "it is true that every state will benefit in cash" under the bill now before the House, Fair noted, "it's also true that the demands upon state governments are increasing in many other fields." He said the "serious financial problems" of many states create the "danger" that they will cut welfare to meet other demands.

Turning to the area of legislative tactics, Fair said the labor movement is supporting House passage of the bill as it stands because prospects for improving it there are far less than they will be when the Senate takes up the measure. "It is because we think that the Senate will do something better—improve (the bill) in a number of respects . . . that we are willing" to support House passage and work for amendments on the Senate floor, he asserted.

By Press Associates, Inc.

TODAY'S MOVEMENT, spearheaded by organized labor, for a system of national health insurance cannot be regarded as a new venture in social progress. It must be regarded as "unfinished business" that first came before the American people some 60 years ago.

The ills of our medical health care and its distribution at prohibitive cost are not new. They have been deeply ingrained in the nation's social and economic life for many years. They cried for correction in 1911 when Louis D. Brandeis first called attention to the need for a program of social insurance just as they cry even more for correction today.

And the same forces that held them back then, hold them back today; entrenched, organized medicine and medical insurance companies, then as now, cried out in alarm against it.

Go back to 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt and his maverick Progressives put a national health insurance program in their party platform.

Or, in that same year, when the American Association for Labor legislation, consisting of trade unionists and others, decided to create a Committee on Social Insurance designed to meet the problem of disastrous medical costs.

Or, again, go back to the Twenties when medical health insurance was killed by propaganda that it was a program "made in Germany" because Bismarck had instituted a similar program as far back as 1883.

But the issue would not die, because the need would not die.

In 1927, a Committee on the Costs of Medical Care was set up. In no less than 28 reports it told the story of the tremendous cost of medical care, the maldistribution of doctors and hospital facilities, the desperate needs of the poor, the elderly and more and more the middle class. It was not only the catastrophic illness, but day by day preventive medicine, that was the problem of greater and greater numbers of people.

In 1934, Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt set up his Committee on Economic Security originally designed to focus on the needs of the elderly. Today's social security system grew out of it. But, it was highly significant that this committee soon found that health care was as much on the minds of the public as was care for the elderly.

The American Medical Association, which had once supported the idea of an insurance program, now got into the act and at a special convention in February 1935 opposed the whole idea, supporting, instead, voluntary health insurance under the control of the medical associations. So violent was the doctors' opposition that even Pres. Roosevelt ran for cover.

IN THE ORIGINAL social security bill it had been proposed that a special study of the feasibility of a health insurance program be undertaken. This was now stricken for an innocuous clause calling for a study of all aspects of social security without using the dreaded words "national health insurance."

Medicare and Medicaid have been congressional answers to the problems of the elderly and those on welfare. But here again, a sound, national program has been lacking for the vast majority of Americans, including millions of workers who lack proper protection and for whom illness can be a catastrophe.

The American medical profession has had 60 years now to come up with a sound program of medical care within the reach of American pocketbooks. It has had more than half a century to create a medical care system to resolve problems of cost, inefficiency, waste and even harshness on a voluntary basis.

It has failed to do that.

Organized labor, which helped call attention to the need back in 1912, has now thrown its full weight into the balance for a modern medical insurance program without any "ifs, ands or buts."

It wants this basic problem of American life resolved—now.

LABOR HOPES to make the House version of the welfare reform bill stronger and better when the measure reaches the Senate, AFL-CIO Legislative Representative Clinton Fair, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Fair was questioned by Vincent Burke, left, of the Los Angeles Times, and James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star.

How-to-Buy:

FDA Sounds New Warnings On Poisonous Pottery Hazard

By Sidney Margolius

WHO WOULD THINK that a nice-looking, bright-colored pottery mug or bowl, such as is found in millions of homes, might be a danger to your family?

The fact is, the number of seizures by the Food & Drug Administration of innocent-looking, but lead-containing, pottery in the past few months amounts to hundreds of shipments.

In further fact, this is only one of a number of hazardous products that continue to come on the market in the absence of any federal law requiring that products first be tested for safety.

The pottery that has been detained by FDA or has been the subject of warnings and recalls, contains leachable lead. Prolonged use of such pottery for food purposes could cause severe illness or even death, the agency has warned.

Most of the warnings and detentions of shipments have involved imported pottery, and especially Mexican pottery. The FDA collected 28 different samples of Mexican pottery and earthenware, and 26 of them contained varying amounts of lead leached from the glaze.

At least two shipments of pottery from Italy also have been the subject of warnings. Japanese dinnerware sold by Sears Roebuck stores under the "Evening Shadow" name now are being recalled because they contain two to seven times the level of lead considered by FDA to be safe.

One U.S. manufacturer, the Metlox Potteries of Manhattan Beach, Calif., also has recalled several of its patterns because of actual or possible lead contamination.

The FDA also has detained shipments of imported pottery containing cadmium, another poisonous heavy metal.

The problem appears to be related especially to low temperature-fired pottery, especially with bright colors. Pottery that shows a rough or dull glaze rather than a glossy one gives most lead when mildly acid solutions are placed in it.

It is especially important to avoid mixing fruit or other acid beverages in low temperature fired pottery. Such beverage powders as Kool-Aid and Funny Face, and even orange juice, apple juice and lemonade, can release the lead in low temperature-fired pottery.

As you can see in the list of ingredients on the packages. Kool-Aid has a high content of synthetic fumaric acid. This is similar to citric acid, and is used as a stabilizing additive in many other processed foods. (In fact, Kool-Aid doesn't have much more than fumaric acid, sugar and synthetic vitamin C.) Funny Face also has some fumaric acid.

General Foods, manufacturer of Kool-Aid, informs us that certain metals such as galvanized steel and copper also are "not suitable" for storing fruit juices or beverages such as Kool-Aid. GF says that actually it is safe to prepare Kool-Aid in aluminum and stainless steel containers, but on the package they warn against the use of any metal containers.

One of the lead-containing patterns from Italy named by the FDA was distributed nationally in this country by Holt Howard, Inc., Stamford, Conn. Some have the markings "H-H Italy" on the bottom. Another is the Empoli brand, sold by the Munford Co., Conley, Ga., through its World Bazaar stores around the country.

THE RECALLED METLOX pottery patterns are Mission Verde of the Poppytrail line; Petalburst, of the Vernon line, and six patterns of the Tempo line. Other Metlox patterns were not found to have excessive amounts of lead.

Most of the hazardous pottery colors, judging from the recalled patterns, appear to be the bright ones such as yellow, green, brown, beige and red. It is also unsafe to use such pottery bowls for salads, as they often are used. Tomatoes and vinegar-containing dressings are acid.

The government also has warned of problems in children's car seats and in baby walkers. A new federal safety standard has been issued for the car seats. The type which hooks on the seat back has been banned. But seats manufactured before April 1 when the standard became effective are still on the market. You can check the date of manufacture which must be stamped on the label under the new standard.

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Here's One More Reason Not to Purchase Metlox

The Pottery Workers, with the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, is asking all union members to boycott Metlox pottery, cited by Margolious in this week's column.

Not only is the pottery a source of lead poisoning, but Lester H. Null, president of the Potters, noted that the company refuses to negotiate a contract although its employes voted for the union eight years ago.

"They have repeatedly refused to bargain and are now before the U.S. Court of Appeals on a contempt of court charge," he reported. "We urge all friends of labor to refrain from buying Metlox dinnerware."

HUMANITARIAN SERVICE award of the Children's Asthma Research Institute & Hospital is accepted by Pres. John H. Lyons, center, of the Iron Wokers in San Francisco. Joining in the tribute are Walter Farrell of Kaiser Industries and Mrs. Lyons. Lyons was cited for his efforts in raising money for the C. J. Haggerty Research Fellowship Fund, honoring the past president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. CARIH has now established the Lyons Research Fund in recognition of his service to asthmatic children.

Citizen Action Urged:

Pollution Imperils Nation's Waterways

TODAY most of our nation's waterways are polluted by everything from sewage and garbage to thermal pollution and great clots of oil. Some fear we will end up "a land laced by open sewers, as obnoxious as the drainage ditches of medieval European cities."

The sources of the pollution, what can be done to combat it, and the importance of citizen action are among the questions discussed in Our Troubled Waters: The Fight Against Water Pollution, by Gladwin Hill, a new Public Affairs Committee pamphlet.

There are three million miles of streams and thousands of large lakes in the United States," says Hill. "Once they were sources of clean water. Today anyone who kneels down to drink from one of them, does it at his peril."

This pollution comes from half a dozen basic sources, Hill explains. Foremost are industry, "whose wastes are laden with hundreds of far more complex and toxic chemicals than generally appear in sewage," and municipal sewer systems. Added to these are huge volumes of pollution from urban runoff and from agriculture—animal wastes, farm chemicals, and irrigation drainage. "Fallout" pollution, which comes down in rain and snow, has been blamed for the presence of lead and mercury even in remote lakes. Its source is the more than 200 million tons of gaseous contaminants that go into our skies each year. Finally, there is natural pollution—decaying vegetable and animal matter and silt.

EVEN WHEN proper treatment is applied to sewage, Hill points out, two stubborn chemicals—nitrates and phosphates—remain. Because they are natural fertilizers, they encourage the growth of algae and other objectionable plant life. And "this excessive vegetation can hasten by thousands of years a lake's natural tendency to fill up with debris and degenerate into a swamp—the process of eutrophication."

This explains the pressure to eliminate phosphates from detergents, for to remove nitrates and phosphates from sewage requires more sophisticated treatment than most communities have tried.

Until about 20 years ago, the government came on the scene only when sickness resulted from polluted water and questions of public health arose. Now legislation provides for: systematic federal technical assistance to localities in planning adequate sewage treatment; federal matching-fund grants to states and localities to help build treatment facilities; procedures for federal abatement of interstate pollution, and, at the invitation of states, of intrastate pollution.

A 1965 law requires states "to draw up codes of quality . . . for every distinct waterway." Compliance has been slow, but to date 31 states have drawn up standards.

The pamphlet summarizes the broad program for combatting water pollution outlined by the Council on Environmental Quality: "higher levels of governmental and industrial expenditures for water pollution abatement; improved state organization, programs, and enforcement; special efforts directed at problems of eutrophication, thermal pollution, agricultural pollution, and chemical wastes; and development of . . . treatment processes that would make water fully reusable."

But citizens don't have to wait for government action, Hill stresses. They can learn about the quality of water in their community and whether or not existing standards and laws are being enforced.

The pamphlet is available form Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y., 10016, for 25 cents a copy.

Soup to Nonsense:

The Path to a Cluttered House Is Paved with Good Intentions

By Jane Goodsell

SPRING CLEANING has got me all unstrung. It's not the squalor I find behind the refrigerator that upsets me, nor even the nameless horrors crammed into the crevices of overstuffed chairs. In this era of women's lib, it's easy to placate my conscience with the thought that keeping a house spic and span shouldn't be my ultimate goal in life.

No, what depresses me is the debris left over from dreams that didn't pan out. The petit point I didn't finish. The tulip bulbs I forgot to plant. The language records I never played. The clothes I didn't wear. The books I didn't read. The letters I didn't write.

In my basement there are several dozen fruit jars which, when I bought them at a rummage sale, I envisioned filled with glistening peaches, pears, apricots and plums. Dreams, idle dreams! Over the years they have remained empty save for the cobwebs spun in them by spiders with a stronger sense of commitment than mine. There is a trellis which I never got around to painting, a meat grinder I meant to have repaired, and a collection of round tin boxes which would have been perfect for sending away the fruit cakes I had every intention of making at Christmas time.

My kitchen cupboards are cluttered with good intentions that came to naught. A tiny jar of truffles that I intended to use in the pate en croute that I never made. A vanilla bean that I forgot I had. A ten-pound bag of stone-ground flour for the bread I meant to, but somehow didn't, bake. And a box stuffed with about two million recipes which I'd clipped but never got around to trying.

My desk drawers are crammed with letters I never answered, letters I began and didn't finish, guest lists for parties I didn't get around to having, and lists of things to do that I didn't.

MY CLOTHES CLOSETS and bureau drawers bulge with heartbreaking reminders of the gap between illusion and reality. There is the midi that an eloquent salesclerk mesmerized me into buying. The peasant dress that I talked myself into during a spell of temporary insanity. The stretch pants I couldn't sit down in. The wig that I innocently thought would solve all my hair problems. The alligator pumps I bought the year that high heels went out of style.

Today's odds and ends are the stuff that yesterday's dreams were made of. 'Tis a sobering thought.

As City Jobs Decline:

Suburbs Challenge Restaurant Union

Chicago—"The ever increasing number of fast-food operations and the flight of middle- and upper-income citizens to the suburbs" pose the two major problems confronting the catering industry, Pres. Ed S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes told the union's 37th convention.

In his report to the 850 delegates, Miller said that the fast-food operations "are no longer restricted to franchised hamburger and chicken shops." Many well-known and established hotels and restaurants "through the use of microwave ovens are foisting what amounts to 'TV dinners' on the public," he charged.

As an example of how the fast-food operation has reduced job opportunities for the union's 460,000 members, Miller reported that a nationally-known hotel in a major city that once had a staff of 125 and did all its own baking, cooking and butchering, "now has reduced that staff to a handful by the use prepared frozen foods."

He noted that although the union has recorded a gain in membership since its last convention, it has been able to achieve that gain only by joining the "flight to the suburbs" and expanding its organizing activities in that area.

Miller said that this population shift to the suburbs has hurt the membership of his union "because many center-city restaurants that we had had organized for years have been forced to go out of business or follow the exodus. . . ."

Also, he noted "many new restaurants have followed the people and the industries to the suburbs. In many cases the new employers attempt to hire local housewives or local high school or college students on a part-time basis, thus robbing veterans of our craft of full employment."

Miller pledged to the delegates that the union would continue to meet this new organizing challenge and continue to grow, but he also warned of other problems which can only be solved through legislative means.

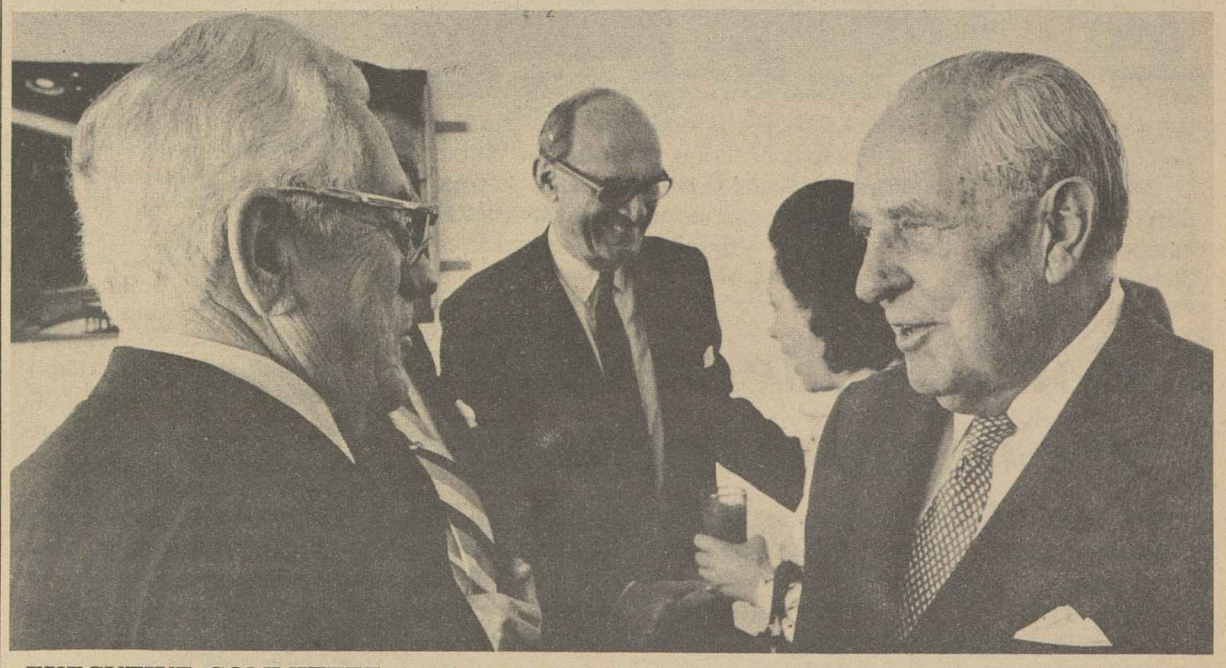
This dependence on political action was echoed in a speech by COPE Director Al Barkan, who warned that labor and its allies will have to mount an all-out voter registration drive between now and the election. He pointed out that COPE's efforts almost swung an "election miracle" in the last campaign.

Barkan urged the delegates to develop committees on the local level so that in the coming campaigns they could use all the help available from national COPE.

Also addressing the opening sessions of the convention were Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.), who spoke strongly against continued U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam.

The delegates also heard an address from Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), who declared that Pres. Nixon's economic "game plan" had "failed miserably" with the result that inflation and rising unemployment continue to plague the nation.

He accused the Administration of creating a "terrible human tragedy" by clinging to these policies and said Congress must take an active lead in programs to speed recovery because "we can wait no longer for the President to take the lead."



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE members of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. are briefed by Ambassador George Bush, seated at the head of the table, during a meeting at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. In a visit to the UN headquarters, lower photo, IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, left, chats with Paul Hoffman, who heads the UN Development Program to aid less-industrialized countries. David Morse, former director general of the International Labor Organization who is now an assistant to Hoffman, is in the background.

Voting Drive Stressed At Jersey Convention

Atlantic City—The New Jersey AFL-CIO voted at its annual convention to put more effort and money into political action in preparation for coming elections.

The importance of united action in registering and voting was stressed in a convention policy statement looking toward next year's presidential election campaign. The delegates approved a companion motion to raise COPE's share of council per capita income from a sixth to a fourth.

A panel discussion on the impact of the Administration's trade and tax policies produced a report that uncontrolled imports of shoes, textiles, apparel and electronic parts have cost the jobs of 70,000 New Jersey workers in the past three years.

Presidents of three international unions took part in the panel discussion—Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers and Thomas E. Boyle of the Chemical Workers.

Pres. Charles H. Marciante reported to the convention that labor will put forward its own slates for public office unless party organizations endorse more labor-approved candidates.

Delegates approved Marciante's stand after he reported that, in the state outside Essex County, only two candidates from labor ranks have been endorsed by Democratic leaders for legislative office. In Newark, in the state's largest county, labor is supporting a bipartisan independent slate containing some candidates from labor's ranks, he said.

The policy is not a permanent change in tactics but is designed to point the way toward a united front in 1972, Marciante said.

The convention voted to raise the president's salary from $20,000 a year to $23,000. Salaries of Sec.-Treas. John J. Brown and two executive vice presidents were increased from $17,000 a year to $20,000.

The delegates voted to donate $2,000 to the Newark Teachers Union in its legal battle against fines and jail sentences imposed after strikes in 1970 and 1971.

The convention also called on the Newark News to bargain in good faith with striking Newspaper Guildsmen. It endorsed a $155-million state bond issue for higher education and voiced support for the election rather than appointment of state judges.

Convention speakers included Gov. William T. Cahill (R), and Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D) and Clifford Case (R).

The American Plan
Be Union-Buy Union
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Mediators Cite Trend Toward Coordination

Coordinated bargaining by unions has given a new incentive to labor's drive for narrowing or eliminating area wage differentials in multi-plant operations, the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service reported.

Problems have made the all-union approach to bargaining "extremely difficult," FM&CS Director J. Curtis Counts said in a report on Fiscal 1970, the service's 23rd annual summary of its work. But "there is every expectation that attempts at coordinated bargaining will continue, especially on issues that are company-wide in scope, such as pension and insurance programs," Counts related.

The report noted one new development in the construction industry—the successful use of multi-trade bargaining in Detroit to "achieve new agreements without strikes many months ahead of scheduled contract expirations."

The Detroit Building & Construction Trades Council agreed to negotiate on an informal group bargaining basis. With six men on each side representing some unions and some employers, agreement was reached on a package increase of $2 an hour. A no-strike, no-lockout provision was agreed upon in subsequent separate bargaining on working conditions.

The agreement also provided final and binding arbitration of unsettled issues. Several other unions later reached agreement paralleling the multi-trade agreement, the report said.

Other highlights of the year: an average of 326 settlements per week resulted from dispute cases assigned to federal mediators; no work stoppages occurred in 275 of the 326 settlements; the arbitration caseload increased to a new high.

Supreme Court Asked To Void Picketing Ban

A decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Florida that would seriously limit picketing rights of unions in so-called "secondary boycott" cases is being strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers.

The case involves the USWA and the Auburndale Freezer Corp., a Florida citrus processing company. At issue was whether the union had the right to picket an independent Auburndale warehouse where the company stored its products as well as a nearby processing plant.

The Appeals Court held against the union on the grounds that the warehouse was a "secondary" site at which there was no strike and that therefore the picketing there was illegal. The case was appealed by the union and is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Both the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO, in friend-of-the-court briefs, contend that the ruling "tends to undermine the achievements of a decade."

"Unless the decision is reversed," the federation's brief said, "it is certain to stimulate a new cycle of litigation before the National Labor Relations Board and the lower courts over issues which this court justifiably regarded as settled . . ."

The brief cited numerous past decisions which justify a union in shutting down "the struck employer's entire production process from its start, the receipt of raw materials, to its completion, the delivery of the finished goods."

Thus, the AFL-CIO argued, there can be no one site which is the primary and only site that can be picketed. It held that "the type of work" that secondary employes are being asked to perform is the key to whether picketing is primary or secondary.

In this case, the brief continued, the type of work was part of the employer's regular operations and so was open to the economic pressure of a strike.

The brief declared that an employer could not justifiably be allowed to escape union pressure simply by storing his goods temporarily at some other site than his processing department.

It said that the Supreme Court's past decisions emphasized the nature of the work being performed by secondary employes and concluded:

"Since the decision below fails to heed this teaching and, instead, repeats the errors of the past in a critical and much litigated area of labor relations, it should not be permitted to stand."

Ralph Novak Dies, Ex-Guild Leader

Detroit—Ralph B. Novak, who was secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild from 1947 to 1951 and executive vice president from 1951 to 1955, died in a hospital here at 63. He was buried after services June 14 in Guardian Angel church.

Novak was an accountant for the former Detroit Times and active in the Detroit Guild when he first ran for ANG office. He returned to the Times in 1955 and, when it closed, became treasurer-manager of a newspaper employes' credit union, now known as the Communicating Arts Credit Union.

He was vice president of the International Federation of Journalists from 1952 to 1955. At his death he was director from Michigan of the National Credit Union Association.

Survivors include his wife Ida and four children.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE APPLAUSE of delegates to the National Council of Senior Citizens convention is Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee, who has endorsed a bill to provide increased social security benefits for the elderly. NCSC Board Member Mrs. Virginia Ferracho and Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank are shown with Mills.

Health Security Endorsed:

Improved Social Programs Pressed by Senior Citizens

By John R. Oravec

The 10th anniversary convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens underscored the vital needs of the nation's 20 million older persons in resolving their social and economic problems.

The list stretches from improvements in social security benefits through housing for the elderly and mass transportation to National Health Security for all age groups.

While endorsing the labor-supported Health Security legislation as being the kind of program needed to deliver quality care with built-in cost controls, the more than 2,500 delegates also called for immediate improvements in Medicare and Medicaid.

These improvements would pave the way for National Health Security, a convention resolution pointed out. It also stressed that the Kennedy-Griffiths legislation "truly reforms the health system, using advance budgeting to control costs and avoiding the expensive use of private insurance carriers as middlemen."

NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank noted in this report to the convention that "the main reason our organization supports the Health Security bill before Congress is our concern for all age groups . . . . Our objective is a better life for all Americans, including the elderly."

"What is good for all our citizens is good for senior citizens," he stressed.

The convention also endorsed a bill introduced by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee that would increase social security benefits 5 percent next Jan. 1.

But citing certain inadequacies in the Mills bill, the delegates called for an additional 25 percent increase in retirement benefits. They urged that a national policy be established to assure a level of income that would eliminate poverty for all persons, including the aged.

Cruikshank told the convention that "there is much that is good" in the Mills bill—"and much we must seek to correct when the bill goes to the Senate."

Mills, a major speaker at the convention, outlined other benefits contained in the legislation that runs for 687 pages. He said the objective "is to assure that ultimately all aged, blind or totally disabled people will have incomes above the poverty line."

For single persons with no other income the bill provides monthly payments of $130 in fiscal 1973, $140 in fiscal 1974 and $150 thereafter, Mills noted.

Payments for eligible couples would be $195 in fiscal 1973 and $200 later. The legislation also would give financial support to states to supplement the payments, especially in urbanized areas where living costs are higher, he added.

Mills pointed out that the bill would also bring improvements in Medicare by extending coverage to about 1.5 million long-term disabled social security beneficiaries not previously covered.

The NCSC delegates adopted a resolution supporting the Steelworkers in current basic steel bargaining and urged the union "to demand that past retirees have pensions raised to equal those of future retirees."

The convention warned that many pension funds "are in great jeopardy; their administrators are squandering workers' pension money" by financing corporate ventures.

Calling attention to a national housing crisis affecting the elderly, the NCSC proposed a 16-point program to resolve the problems. It urged full funding of housing programs to achieve the national goal of 2.6 million new units per year and called for the immediate release of $928 million authorized and appropriated by Congress for housing construction that was impounded by the Nixon Administration.

Expressing concern over the shrinking public transportation systems, the NCSC urged a national policy to develop an effective mass transit program.

Congress should act immediately, the delegates said, to earmark funds for mass transit using substantial portions of revenues from taxes on gasoline, oil, motor vehicles and road usage.

The convention also endorsed the concept of no-fault auto insurance which would assure policyholders of payment for damages without involving costly legal action.

Looking to the coming White House Conference on Aging, the first since 1961, the NCSC cited the need for more frequent sessions. It called for state conferences every two years and national conferences every three years, "so that senior citizens can make each President accountable" for programs for the elderly.

The NCSC presented merit awards to Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) and Rep. David Pryor (D-Ark.) for their efforts in Congress to aid the elderly.

Union Volunteers Hailed For Community Service

Norfolk, Va.—Union volunteers are the "heart of the AFL-CIO Community Services program", Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the 118 graduates of the Community Services Union Counsellor Training Program here.

The volunteers from local unions in the Norfolk area had devoted several hours a week for eight weeks to studying their community and its social services. As union counsellors they will work a few hours a week in their plants and in union halls referring workers with problems to the social agencies that can help solve them. Their training was sponsored by the Community Services Committee of the Norfolk AFL-CIO.

Kirkland remarked that the essence of their task was to transmit the "basic message of human concern, human solidarity and human brotherhood."

The tradition of labor participation in community affairs is based on the same idea that forms the base of the labor movement itself, Kirkland observed. "All men are in the same boat, and the only way to keep it afloat and on course is to make it seaworthy for all."

During the early struggle for the basic right to unionize and bargain collectively, Kirkland noted, workers did not have time to become involved in community problems. But, he went on, since labor's involvement in war-relief and community projects during World War II, unions have discovered that they have the "facilities, the resources, the manpower and the ability to get things done."

He pointed out that today the AFL-CIO has 181 community services representatives working full-time to help develop and coordinate volunteer activities with social services and agencies. This work, and the abilities of the community services representatives, "are among the nation's most valuable assets" in coping with emergencies.

Kirkland cited the statistics of United Fund campaigns to show the importance of union community activity:

- In 1955, 34 percent of the U.S. and Canadian community chest funds of $350 million came from workers.
- In 1970, total contributions came to $843 million and the worker's share had grown to 60 cents of every dollar.

Kirkland credited workers with the "lion's share of the responsibility for fund-raising" and with deep involvement in seeing that the money is used effectively.

Communications between labor organizations and social agencies are improving, he said, especially on the "level that counts most—the level of personal, daily, face-to-face involvement in community affairs by individual union members."

He reminded his audience that labor's fundamental job is still "protecting and advancing the well-being of all who work for wages"—through collective bargaining and political action.

Training Fund Set Up By Sheet Metal Union

The Sheet Metal Workers have doubled their membership in the past 10 years and expect to double it again in the next decade through growth of the air conditioning and allied industries, Pres. Edward J. Carlough said in announcing a new union-management program to train workers for the industry.

Carlough joined Pres. Cavet Snyder of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc., in reporting the launching of a national training fund and the appointment of Wilbur L. Fillippini as its administrator.

Union and management recently agreed that the fund will be financed by the employers with a contribution of 2 cents an hour per man, and jointly administered. By the third year of its operation, it should have financing at the rate of $3.2 million a year, the sponsors estimated.

The two officials said the training of future sheet metal workers and the retraining of present journeymen are both essential to assure that their productivity will continue to rise during a period of technological change.

Fillippini, a former Sheet Metal Workers business manager in Santa Barbara, Calif., has been business manager of the Santa Barbara County Building & Construction Trades Council since 1959.

The new fund, according to its sponsors, has these purposes: to establish loans or grants to help local unions and contractors use modern equipment in training workers; to use grants in training journeyman workers in new fields, such as air pollution control; to maintain full-time national and field staff officers to assist local training programs; to develop new training methods to improve work skills in the industry.

Nixon Transportation Disputes Bill Seen Prelude to Broader Strike Ban

If Pres. Nixon gets passage of his bill to remove the right to strike in transportation industries, it could be the pilot for even more sweeping anti-strike proposals.

This was disclosed in testimony by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson in opening the Administration's drive in Congress for a measure labor charges would impose compulsory arbitration on 4 million workers in five industries—railroads, airlines, longshore, maritime and trucking.

Under questioning from Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) of the Senate Labor Committee, Hodgson said the Administration attaches importance to a provision of its so-called "emergency disputes" bill which hasn't gotten much publicity.

The provision would set up a commission—whose seven members would be named by the President—to develop ways for restricting strikes in other industries, including those that may be only regional or local in nature.

In answer to a question from Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.), Hodgson revealed that the Administration had considered making its present bill applicable to many industries but instead decided to immediately concentrate on transportation industries because of the "difficult time" the government has with them.

Nixon's legislation would lump all five industries under a new section of the Taft-Hartley Act and give the President three "options" for settling disputes: Seek a 110-day no-strike injunction, allow partial operation of an industry, or appoint a board that would impose the "final" bargaining offer of either side.

Since only one "option" could be used, unionists contend "option three" would always be applied. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has assailed it as "a scheme incompatible with principles of democracy." Leaders of nearly all of more than 30 unions whose members would be affected similarly have denounced it.

However, Hodgson repeatedly referred to the bill as "reform" in his testimony, charging it would "redound to the benefit of labor and management alike." He contended it is not compulsory arbitration and referred to the Administration as "the champions of collective bargaining."

Since the Administration builds its case for the bill on threatened railroad strikes, Packwood wanted to know how airline strikes "could be anything but an inconvenience?" Williams wanted to know why trucking was covered. Hodgson saw strikes in those industries as a potential threat to "health and safety."

Williams showed a preference for his bill, backed by the AFL-CIO and railroad unions, which would spell out the right of unions to engage in selective strikes on railroads, a right recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

He indicated, as he has before, that the committee plans extensive hearings on a number of other proposals before advancing any legislation. Hodgson was the only witness heard and no further date for hearings was set.

Boot & Shoe Label Brands Footwear

Boston—The first use on leather of the new union label of the Boot & Shoe Workers was announced by union Pres. John E. Mara. The label shows the clasped hands of the AFL and CIO against a background of the North American continent encircled by the union's name. It will be used on products of the Crosby Square and Classmate shoe factories in Watertown, Wis., whose workers are represented by Local 79.

Permission to use the AFL-CIO emblem in the Boot & Shoe Workers' union label program was granted last year by the federation, subject to the usual requirements.

Despite Veto Threat:

Public Works Plan Put Up to President

(Continued from Page 1)

tions or proposals was acceptable and that if the bill included an accelerated public works program, a recommendation would be made to the President to veto the bill."

If the bill isn't vetoed, Harsha said, "there will be a great and tremendous credibility gap" between the White House and himself.

Two sections of the legislative package were relatively non-controversial—a four-year extension of the successful Appalachian Regional Development Act, which provides federal grants to mountain-isolated areas of 14 states, and a two-year extension of a companion program for other regions with common problems.

Republican leaders sought to defeat the House-Senate conference report and then come back with a bill limited to those two provisions. But they were opposed not just by the more liberal wing of their party but by a number of "mainstream" Republicans representing districts with heavy unemployment.

Under the legislation sent to the White House, federal funds would pay for 80 percent of the cost of public works projects that can be started up quickly.

These include sewage treatment plants, sewer and water systems, hospitals and health facilities, street improvements, public buildings and recreational facilities.

Most of them have already been blueprinted, but have been shelved for lack of funds.

In cases where cities have neither the funds nor the legal borrowing authority to finance 20 percent of the cost, the federal government would pay the full amount.

Testifying for the bill earlier in the year, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed it "revenue-sharing from a very practical viewpoint."

A similar program, he noted, helped the nation pull out of its last recession.

If the bill is vetoed, the first test will come in the Senate where the 45-33 vote for passage was less than the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto. **(Rollcall on this page.)**

A number of Senate Republicans, however, based their vote against the legislation on a procedural dispute over House restrictions on changes that can be made by a House-Senate conference committee. A veto would force them to vote strictly on the issue—for or against a program designed to help both unemployed workers and the communities where they live.

On deck in Congress is a companion job-creating bill—a labor-supported program of federal grants to enable local and state governments to hire unemployed workers for a broad range of public service jobs.

Both the House and Senate have approved similar legislation and a House-Senate conference committee has been named to work out the final version of the bill.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Public Works Bill

The Senate on June 8 voted 45-33 approval of a labor-supported accelerated public works program.

FOR PUBLIC WORKS BILL

Democrats 42

Allen (Ala.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Moss (Utah)
Anderson (N.M.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hart (Mich.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Pastore (R.I.)
Bible (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Pell (R.I.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Spong (Va.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Church (Ida.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 3

Case (N.J.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	Stevens (Alaska)

AGAINST PUBLIC WORKS BILL

Democrats 1

Proxmire (Wis.)

Republicans 32

Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Percy (Ill.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Beall (Md.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Roth (Del.)
Boggs (Del.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Brock (Tenn.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Scott (Pa.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Smith (Me.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Miller (Iowa)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Dole (Kan.)	Pearson (Kan.)	

Paired For: Hollings (D-S.C.)
Paired Against: Ellender (D-La.).
Announced For: McGovern (D-S.D.), Ribicoff (D-Conn.).
Announced Against: Mundt (R-S.D.).
Not Announced: Aiken (R-Vt.), Bellmon (R-Okla.), Bennett (R-Utah), Cannon (D-Nev.), Curtis (R-Neb.), Fannin (R-Ariz.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Hansen (R-Wyo.), Harris (D-Okla.), Hartke (D-Ind.), Hruska (R-Neb.), Inouye (D-Hawaii), Long (D-La.), Mathias (R-Md.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Mondale (D-Minn.), Young (R-N.D.).

BENEFITS PROVIDED in the National Health Security bill are explained by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) at the first national leadership conference staged by the State, County & Municipal Employes in Washington. Kennedy is flanked by SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, left, and William Lucy, executive assistant to Wurf. More than 120 council officers, local presidents and SCME staff members attended the three-day conference. Other speakers included Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) Harold Hughes (D-Iowa) and Birch Bayh (D-Ind.).

Kennedy Terms Nation 'Ready' for Health Care

Millions of Americans in every walk of life are fed up with the high cost, poor quality and low accessibility of health care, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) told the Group Health Association of America at its annual institute.

"America is ready for national health insurance," he stressed, "if only Congress will listen."

Kennedy, the chief Senate sponsor of the labor-endorsed National Health Security bill, said that the public wants a change from the existing outmoded health delivery system. He cited a recent opinion poll that found the feeling running 55 percent to 30 percent in support of national health insurance.

"They're ready for a change, and the only fear they have is that the change we make may not be equal to the need," Kennedy observed.

Only Health Security will be able to fill that need, he said, adding that it "is the only bill now pending before Congress that can establish a uniform, comprehensive health care system. It is the only bill that can effectively change the health delivery system."

Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers, who is also chairman of the Committee for National Health Insurance, was particularly critical of the Nixon Administration's health care plan.

"We in organized labor, and the millions of Americans working with us, reject the Administration's proposals," he declared.

"We scorn their self-described patches which would give our members fewer benefits than they now have, and which would offer the poor and near-poor the crumbs of the table of medical care," Woodcock added.

He said the Administration's health programs and those of organized medicine and private insurance companies would increase costs and provide little or nothing toward the improved health care which the professions are capable of.

Woodcock's Committee for National Health Insurance is working closely with the AFL-CIO for passage of the Health Security bill.

Also addressing the institute was Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who decried the over-emphasis on profits by many insurance companies, hospitals and Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations.

Many of these groups have been too interested in serving themselves, "with the good of the patient a by-product," Shoemaker declared. Insurance companies have not "changed their spots," he stressed in citing their drive for profits.

He also suggested that hospitals need to be more representative of the communities they serve and the "Blues" need to do some soul-searching about their board representation.

LABOR'S CASE for substantial increase in the minimum wage and expanded coverage is bolstered by testimony of Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky at Senate hearings. Potofsky and Jane O'Grady, the union's legislative representative, are welcomed by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). Williams is sponsor of a bill to raise the wage floor to $2 immediately and $2.25 a year later.

Black Leaders Join Drive for $2 Pay Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

being paid less than $2 an hour are white and that "poverty continues to oppress American workers of all races, all ethnic groups, both men and women."

But a large percentage of black workers are found in the poorest-paid occupations, the statement noted.

"Often they perform tasks of unrelieved monotony at jobs requiring harsh physical exertion, or labor under substandard conditions at work which is dirty and unappealing. These are jobs which, though necessary, are shunned by the rest of the labor market."

Yet, while "much has been said and written of the evils of the welfare system," the present minimum wage "relegates fully-employed men and women and their families to a standard of living no better than that of welfare recipients."

The statement urged that "by extending the minimum wage coverage to some of the poorest among us and by increasing the minimum to $2 now and substantially more in the following year, Congress will be doing justice to the entire nation, black and white."

As the Senate hearings continued, union and employer witnesses clashed sharply on the impact of an immediate increase in the minimum wage on the economy.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman termed it "surprising that Congress would even be considering an increase in the minimum wage" at the present time. And the executive director of the Associated General Contractors joined him in questioning the wisdom of "initiating substantial minimum wage increases" in a period of inflation and recession.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, spoke forcefully to this point in his testimony.

"There are some who may question initiating substantial minimum wage increases at a time of recession," he noted.

"In answer to this," Potofsky said, "permit me to remind you that federal minimum wage legislation was born during the worst depression in our nation's history, specifically as an anti-depression measure."

The minimum wage floor, he stressed, "did, in fact, prove to be a potent instrument for bringing us out of depression" and labor's proposals for raising the minimum wage would "help now to bring us out of the current recession."

Stresses Labor's Concern:

Meany Hits Attacks On Right to Privacy

(Continued from Page 1)

a manner commensurate with their inherent human dignity.

"And, of course, that end can only be achieved in a nation truly dedicated to maximizing personal freedom."

Meany listed three fronts on which labor is battling to protect the right of privacy:

- It is attempting to arrest, through legislation, the movement toward increased wiretapping and bugging.
- It is fighting to "bring our internal security system in line with a decent regard for the right of privacy, and its corollary, the right of free and untrammeled association."
- It has mounted a nationwide attack on the misuse of the polygraph, or so-called lie detector.

Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO Executive Council's position on wiretapping — that it should be banned with the exception of "federal agents, under specific court orders . . . in an area clearly defined to cover espionage, treason and kidnaping."

"Even assuming that wiretapping does substantially aid in police work, we remain persuaded that, in general, the preservation of individual freedom should have priority over easing police work," Meany said.

On the problem of security, Meany noted that organized labor, as the major, responsible anti-Communist organization, is solidly behind defense of the country from enemies within and without.

"But we flatly reject the notion that the way to fight communism is to jettison the individual liberties that are an essential part of democracy."

Meany drew applause when he stated, "We do not believe communism can be defeated or democracy aided by suspending the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment [or] by undertaking to outlaw particular views and ideas, whether by governmental fiat, or vigilante action."

On lie detectors, the federation's Executive Council has objected to their use, "not only because their claims to reliability are dubious, but because they infringe on the fundamental rights of American citizens to personal privacy."

And Meany added, "our founding fathers could not have foreseen this variant of the 'star chamber' but given their abhorrence of forced self-incrimination, we may be sure that they would have outlawed the lie detector."

Meany abhorred the attempts by the Defense Dept. and defense industries to bring back rigid security measures that could be used for union-busting — the same tactics outlawed by the Wagner Act in 1935.

And he said that employer attempts to invade workers' privacy must be made the subject of collective bargaining and arbitration.

Pres. Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, who is chairman of the MTD's Committee on Privacy, observed in a keynote address to the forum that a free society cannot exist without privacy.

"We may have to rewrite our Constitution—so that we can define, with more precision than our forefathers did—this right to our own privacy," Carlough suggested.

John McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council composed of 34 unions, described abuses of employe privacy within the federal service ranging from use of the lie detector to personality tests containing intimate questions on personal relationships, sexual matters, religious beliefs and finances.

He said the AFL-CIO council is supporting legislation now before the House to limit these abuses.

Among other speakers were Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), and Representatives Ogden Reid (R-N.Y.), Walter E. Fauntroy (D-Washington, D.C.) and John Moss (D-Calif.).

O. William Moody, MTD administrator, and Herbert Brand, administrator of the Transportation Institute served as chairmen of luncheon and forum sessions.

The Invasion

Court Prods NLRB To Speed Decisions

Six years is too long a time for a union to wait for an order requiring a balky employer to negotiate a contract, the U.S. Court of Appeals declared in reviewing a previous decision.

A three-judge panel enforced a National Labor Relations Board ruling that Ex-Cell-O Corp. of Elwood, Ind., illegally refused to bargain with the Auto Workers after the union won a representation election in 1964.

But the court canceled a previous decision to send the case back to the board. It agreed with the NLRB that in this case, plant employes are not entitled to be paid for wage increases and other benefits they lost because of the company's refusal to bargain. But it urged a speedup of NLRB handling in similar refusal-to-bargain cases.

The judges repeated their belief that the NLRB does have the power to grant relief to workers in such cases when a company's objections to election results are "patently frivolous" and its refusal to bargain with a certified union is a "clear and flagrant violation of the law."

Reviewing a decision the same court made three months ago, the judges decided the company's objection to conduct of the election was not "frivolous" but based on an objection to a union newsletter which was "slanted" but not spurious or fraudulent.

"All members of this court agree that expedition . . . is desirable, especially in regard to elections," the court wrote. It would be appropriate, the judges said, for the board to "review its procedures for those cases when the union wins the election and the company does not acquiesce."

The objective should be to identify those cases that raise no substantial problem and to enter an order to bargain even in advance of a decision on other matters that require further consideration, the court said.

In the Ex-Cell-O case, the union was certified in 1965 as winner of the election. The company sought a court test by refusing to honor the certification, and a trial examiner recommended that the company be ordered to negotiate and make employes whole for their "measurable losses."

A long delay resulted when the board consolidated the Ex-Cell-O case with three other refusal-to-bargain cases. It heard oral arguments in July 1967, and last August decided it does not have authority to prescribe make-whole remedies. The appeals court disagrees with that part of the board's finding.

Budget for Job Safety Criticized as Too Low

Labor asked Congress to put a higher priority on enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act than the Administration did in its budget request.

The $25.3 million Labor Dept. budget for the enforcement program is "woefully inadequate," AFL-CIO Legislative Representative Kenneth Peterson told a House Appropriations subcommittee.

With more than 4 million workplaces to inspect, Peterson urged, the Labor Dept. should have at least 1,000 trained safety officers.

He asked the House panel to approve an additional $10 million to bring the department's safety force up to that level.

"Only with a force of this size can a compliance program be started which will give this Act some meaning to the millions of Americans who have for so long been exposed to every kind of safety and health hazard on the job," Peterson said.

The AFL-CIO testimony also urged full funding for the new Institute for Occupational Safety & Health in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare budget, and for the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission which will review contested citations under the law.

The $300,000 requested for the commission should be "at least doubled in order to acquire the necessary number of hearing examiners and backup personnel required to assure swift and orderly adjudication of the inevitable file of contested citations," the witness said.

In a supplement to the testimony, the AFL-CIO also urged increases in a number of other programs.

It asked funds for a 10 percent rise in the investigative staff of the Workplace Standards Administration, which administers the Fair Labor Standards Act and an assortment of other laws including the ban on age discrimination, garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, the Service Contracts, Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts.

Because of staff shortages, there was a backlog of 8,500 wage-hour complaints at the start of 1971, the AFL-CIO noted. Nearly four times the cost of enforcement has been recovered in back wages due workers, the statement emphasized.

Another section urged substantial increases to modernize and upgrade Public Health Service hospitals so that they can better serve their communities. It expressed labor's concern over the Administration's attempt to close down these hospitals and said the goal instead should be to put them to better use.

Air Base Workers Vote for AFGE

San Antonio, Tex.—White collar employes at Kelly Air Force Base voted in favor of exclusive recognition rights for the Government Employes in an election under Executive Order 11491, the presidential directive on labor-management relations among federal employes.

The vote was AFGE 3,097, no union 2,160, in a unit of 8,562 employes.

A local organizing committee and seven AFGE organizers were aided by AFL-CIO Regional Director Nicholas Kurko and two staff members. The election victory brings AFGE-represented workers at Kelly AFB to nearly 20,000, AFGE Organizing Director W. J. Smith said.

In the past year, AFGE has won 129 elections for 83,365 workers, the union reported.

Union Representatives Join United Fund Staffs

Three new AFL-CIO Community Services representatives have been added to the staffs of local United funds, CSA Director Leo Perlis announced. This brings the total to 180 AFL-CIO-CSA staff members in 140 industrial communities.

New representatives include Alfred Boandl in Allentown, Pa., Harold Terry in Brockton, Mass. and Barbara Miller, Houston. In addition, agreement has been reached for a full-time representative on the United Fund staff in Las Vegas.

NLRB Slaps Stevens Firm For 12th Time

The National Labor Relations Board found J. P. Stevens & Co. guilty of federal labor law violations for the 12th time in four years.

A three-member panel held the company discriminated against two members of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Stevens plant in Statesboro, Ga., because of union membership or activity. The company was ordered to stop its unlawful practices and to read to employes the text of an appendix to an NLRB order "during work time, by departments and shifts."

Also the company must mail a copy of the order to each Statesboro employe, give the union "reasonable access" to company bulletin boards and provide a name-and-address list of employes within one year.

The board, however, turned down requests by TWUA that the order be extended to all Stevens plants in North and South Carolina and Georgia; that the company give the union a list of all employes with their classifications, wage rates and length of employment; and make whole the employes for benefits denied them because of the company's unfair practices.

In the latest case, Stevens was found guilty of unlawfully reducing overtime work of one union supporter and denying a wage increase or promotion to another union adherent. It was ordered to give one employe his lost overtime, and the other a 12-cent hourly wage hike retroactive to Feb. 23, 1970, plus 6 percent interest in both cases.

Unions Seek $2 Pay Floor For Canada

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress has called on Parliament to increase the national minimum wage to $2 an hour effective July 1 and to $2.50 Jan. 1, 1972.

The CLC said a proposed bill to raise the wage floor to $1.75 an hour is inadequate and would be of little help to Canada's "working poor." The present minimum is $1.65.

Workers who are paid only the bare minimum wage are unable to earn more than a subsistance living for themselves and their families—even when they can find work for the entire year, the CLC said.

Other improvements sought by the CLC for the Labor Standards Act include provisions for equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, better maternity leave provisions, changes in requirements on termination notices and severance pay, and other protections.

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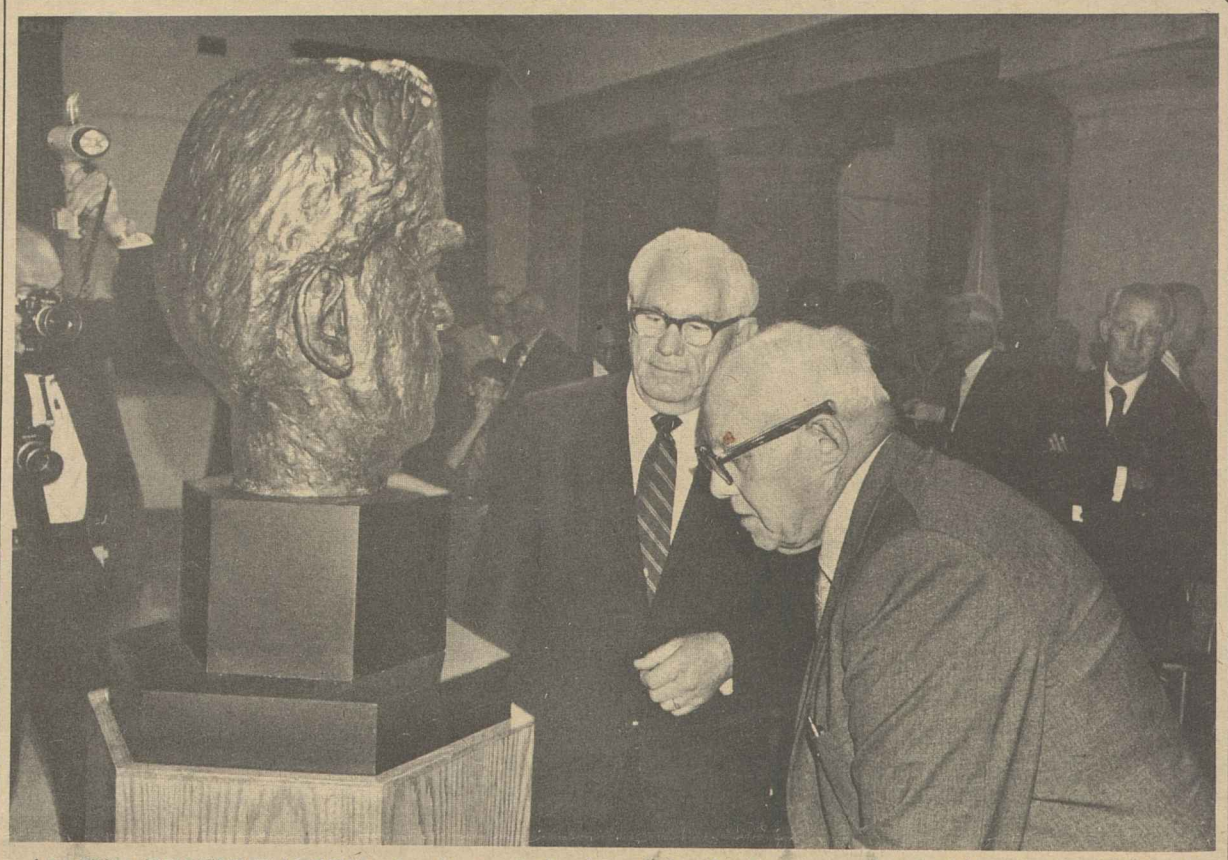
Welfare Reform Bill Wins Major Test in House Vote



AN IUD PRESENTATION of a bust of the late John L. Lewis to the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery on June 16 marked the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joins Industrial Union Dept. and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel in inspecting the bust by sculptor Ben Goodkin which will be on permanent display in the Gallery's Sculpture court.

Labor Backs New Plan As 'Overdue'

The House voted to put a federal floor under welfare benefits and to guarantee a minimum family income to the nation's working poor.

It sent the welfare reform plan to the Senate as part of a legislative package that includes higher social security benefits and changes in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

The key vote in the House was the 234-187 defeat of a motion to kill the entire family assistance program, the welfare reform section of the bill.

Under House rules, the section could not be amended. It had to be either approved intact or rejected.

The AFL-CIO took a strong stand for passage of the legislation intact.

It has "some defects," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote to congressmen before the vote. "We will urge the Senate to make improvements."

But, he stressed, "welfare reform is long overdue." And the legislation should be passed "as a necessary first step toward uniform eligibility and federal financing and administration of welfare."

Some House liberals disagreed. They cited "harsh" work requirements that would force mothers of young children to take job training or employment. And they joined their votes to those of the most conservative members of Congress who wanted to kill the section because it would increase the number of

(Continued on Page 8)

Enforcement Held Key to Work Safety

By John R. Oravec

Vigorous enforcement and full funding of the Occupational Safety & Health Act emerged as the key demand of delegates to the Industrial Union Dept. safety conference.

The two-day conference brought nearly 600 union safety specialists from 35 states to Washington. They were sent by AFL-CIO affiliates and a number of state and local central bodies.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the conference that "no law is going to save a single life or prevent a single accident . . . until the intent of Congress is translated into action in the shop and on the job."

When the law was passed, Meany recalled, "the AFL-CIO served notice that we were going to be watching over the government's shoulder to see that it doesn't get watered down, and that it doesn't wither away because of neglect or financial starvation."

Meany warned that proper enforcement of the law will be impossible if the Labor Dept. does not recruit and train enough inspectors or increase its budget for the administration of the law.

He also warned that the Labor Dept. must not rely on states to enforce the job safety and health standards.

"There can be no waiting to see what the states do to amend their laws to assume jurisdiction by providing equal or better protection—as they may or may not eventually do under the act," Meany said. "America has already waited too long for the states to take action."

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in his opening address to the conference, said that labor is not going to pay any environmental blackmail nor is it going to "succumb to threats that meeting safety and health standards will mean a loss of jobs."

He said jobs do not have to be lost to cleaning up the environment, stressing that "we can have both together—jobs and a clean environment."

Employers who are insensible to the welfare of their workers, and those "who insist that people must work under hazardous or disease-laden conditions, must be forced to change their attitude," Abel stressed.

Conference chairman Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, said the "complacent attitude of industry to correct safety and health hazards in the plant will no longer be tolerated."

(Continued on Page 3)

Highest Rise in 15 Months:

Hope of Inflation Slowdown Jarred by Surging Prices

By Tom Castor

The Consumer Price Index shot up six-tenths of 1 percent in May, the sharpest increase in 15 months, puncturing hopes that the rate of inflation had slowed down.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that higher prices for apparel, used cars, homes and postage—an increase from 6 to 8 cents for first class mail—accounted for most of the increase.

Prices actually rose five-tenths of 1 percent during the month, but the seasonally adjusted formula used by the government pushed the rate higher.

The May increase brought the index to 120.8 percent of the 1967 average, meaning that the same goods and services that cost $10 in 1967, now cost the consumer $12.08.

Federation Pres. George Meany termed the sharp increase in living costs further proof that Pres. Nixon's economic policies "add up to a miserable failure."

"The Nixon Administration stubbornly refuses to see the light and take action to correct the economy," Meany told delegates to the Seafarers convention.

Commerce Sec. Maurice Stans had addressed the same group hours before the May CPI figures were released. He told delegates that the Administration had brought inflation within "controllable boundaries."

But after the BLS released the statistics, a White House spokesman said last month's sharp increase was neither unexpected, nor conclusive.

The following day, the Administration pointed to increases in earnings, noting that May was the fifth consecutive month in which earnings showed an increase over year-ago figures.

Real spendable earnings—weekly take-home pay expressed in terms of 1967 dollars on which the CPI is based—amounted to $91.13 for the average worker with three dependents.

This was an increase of 47 cents, or five-tenths of 1 percent, over April. Real spendable earnings were 1.6 percent higher than in May 1970, but still 1.9 percent less than the all-time high reached in September 1968.

Over-the-month increases occurred for workers in all major industries except services.

Weekly take-home pay advanced $1.11 during May to $110.08. Compared with a year ago, take-home pay was up $6.31, or 6.1 percent.

If the May rate of increase in the CPI should persist—which the White House feels is unlikely—it would mean an annual inflation rate of 7.2 percent.

With gains of only three-tenths of 1 percent in March and April, and smaller gains in the first two months of the year, the CPI had been running at a quarterly rate of 2.8 percent.

(Continued on Page 8)

4 Million Youths Join Race for Scarce Jobs

An additional 4 million young people in the 16-24 age range will be in the labor force next month as compared to April levels, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The annual influx of students and graduates into the labor market comes this year in the face of a national unemployment rate of 6.2 percent with the most severe joblessness among teenagers.

The BLS reported the May unemployment rate for those in the 16-19 age group as 17.3 percent, and for the 20-24 age group as 11.1 percent.

The BLS forecast that in July, the civilian labor force will include 21.6 million persons aged 16-24—an increase of 1 million young job seekers over July 1970 when unemployment in this group was considerably less.

The bureau estimated that it will take an additional 3.1 million jobs in the April-July period for there to be any reduction in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in the 16-24 age group.

Students entering the labor force for summer jobs will account for about two-thirds, or 2.7 million, of the overall increase, the BLS said.

The remaining 1.3 million will be high school and college graduates moving into the labor force this summer on a permanent basis.

Public Service Program Gets Conference OK

A public service jobs bill that ranks high on labor's priority list was cleared for final congressional approval with the unanimous support of both Democratic and Republican members of a House-Senate conference committee.

It would authorize federal funds over the next two years to enable cities, counties and states to hire an estimated 150,000 jobless workers.

They would receive the same pay, benefits and working conditions as other public workers in comparable jobs—and in no case less than the minimum wage.

Pres. Nixon vetoed a smaller-scaled bill last year and the Administration dropped veto threats

(Continued on Page 8)

Rail Aid Plan Proposed by Study Panels

Railroad labor and management agreed after a year's study that the federal government should help the nation's rail carriers survive through grants of federal funds for roadbed maintenance and for research.

Two task forces of union and management leaders recommended establishment by the federal government of an "interstate railway transportation trust fund" for track and roadway improvements and maintenance, with money allocated also to research "in a manner similar to that of the Highway Trust Fund."

Other funding recommendations included creation of a $1 billion loan "pool" of Railroad Retirement Board funds for the carriers under government guarantee, at an interest rate higher by one-half percent than the prime loan rate, for "specific improvements to facilities and services."

The task force on right-of-way concluded that, since increases are needed in the annual track and tie work on railroads, and because of the industry's "obvious inability to pay for such increases," a wide variety of financial aids is needed.

The task force on freight movements into terminals agreed to a year's experiment at the East St. Louis, Ill., terminal. Members learned that slow terminal operations contribute to the movement of box cars at an average of 4.4 days instead of the expected three days from shipping point to receiving point.

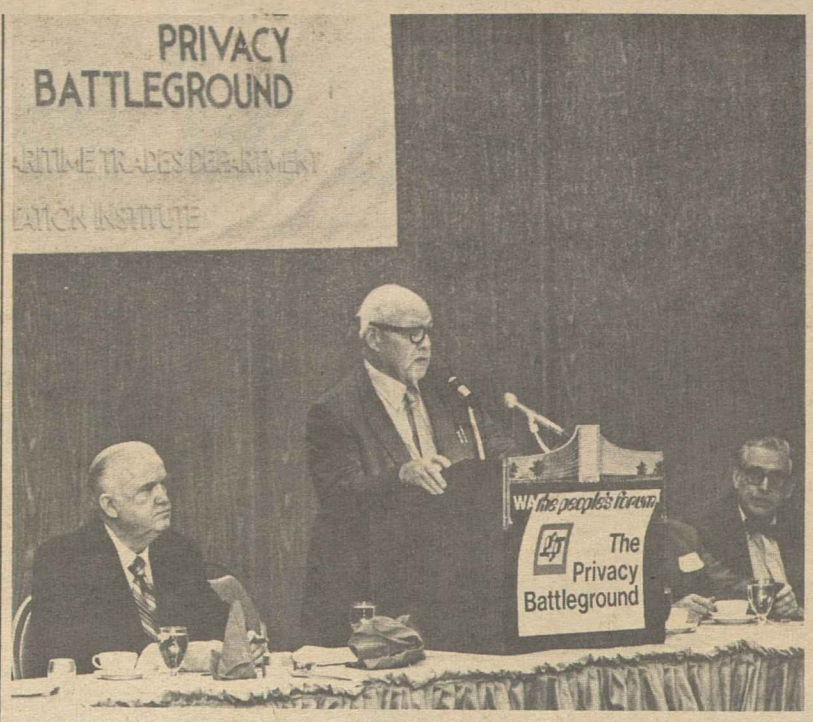
The conferees will meet again within 60 days to consider the next step, according to George E. Leighty of the Congress of Railway Unions. Other union participants are:

Presidents C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks, Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union, and Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way brotherhood; Vice Pres. O. W. Jacobson of the Railway Carmen; Research Director V. F. Davis of the Locomotive Engineers; Pres. J. E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept.; J. E. Burke, D. W. Collins and W. W. Carson of the UTU; John Palloni of the Waymen, A. R. Lowry and F. T. Lynch of BRAC.

Engineers Win Vote At Norfolk Shipyard

Norfolk, Va.—The Technical Engineers and the Tidewater Federal Employes Metal Trades Council retained bargaining rights in an election among planners, estimators, progressmen and schedulers at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization reported the vote as 124 for the council, 68 for an unaffiliated association and 5 for no union. AFTE Local 35, a council affiliate, represents the technical group.



LABOR'S CONCERN for individual rights was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a Peoples' Forum on invasions of privacy. Seated at left is Pres. Paul Hall of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. which cosponsored the session with the Transportation Institute, a research and education organization.

CWA Gives $100,000 To Telegraph Strikers

A gift of $100,000 towards the relief of 17,000 members of the Telegraph Workers on strike against Western Union was announced by the Communications Workers as a measure of solidarity and support.

"We're in this together," said CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in presenting a check to Telegraph Workers' Pres. E. L. Hageman at CWA headquarters. Some 3,000 of Beirne's members, too, are on strike against Western Union in New York and New Jersey.

The unions have maintained picket lines at telegraph offices across the country since June 1. Management still refuses to budge from an offer made before the walkout started, union negotiators reported after meetings called by federal mediators.

CWA members will continue to draw strike benefits through regular union channels, that union said.

As the strike ended its fourth week, UTW members began making personal visits to some of Western Union's best customers—senators and congressmen, to tell the strike story in their own words.

The United Telegraph Workers, in newspaper advertisements published in New York, Washington and 18 other cities, told why its members are striking and said they will stay on strike "until management sees the light—on wages, on secure pensions, on job security."

Further, the union said, "we're determined to get assurance from Western Union that the company will halt its plan to give many of our jobs away to unqualified 'agents'—taxi companies, laundries, service stations and others."

Western Union Corp. Pres. R. W. McFall reported recently to stockholders that 1970 earnings had reached a new high—total income nearly $400 million, profits up to $23.4 million. In addition, Western Union is putting $130 million a year into capital expenditures, the UTW said.

The union ads emphasized:

- The number of employes goes down year by year—nearly 2,000 fewer in 1970 than in 1969.
- The ratio of salaries, wages, pensions and other benefits keeps dropping every year in relation to revenues—63 percent in 1961, 50 percent last year.

"Western Union is making more money," the ads declare. "It's putting more money into computers and equipment. But it's cutting down on service to the public and holding out on decent wages, benefits, job security and secure pensions."

At Washington Convention:

Seafarers Hit Nixon On Shipping Policies

Delegates to the 15th biennial convention of the Seafarers vowed to oppose the Nixon Administration's proposed strike ban in the transportation industry, denounced Nixon's suspension of the 50-50 grain cargo rule and mapped strategy for full implementation of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970.

The 200 delegates meeting in Washington backed up Pres. Paul Hall's denunciation of the Administration's attempt to get a special law banning strikes in the transportation industry.

"The government already has massive machinery to deal with strikes which it feels affect the national health and safety," Hall said. "The existing law can be applied in any labor dispute—although the record makes it abundantly clear that the 'national emergency' disputes procedure has been invoked against transportation unions more often than against anyone else."

Since such legislation is on the books now, his statement said, it has made "many management representatives unrealistically stubborn at the bargaining table."

The Administration proposal would give the President a choice of methods to end transportation strikes, including a form of compulsory arbitration.

Hall, who also serves as president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. told delegates that the maritime unions are "obviously going to struggle against the Administration attempts to allow grain to be shipped to China in foreign-flag vessels."

Pres. Nixon suspended an executive order issued during the Kennedy Administration which required that 50 percent of all U.S. grain shipments to Communist nations must be carried in American vessels.

The suspension brought an immediate rejoinder from organized labor, and Hall told delegates that "tactics are being developed and will be developed further." He declined, however, to reveal any strategy and the convention was at work on a resolution dealing with the situation.

Delegates applauded AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he pledged the backing of the AFL-CIO on whatever course of action the maritime unions take.

"I don't know what the reaction of the maritime trades is going to be," said Meany. "We don't make decisions for our organizations. They make them for themselves.

"But whatever the reaction is, I can tell you here and now, it will have the backing of the AFL-CIO."

Delegates accepted an Executive Officers' Report submitted by Hall in which the importance of full funding and implementation of the Merchant Marine Act was spelled out.

The new law calls for the building of 300 new American vessels in the next 10 years to rejuvenate the American merchant marine fleet, which has slipped to fifth largest among the merchant navies of the world.

In 1946, it was number one.

The Merchant Marine Act would mean more jobs, both in building and manning ships.

"We can be proud of the role we played in this historic legislation," said the report. "We must now work to make this legislative mandate a reality."

Idaho Unions Approve Hike In Per Capita

Boise, Ida.— Delegates to the Idaho AFL-CIO's 1971 convention unanimously approved an increase in per capita payments from 25 to 30 cents and re-elected Pres. Robert W. Macfarlane by acclamation.

Sec.-Treas. J. Paul Mais also was re-elected along with Vice Pres. Edward Johnson and three members of the state federation's executive board—Thomas Payne, Harold Charlton and Verl Bitter.

New members of the board are Robert Denevan, Irvin Harlow and Larry Harris.

The increase in per capita was earmarked for a legislative fund to support the state federation's activities during the 1972 state elections.

Besides the per capita increase, the 133 voting delegates also approved a constitutional change on convention rules which is expected to make the annual session run smoother procedurally.

The convention adopted resolutions in support of National Health Insurance and improved social security and unemployment compensation benefits.

The resolution on health insurance called on Congress to enact necessary legislation this year so that the plan can go into effect in 1973.

The convention's social security resolution urged maximum benefits for all workers contributing to social security since 1937—regardless of income levels.

CONVENTION

The Hatters will hold their 14th triennial convention Oct. 14 in the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York City, the union executive board announced.

Aid Sought for Seized U.S. Fishing Vessels

A proposal to speed up reimbursement for ship owners whose fishing vessels are illegally seized and fined by foreign countries received the support of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

O. William Moody, administrator of the MTD, testified in support of the proposed legislation before the House subcommittee on Wildlife & Fisheries.

He spoke on behalf of the MTD as well as his own union, the Seafarers, which represents fishermen through the United Cannery & Industrial Workers.

"It is these fishermen who have been harassed, shot at and who have had their livelihood threatened by the irresponsible seizures of our fishing boats in what should be international waters," Moody told the subcommittee.

Ten Latin American countries have claimed sovereignty over waters 200 miles from their shores, and Ecuador has been enforcing the claim by seizing tuna boats and imposing fines averaging $50,000 on the owners.

The Fishermen's Protective Act already provides for reimbursement of illegal fines. But because of Administrative delays, largely in the State Dept., some owners have had to wait up to eight months for their money, Moody said.

The proposal now under consideration would establish a revolving Fishermen's Protective Fund from which the Secretary of the Treasury would promptly reimburse shipowners for fines improperly assessed by foreign countries.

During the hearings, Ned Everett, chief counsel of the subcommittee, revealed that Ecuador has been using U.S.-made gunboats to seize the tuna vessels illegally.

Moody criticized the government's failure to invoke the Military Sales Act which stipulates cancellation of sales to any country that seizes American vessels on the high seas.

And he called for additional measures such as deducting the amounts of "these extortionate fines from foreign aid we give to the offending nations" as provided in the Fishermen's Protective Act.

He told the congressmen that from Jan. 1 to the end of March, fines amounting to $1.3 million have been levied against American fishing ships.

Bank Reform Endorsed To Curb Money Monopoly

Passage of bank reform legislation is needed "to halt the trend toward economic concentration of power," the AFL-CIO said in a letter to Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the House Banking Committee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the bill before the committee would help eliminate conflict of interest and "bolster confidence" in the banking system.

Especially desirable, he said, are provisions barring interlocking directorships, prohibiting banks from demanding an equity in a business before extending credit, and restrictions on bank investments.

One byproduct, he added, would be greater safety for pension funds for workers.

Program Set for July 12-13:

Parley to Focus On Loss of Jobs

Labor's national conference dealing with loss of jobs in America will be "one of the most important ever held by the AFL-CIO," Federation Pres. George Meany said in announcing the program for the two-day meeting.

The Conference on Jobs is scheduled for July 12-13 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, and will deal with all aspects of the job loss problem—from foreign trade to aid for the unemployed worker.

Meany will deliver a keynote address at the opening session, followed immediately by House Speaker Carl Albert.

Five AFL-CIO vice presidents will deliver papers on the current situation, and that will be followed by discussion groups headed by federation vice presidents and including leading members of Congress.

The conference will conclude the following morning with Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland serving as chairman of the session.

Group discussion chairmen will make reports followed by floor discussion, and Meany will deliver a summation.

AFL-CIO vice presidents delivering papers during the conference and their subjects are:

I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, foreign trade; Floyd E. Smith, president of the Machinists, reconversion; S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters, public works; Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, public service employment, and James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks, immediate aid for the unemployed.

The discussion groups, with their chairman, and panel members are:

- Foreign Trade—Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chairman, with Representatives John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.) and James A. Burke (D-Mass.).
- Reconversion—Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, chairman, with Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).
- Public Works—Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, chairman, with Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.).
- Public Service Employment—Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers, chairman, with Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.).
- Immediate Aid for the Unemployed—Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, chairman, with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.).

Contract Goals In Flint Glass Set at Parley

Miami Beach—The Flint Glass Workers will demand "the largest wage and benefit increase" in the union's 93-year history when it opens contract negotiations with the glass industry next month, Pres. George M. Parker said at the close of its 88th convention here.

Negotiations with the Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute, representing 12 major glass industry companies employing union mold makers, will begin here July 7.

Contract talks will be conducted later with the Illuminating & Allied Glassware Manufacturers, Table & Art Glassware Manufacturers and Corning Glass Works.

The 370 delegates to the two-week convention re-elected all incumbent officers. In addition, Joseph Lewis, of Bellaire, Ohio, and Philip Girardi, of Vineland, N.J., were elected international representatives to fill vacancies caused by two deaths in 1970.

Constitutional changes were made by the delegates, including a provision barring international officers from seeking re-election following their 64th birthday.

Such officers, however, would be allowed to continue as "special assistants to the president" until they reach retirement at age 65.

Laborers Approve Pacts To Spur Housing, Jobs

The Laborers signed agreements with four major industrial housing manufacturers in a move to increase the supply of low-cost housing and to improve job opportunities for members of minority groups.

The contracts were signed at the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development by the union and C. W. Blakeslee & Sons of New Haven, Conn., a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Anvan Industries of Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Stylemaster Homes of Lansing, Mich.; and the First Behring Corp. of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

HUD Sec. George W. Romney, on hand for the signing ceremony, praised the union and the companies for their efforts toward stabilizing the industry and toward training minority workers for employment in factory construction.

The union-employer agreements provide for on-the-job training, for employer participation in the Laborers' National Industrial Pension Plan and the Laborers' Union Label Program. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited during the life of the agreement. Wages, hours and fringe benefits will be negotiated locally.

Romney said the signing of the agreement was a major step in the drive to provide volume-produced housing to relieve the country's housing shortage. Congress set a 10-year goal in 1968 for 26 million new housing units to overcome the shortage. Less than half the amount needed is being built annually.

Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers said his union has a direct interest in encouraging new technology in the housing field. "A high percentage of our members are from minority groups who suffer the most from the lack of adequate and decent housing in our inner cities," he noted.

The union has pension investments and commitments this year totaling $6 million in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund, which was set up to help finance construction of housing for lower- and moderate-income families.

"We are using construction industry pension resources to provide necessary housing and steady work opportunities for our members," Fosco stressed.

UNION MEMBERS must be educated to the rights and provisions of the Occupational Safety & Health Act if safe working conditions are to be gained, Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. tells delegates to the IUD job safety conference in Washington.

IUD Safety Conference Spells Out Need to Finance, Enforce New Law

(Continued from Page 1)

"We will work within the framework of the law," Bommarito assured the delegates, "utilizing every provision to its fullest extent."

He told the union safety specialists that they must know and understand the provisions of the law in order to protect the right of workers to safe and healthy conditions on the job.

Bommarito also called on the Occupational Safety & Health Administration—the Labor Dept. agency that has the job of implementing and enforcing the law—to recruit compliance officers from the ranks of labor.

He pointed out that those who are working in the midst of hazardous conditions are eminently qualified to carry out the enforcement.

And while more than 5,000 labor representatives have applied to OSHA for positions on the compliance force, Bommarito said there is none known to have been accepted.

Eugene Newman, acting director of the OSHA Office of Compliance, admitted that there are "very few" labor people on his staff, but promised that efforts would be made to take in labor representatives.

Newman reported that OSHA is continuing its training of compliance officers and expects to have 735 on duty by the end of June 30. He said while 235 of these officers would be based in Washington, the remainder would be operating in field and regional offices across the country.

The compliance force is expected to grow to 1,000 officers by the end of this year and each officer would be capable of inspecting 200 workplaces annually.

While this number of officers could theoretically inspect 200,000 plants and job sites, the act was established to cover 4.1 million workplaces. This means that 3.9 million workplaces would be missed by the inspectors.

AFL-CIO job safety specialist George H. R. Taylor warned that little protection could be afforded by the states because of their limited number of inspectors.

Taylor pointed out that most states have many more fish and game wardens than they do occupational safety officers, thereby offering better protection for trout and rabbits than for workers.

Currently no state can meet the federal standards on job safety, Taylor observed, including New York and California, which are regarded as having the best state standards in effect.

The possibility of states improving the safety laws to conform to federal standards in the near future is slim, he said, noting that the legislatures of 32 states will not meet again until 1972 and 18 others will convene in 1973.

Other speakers at the conference included Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), who led the House fight for the passage of the law; Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) a member of the Senate Labor Committee; Dr. Marcus Key of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and acting director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine and Dr. Bertram Carnow of the University of Illinois School of Medicine.

Little Litter Fighters Set Clean Up Goal

Labor's campaign to improve the environment and its support of the Keep America Beautiful anti-litter campaign got a boost from some fifth and sixth graders in small Churchville, N.Y.

The elementary schoolers have sent out 1,000 letters asking all citizens to pick up 25 pieces of litter during the summer of 1971 so that there can be "a cleaner environment for all."

The AFL-CIO is glad to "help spread the word," as the children's letter asked.

Rubber Workers Sign Plan for Health Study

The Rubber Workers and B. F. Goodrich Co. have set in motion a pioneering occupational health program and have contracted with Harvard University's School of Public Health to conduct studies in nine plants where 11,000 union members work.

Teams of health specialists will study on-the-job environment health problems at each plant and draw up long-range programs based on the findings. The Harvard researchers will also assist in developing occupational health standards and controls of new chemicals and manufacturing processes.

The contract for the program was signed in Washington by representatives of the Rubber Workers, Goodrich and Harvard at the close of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Conference.

The URW-Goodrich program is a follow-up to an agreement negotiated by the union last year with Goodrich and other major tire and rubber companies, URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said.

The companies pay one-half cent an hour for each worker into the joint occupational health fund. The cost of the Harvard studies will come out of the Goodrich contribution to the fund.

Signing the three-way agreement at the Washington conference were Bommarito; J. W. Reynolds, Goodrich industrial relations director, and Dr. James Whittenberger, associate dean of Harvard's School of Public Health.

The contract calls for Harvard to organize an Occupational Research Study Group, name a group director and begin the studies promptly.

Whittenberger called the tripartite contract "a landmark agreement." He said that until now, industrial epidemiological studies—research in diseases affecting a large number of persons—have been rare.

In a joint statement, Bommarito and Reynolds said:

"Both the union and the company have concern for the protection and preservation of the health and welfare of employes. By establishing this program, we have recognized that a firm and continuous commitment to a sound industrial health program is in the best interests of the employe, the company and society."

"We in the URW," Bommarito added, "have long been committed to the development of a sound and coordinated action program in the area of occupational health. Our prime objective has been to make the working environment, where the industrial worker spends a major portion of his adult life, as healthy as medical and scientific knowledge will accommodate."

Bommarito also expressed the hope that the URW-Goodrich agreement will set the pattern for similar programs covering millions of other industrial workers across the country.

Production and maintenance workers at six tire plants and three others making industrial and general products are covered in the agreement.

Policing Job Safety

NO LAW is going to save a single life or prevent a single accident in the future until the intent of Congress is translated into action in the shop and on the job.

And before that happens, labor has some more tough battles to fight.

At the time the Occupational Safety & Health Act was passed, the AFL-CIO served notice that we were going to be watching over the government's shoulder to see that it doesn't get watered down, and that it doesn't wither away because of neglect or financial starvation.

We warned that if this law isn't fully and effectively implemented, we would scream bloody murder. Because bloody murder—the bloody murder of workers—is the issue. It's what this law is supposed to stop.

Overall, we believe, the Dept. of Labor is taking its task seriously. It has made the necessary assignments of responsibility within the department's administrative structure. It is setting up the machinery it needs to start work. It is hiring and training inspectors.

THERE ARE SOME DOUBTS and reservations about the way the Dept. of Labor is going about its job of making the Safety & Health Act work. We believe there is room for improvement, and we expect and hope to see improvements made.

But the record made by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare toward meeting its share of administering the Safety & Health Act is much, much worse.

The Secretary of HEW hasn't established for operations the new Institute for Occupational Health, which has crucially important work to do. The institute is responsible for research, demonstrations, safety, training, development of criteria, recommendation of standards, and monitoring, measuring and publishing a list of toxic materials found in America's work places. But the Secretary hasn't even officially designated where the institute is to be physically located. There is no excuse for such delay by the Secretary of HEW.

The President has appointed the three-man Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, which will be responsible for adjudicating all contested citations for violations under the act.

The AFL-CIO opposed the creation of that commission, because we believe its authority should have remained within the Dept. of Labor. But Congress ruled otherwise. We are completely dissatisfied with the $300,000 budgeted for the commission's activities over the next year. The figure should be at least doubled to provide for the number of hearing examiners and other staff members that are going to be needed if the commission is going to be anything but a bottleneck.

We are going to keep on pressing both HEW and the Labor Dept. to see that this law is implemented in every respect as Congress intended, and as American workers deserve.

But the ultimate responsibility lies on us here in labor. This is our law, and we have to see that it works. We intend to work closely with all of our international unions in developing and carrying out safety programs.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Industrial Union Dept. Safety & Health Conference.

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Cop on the Beat

A Word Edgewise:

Dispute on Vietnam Escalation Enlivened by 20-20 Hindsight

By John P. Roche

IN RETROSPECT, it is seldom hard to construct conspiracy theories of history. For many years, distinguished southern historians, for example, worked diligently to demonstrate that Pres. Lincoln had deliberately tricked the South into the Civil War, that after the innocent Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, Lincoln rubbed his hands with glee and used the incident to justify mobilizing Union troops. Similarly, Franklin D. Roosevelt was attacked in immense detail by so distinguished an American historian as Charles A. Beard for instigating the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor.

These studies had a lunatic logic—indeed, I found rereading the classic on Lincoln a hypnotic experience—but they suffer from one overwhelming liability: they are not true.

Lincoln did not want war. Roosevelt did want war, but with the Nazis, not the Japanese. In fact, if Hitler had not gone completely off his rails and declared war on the United States, we might well have gone roaring off into the Pacific in 1942 and left Europe to its fate.

So let us, as we read the memos floating back and forth between Assistant Secretaries, ask the simple question: Why would Lyndon Johnson have wanted to get mixed up in war in Indochina? He was well aware of the unpopularity of wars, he recalled vividly the treatment Harry Truman had received over our Korean intervention, he wanted above all to get down to the serious business of the Great Society.

The Joint Chiefs are paid to plan for wars. They have over at the Pentagon an immense welfare program (Aid to Dependent Colonels, I call it) dedicated to contingency planning. (Back in the 1930s they spent a couple of years deciding how to cope with a combined attack by the British and the Japanese.) You name a country, they have a man on it equipped with detailed maps, target analysis, etc. Obviously a good deal of this is necessary in our uncertain world, but the important thing to note is that most contingencies never occur.

Presidents, on the contrary, are paid to keep us out of wars whenever that is conceivably possible. And while Pres. Johnson, like his predecessors, was committed to containing Communist aggression (whether monolithic or polycentric), the first item on his agenda was how to do this and avoid war.

Viewed from this perspective, Step Number One was deterrence, that is, letting the enemy know that if it did certain things, it would get hurt. When deterrence works, nobody cheers. (It has worked, notably with NATO and with Red China.) It hardly took a task force to devise the Tonkin Gulf Resolution; it was simply a rewrite of the one passed by Congress in 1958 on the Formosa Straits, which worked.

Unfortunately, as suggested here before, Ho Chi Minh was not impressed. So the next step was to raise the ante, employing a minimal force level to indicate that we meant business.

ENTER THE AIRPOWER spokesmen. Now whatever the Assistant Secretaries may have written to each other, and despite the optimism of the "Air Marshals" (as those of us who distrusted the policy called them), bombing North Vietnam was seen as a way of avoiding war.

Hanoi, it was argued, would appreciate the seriousness of the American commitment to the Republic of Vietnam, calculate that the stakes were too high, and call off its "liberation" movement.

There is no need to detail the rest of the gloomy progression. Johnson ended up with more than 500,000 men in Vietnam, and a full-scale land war, by opting at each stage for the least-worst alternative. With retrospective omniscience—which is a widespread malady these days—one can argue that he should have gotten off the escalator in 1964 or '65.

But history is a very different thing when you are approaching it head-on, rather than with 20-20 hindsight. And one could (as I do) suggest that—without getting into disputes on how the war was fought—the President's reluctant decisions were a natural and legitimate consequence of the American people's then staunch commitment to freedom for South Vietnam.

Labor and Civil Liberties:

Phone Taps, Lie Detectors Held Incursion on Basic Freedoms

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on June 16 in Washington at the People's Forum on Privacy.

ORGANIZED LABOR is active in the political and industrial life of this nation. We do not simply sit back and brood about the invasions of a basic right. We attempt, with all the vigor at our command, to do what we can to blunt the efforts of those who would invade our freedom. In pursuit of this objective the labor movement has emphasized these principal issues.

First, we have sought legislation to arrest the movement toward increased wiretapping and bugging.

One of the aspects of totalitarian government which renders it so abhorrent to Americans is its all-persuasive policy on the question of the right of privacy or the destruction of the right of privacy. And this consideration to our mind outweighs the public interest in law enforcement through indiscriminate wiretapping. This seems especially clear since opinions differ as to the utility of wiretapping as an instrument for detecting crime.

Even assuming, however, that wiretapping does substantially aid in police work, we remain persuaded that, in general, the preservation of individual freedom should have priority over easing police work. That is a basic value judgment, and I recognize that our conclusion with respect to it differs from the conclusion reached by some, though not all, law enforcement officials. But it is not surprising, nor novel, that some law enforcement officials have a tendency to put law enforcement ahead of individual rights. In general, however, this reverses the proper priorities.

There can, of course, be overriding considerations which tip the balance the other way on specific issues. Recognizing this we do accept the necessity of some invasion of the right of individuals to be free from police scrutiny, to the extent that the infringement is reasonably necessary in the interests of national security.

Second, organized labor has been the major responsible anti-Communist organization which has fought to bring our internal security system in line with a decent regard for the right of privacy, and its corollary, the right of free and untrammeled association.

The AFL-CIO, of course, believes that the United States government must and should fully protect itself against Communist aggression and treachery, both from without and from within. The strength of America's military forces, and those of its allies, must be maintained. The AFL-CIO likewise supports vigilant counter-intelligence work, vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, and an effective security system.

But we flatly reject the notion that the way to fight communism is to jettison the individual liberties that are an essential part of democracy, and to adopt the very tactics which make communism completely unacceptable to those who believe in human freedom. We do not believe communism can be defeated or democracy aided by suspending the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. We do not believe that communism can be defeated or democracy aided by undertaking to outlaw particular views and ideas, whether by governmental fiat or vigilante action.

The AFL-CIO has therefore opposed, and will continue to oppose proposals to reinstate the discredited internal security programs affecting non-sensitive jobs in government struck down by the Supreme Court. For the national security is not protected by the harassment of many millions of government workers engaged in activities far removed from the handling of classified information. And organized labor has opposed and will continue to oppose procedures which make a mockery of our professed dedication to the due process of law.

Third, the AFL-CIO has mounted a nationwide attack on the misuse of the polygraph or so-called "lie detector." In announcing this campaign, the Executive Council stated "we object to the use of these devices not only because their claims to reliability are dubious, but because they infringe on the fundamental rights of American citizens to personal privacy."

THIS EFFORT on our part has led—among other pluses—to quite a few collective agreements doing away with this 20th Century form of the "yellow dog contract"—the requirement that employes undergo a lie detector test whenever management tells them that they have to do so.

There are, naturally enough, those who justify the use of lie detectors on the grounds of security, prevention of pilferage, and the ever-present quest for "efficiency." Our response in this area is the same as our response to the defenders of wiretapping; not one of these goals—important though they may be—outweighs the right of individual privacy of mind and body. For the use of these devices is a clear perversion of the basic concept of American law that the individual is presumed innocent until proven guilty. A lie detector makes a mockery of the Fifth Amendment.

It can be said with perfect justification that the labor movement has not secured 100 percent compliance with any of its goals in these fields. And that while we have pursued these goals through the tedious process of education, persuasion, lobbying and collective bargaining, new breaches in the dike continue to appear. However, I am not pessimistic about this. The problem of the proper accommodation of privacy to other valid interests is a complex one. And as Judge Learned Hand stated: our system "presupposes that right conclusions are more likely to be gathered out of a multitude of tongues than through any kind of authoritative selection. To many this is, and always will be, folly; but we have upon it staked our all."

Shift in Trade Policy Needed:

500,000 U.S. Jobs Wiped Out By Runaway Manufacturers

MANIPULATION and exploitation of American capital and technology overseas have "displaced large portions of U.S. production" and cut more than half a million jobs from this country's economy, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger charged.

The U.S. consumer market has become largely a one-way route in world trade, declared Goldfinger, with trade doors open to a "flood of imports," while goods produced here are "hampered and barred" in the export market "by the policies of foreign governments."

He said that since World War II, "American business has set up something like 8,000 foreign subsidiaries," mostly to take advantage of wages that run as low as 10 and 15 cents an hour, sending their products into both the U.S. market and those of other nations with which this country seeks to trade.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO research director cited recent congressional figures showing that imports now claim major portions of U.S. consumer sales ranging from automobiles and electrical appliances to glassware and clothing.

Yet Goldfinger stressed, despite overseas production at wages only a fraction of those workers here earn, U.S. consumers rarely get any benefit of lower prices.

GOLDFINGER CALLED for a "sharp change" of U.S. policy, including the end of "tax incentives and other assistance and encouragement to American businesses to set up foreign subsidiaries;" control and regulation of the export of American capital, technology and know-how; greater effort toward "development of fair labor standards . . . on wages and working conditions on products that are shipped in world trade," and establishment of "an orderly marketing mechanism—with quotas," to stem the "sharp rise of imports that are disrupting American markets."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, rose on the floor of the Senate and made public for the first time a significant, 83-page report of the Comptroller General of the United States.

In the report, the Comptroller General disclosed the result of his findings showing that the Bureau of Mines and Dept. of Interior were critically lax in their enforcement of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969.

Williams said that as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee he had requested the Comptroller General to review the Bureau of Mines actions and plans for implementation of the safety legislation.

The question that arose in many minds, as a result of Williams' Senate speech, centered on the Comptroller General. Who is he? What does he do? To whom is he responsible?

All these questions were answered a few days later on the floor of both the Senate and House when members rose to pay tribute to the 50th anniversary of the General Accounting Office (GAO) which is under the direction of the Comptroller General.

Through the years of mushrooming federal bureaucracy, the GAO and the Comptroller General have played vital and powerful roles but their activities have been so screened and so silent that relatively few outside of government are aware that they actually exist.

The basic function of the GAO is to assist the Congress by examining the manner in which all government departments and agencies using public funds discharge their financial, legal and management responsibilities.

The GAO and the Comptroller General are an arm of Congress, yet operate independently of it. They have been called the "watchdogs" of government and "protectors of the public purse".

Members of Congress may ask the GAO to review or study use of public funds or the agency may initiate its own investigations. The findings in need of attention by Congress or the departments and agencies are reported to them. Recommendations are made, too, on how they can carry out their programs and operations more effectively, efficiently and economically.

OVER THE YEARS the GAO has built up an extensive professional staff of almost 3,000 employes who include accountants, auditors, lawyers and a growing number of specialists in other fields. These include experts in business administration, industrial management, engineering, statistics, economics, systems analysis, automatic data processing, mathematics and public administration.

GAO has 16 field offices on the mainland U.S. and five overseas offices: Frankfurt, New Delhi, Honolulu, Saigon, and Manila.

The Comptroller General is appointed by the President for a 15-year term and must be confirmed by the Senate. The current Comptroller General, Elmer B. Staats, is only the fourth to hold the post since 1921.

As might be expected, the GAO conducts minute, on-site investigations of expenditures in foreign assistance, military and civilian operations abroad as well as domestic expenditures of concern to Congress.

By its very nature, the GAO has to be flexible, adapting to the ever-changing social, economic and technical facets of our society.

In underscoring the GAO's present and future role, one senator remarked on its 50th anniversary: "I believe that we can feel confident that it will continue to ably assist all of us in making those very necessary objective analyses and evaluations of ongoing and proposed legislative programs."

Paying tribute to the GAO were liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans—all of whom rely on the "watchdog" for assistance within the complexities of the bureaucracy.

HALF A MILLION jobs have been cut from the U.S. economy by the flight of American capital and technology overseas, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

OVERSIZED GAVEL is presented to Pres. Ed S. Miller, left, of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes by Vice Pres. Edward T. Hanley, whose district was host to the union's Chicago convention.

Hotel Union Focuses On Nationwide Pacts

Chicago—Delegates to the Hotel & Restaurant Employes 37th convention voted to change the traditional pattern of collective bargaining in their industry and go after the big hotel and restaurant chains on a national basis.

The 850 delegates directed their union to organize and bargain with the industry on a chainwide basis wherever possible. The union now has national contracts with Sky Chefs, serving the nation's airlines; the Racetrack Council's restaurants and with the Playboy Clubs. It also represents nearly all Hilton and Sheraton hotels, but bargains on a local basis with these organizations.

The convention re-elected Pres. Ed S. Miller and Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach along with eleven vice presidents. All ran without opposition.

The problems of women workers and young workers got special attention from the delegates. The convention resolved to continue the union's opposition to the Equal Opportunities Amendment to the U.S. Constitution "because of its potentially destructive impact on women's labor legislation."

At the same time, it voted to expand efforts to win federal support for day care centers for children of working mothers along with equal pay and equal employment opportunities for women.

Because young workers need encouragement to take an active role in the union, the convention voted for leadership programs and training for international organizers aimed at younger members.

The convention gave stand-by authority to the union's executive council to raise per capita payments by not less than 1 cent nor more than 10 cents.

Delegates also passed resolutions calling for an immediate $2 an hour minimum wage, with an eventual rate of $2.50 an hour; a vigorous "get-out-the-vote" drive in 1972 on the local level; increased participation in community services programs to meet the emergency needs of workers; and strengthening of the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act to protect consumers.

Citing a rise in health costs of almost 50 percent in the past decade, delegates backed the passage of the Griffiths-Kennedy bill which would provide National Health Security for every person in the country.

The present program of withdrawal of troops from Vietnam was endorsed and a resolution was passed calling on the United States to withdraw from the International Labor Organization.

U.S. Delegate Warns:

ILO Support Keyed to Role Of Defending Worker Rights

Geneva—"The American labor movement is proud of the long record of support we have given to the International Labor Organization," Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate, told the United Nations agency's annual conference here.

But the AFL-CIO representative cautioned the worker, employer and government delegates that the continued support of American labor hinged on the ILO's return to its "original role of defender of the welfare and liberties of workers all over the world."

"It is no secret that for some time the AFL-CIO has become increasingly dissatisfied with certain trends in the ILO," Faupl said. But he stressed that "at no time" has any AFL-CIO spokesman "suggested or intimated" that the United States was not "obligated to pay its annual contribution as long as our country is a member of the ILO."

The U.S. worker delegate praised conference president Pierre Waline, a French employer, for having guided the debate with a firm hand by "refusing to tolerate extraneous political discussion."

"I can only hope," Faupl continued, "that others who will sit in your chair in future years will follow your excellent example."

Faupl denounced the use of the ILO for propaganda purposes by totalitarian countries which flout the human and trade union rights it defends.

"It is these very totalitarian elements and their allies who abused the platform of this conference year after year by their unrestrained attacks on my country, other democratic countries and the free trade union movement," Faupl said.

"At the same time," he added, these totalitarian elements have sought to hamstring the ILO by voting against the budget year after year."

This year was no exception for the Soviet Union and its allies. They alone voted against the budget that the conference adopted for the years of 1972-73.

Meanwhile, the Communist countries were undergoing a severe trial in the conference's committee that annually reviews how the ILO's 121 member states observe their pledges to the organization.

Czechoslovakia was indicted for failing to live up to the ILO convention, or treaty, guaranteeing workers against discrimination on race, religious, political or other grounds in employment.

During the committee discussion Edward J. Hickey, Jr., general counsel for a number of U.S. rail unions, noted that there had been no dissenting opinion among the independent experts who had found Czechoslovakia in default.

The experts had unanimously ruled that a provision in the Czechoslovak labor code permitting a worker to be dismissed for not being a "sufficiently reliable" upholder of the Communist order contravened the convention.

Over the vehement protests of the Communist delegates Czechoslovakia was placed at the demand of the free workers on the committee's list of member states found in default of their ILO obligations.

"This is the first time in eight years that the committee has moved against a Communist state," Hickey noted.

The Soviet Union also was challenged in the committee regarding the conformity of its new labor legislation with the ILO Freedom of Association convention guaranteeing workers the right to organize in unions of their free choice.

Soviet government delegate Ivan Ivanov complained bitterly that the ILO experts were not "objective."

The issue was left hanging pending the receipt of further explanations on the new legislation demanded by the ILO experts of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, George H. Hildebrand, U.S. under secretary of labor, was to tell the conference that it was "gratifying" to see the review committee raise the issue of the convention's application in Communist countries.

"Freedom of association is a fundamental purpose of the ILO," Hildebrand reminded in his address during the general discussion. "The conference must not exempt any country from this review procedure," he stressed.

The ILO trend had been to bury the issue with regard to the Communist states because these countries used as a smokescreen what they called their "different economic and social systems," Hildebrand said.

Marshall Elected Head Of Michigan AFL-CIO

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Delegates to the Michigan AFL-CIO convention unanimously elected William C. Marshall to succeed August Scholle as president of the 300,000-member state federation.

Scholle announced his retirement after 30 years as a central body president. He headed the state AFL-CIO since the merger after serving as president of the former Michigan CIO Council.

A staunch advocate of union political activity, Scholle was a leader in the successful fight for "one man, one vote" legislative apportionment and in the early court battle for "portal to portal" pay.

Marshall was elected to the presidency after serving two years as secretary-treasurer and nine years as an executive vice president of the state central body. He is a member of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

Delegates elected Walter Campbell to fill the post of secretary-treasurer. He has served as the director of Allied Industrial Workers Region 7 which is composed of 100 local unions in Western Michigan.

The 800 convention delegates extended the two-year terms of officers to four years.

In another major constitutional change, they approved an increase in per capita tax from 13 to 15 cents a month. The annual fee paid by local central bodies and other subordinate groups was increased from $25 to $50.

Convention speakers included Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) who issued a call for "a decade of development, a decade of reconciliation, of reconstruction of our society."

Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, told delegates that Michigan is one of 20 states where the UFWOC is inaugurating organizing efforts among migrant workers.

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes called for federal financing of the welfare system, congressional approval of the public service jobs bill and release of funds by the Nixon Administration.

Other speakers were Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, and Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken (R).

The convention adopted a resolution backing a voluntary plan by the Detroit building trades to increase minority hiring from 15 to 20 percent over a five-year period.

Another resolution adopted by delegates called for a progressive state tax system based on a graduated income levy. Such a tax is now prohibited by a provision of the Michigan Constitution.

Revenue-Sharing Proposal Scored, Perkins Cites No-Strings Pitfalls

Public and congressional rejection of the Administration's special revenue-sharing proposal has been predicted by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee.

Interviewed for the July program of COPE Report, the new cassette tape project of COPE, Perkins said:

"I believe that when it is fully known what the Administration proposal contains in the so-called special revenue-sharing legislation, it will be soundly rejected by the public and by the members of Congress."

Perkins noted that the Administration proposal would repeal the $9.5 billion authorization in the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965 and substitute for it an expenditure of $3 billion.

Present federal aid for education is distributed according "to a precise formula" to state and local educational agencies, Perkins said. Distribution of the special revenue sharing education funds would be at the discretion of the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

"By law, the Administration cannot withhold funds appropriated by Congress which are to be allocated among the states and school districts according to a statutory formula," Perkins continued. But if the special revenue-sharing measure is adopted the Administration could "withhold appropriated funds."

Perkins said that no one is against the concept of sharing federal revenue so long as it would not "destroy effective and efficient programs that are operating so well at the local level."

The Administration proposal, he said, would give some money to local communities "in lieu of the present programs, which, in reality, means short-changing the local communities."

Also on the July program is an explanation by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of the need to expand foreign trade while safeguarding jobs of American workers.

Other COPE Report features include a report on the condition of the economy by Nat Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, an examination of the 18-year-old vote by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and background information about National Health Security and the Administration's freeze of $12.8 billion in federal funds.

Information about the cassette program is available from COPE.

Pamphlet Exposes Communist Record

The record of Communist territorial expansion since 1939 is set forth in a new pamphlet, "Who Is the Imperialist?" prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

The 52-page, two color publication cites the record and concludes that the "Soviet Union, Communist China and their offspring have relentlessly pursued policies of swallowing country after country." The free world has helped 68 former colonial or semi-colonial areas to become independent nations, the pamphlet shows.

The publication, No. 148, is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. A single copy is free; up to 100 copies the price is 40 cents each; over 100 the cost is $35 per hundred.

Low Wages in Mexico Erode U.S. Jobs

Border-Jumping Companies Spurred by Tariff Loopholes

By David L. Perlman

South of the 1,900-mile border between the United States and Mexico, the minimum wage drops from $1.60 an hour to a range of 20 to 46 cents. The dropoff from union-negotiated wage scales is, of course, even steeper.

This pay differential has enriched a growing number of runaway manufacturers. And it has lined the pockets of a motley assortment of middlemen on both sides of the border.

It has meant unemployment—permanent loss of jobs, not just temporary layoffs—in Kansas City, Mo., and Oshkosh, Wis., in Forrest City, Ark., Niles, Ill., and scores of other cities.

And it is an important part of the story of depressed wages and obstacles to union organizing in the border areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. When 40-cent-an-hour labor is just a few miles away, an employer doesn't have to run very far—and the threat hangs over every picket line.

This page represents another in a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation next July 12-13 in Washington.

Ironically and inexplicably, U.S. tariff laws and trade policies have encouraged this export of jobs.

U.S. government agencies take part in seminars to sell employers on the ease and convenience of shipping components and semi-finished goods across the border where the "labor-intensive" work is done at a fraction of the U.S. wage scale.

So long as the U.S. components are shipped back to the United States, Mexico charges no import duty. And the U.S. tariff on the "added value" of the Mexican labor is only a token amount—far below the savings in wage costs.

Chambers of commerce in the major cities on the U.S. side of the border have been actively promoting the "twin plant" concept—encouraging U.S. manufacturers to move the domestic part of their operations close to the site of their Mexican plants. This facilitates the division of work that allows manufacturers to combine the maximum use of Mexican labor with the minimum customs charge.

David T. Lopez, Texas-based AFL-CIO organizer, describes the "twin plants" on the U.S. side of the border as "at best poor cousins." For every job supposedly established on the American side, at least 10 jobs are set up in Mexico, he notes.

Defenders of the program claim that it doesn't actually displace U.S. workers because otherwise the firms would move their entire production to competing low-wage areas such as Hong Kong, Korea and Portugal.

Some might, but the special incentives and conveniences offered to employers under the Mexican border program quite clearly lure employers who would not find it practicable to set up shop across thousands of miles of ocean, with the added time lags, shipping costs and import restrictions.

At a conference sponsored by business interests in El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico—and co-sponsored, incidentally, by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce—there were flowery words about the benefits to both countries of the border program.

But when it came to making the hard pitch to the U.S. manufacturers attending the conference, the focus was on low wages.

With an air of open frankness, Executive Director William Reid of the El Paso Industrial Development Corp. acknowledged that the 32-cent minimum wage in the Juarez area isn't the full labor cost faced by the U.S. employer. Various benefits required by the Mexican government bring the actual pay floor up to about 42 cents an hour.

But, he assured his audience, "actual wages in Juarez are near minimum because of the tremendous supply of labor." And "training wages, incidentally are even lower. During the training period, the employes can be paid as little as half of the minimum wage."

The counsel for the Mexican counterpart of the development commission adds that it is up to the employer to decide when the beginning worker has progressed sufficiently in his training to move up to the full minimum wage.

While taking advantage of low-cost labor across the border, company executives can live in El Paso where, Reid noted, "you can play golf year-round."

AN ACROSS-THE-BORDER plant in Matamoros, Mexico, is used by Booth Fisheries for peeling and deveining shrimp. North of the border, these women would be paid at least $1.60 an hour. Here they earn $3.20 a day.

And with an oversupply of workers streaming into the city across the international bridge, "El Paso is one of the few American cities where there still is an ample supply of domestic help."

Actually, as a number of U.S. manufacturers have found out, it isn't even necessary to establish a twin plant on the American side of the border. Components can be shipped from existing plants of the parent company. And with the choice industrial sites on the Mexican side of the border rapidly being exhausted, the Mexican government recently announced that it was opening up new areas of the country where U.S. manufacturers can bring in components duty free so long as the products are returned to the United States.

"The border program is in the national interest," San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Executive Thomas Caylor proclaims. "It will keep prices down and it will also keep wages down, which is just as important. It is in the natural stream of things to develop the affluent society of both countries."

So to develop this "affluent society," the research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers noted, "a Whittier, Calif., knitwear plant shrunk from 400 to 200 employes when work was transferred to Mexicali, Mexico, to thwart a union organizational drive." Nor are runaways limited to union operation; non-union jobbers have forced unorganized contractors out of business by shifting work across the border.

Employment at two Los Angeles area plants of the Mattel toy company, where the Rubber Workers hold bargaining rights, dropped abruptly as employment at the across-the-border Mexicali plant rose to 2,000.

Because of the cloak of secrecy that shrouds the border operations, exact statistics are hard to come by as to the number of U.S. workers displaced. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research estimates that the number of U.S. companies operating under the border industrialization program rose from 30 in 1967, employing some 4,000 Mexican workers, to about 250 at present with an estimated 30,000 workers.

There is no sign that the growth has been stemmed. And there is clear evidence that other low-wage nations close to the United States have completed the lure of a tariff policy that encourages runaway employers.

Thus U.S. business executives have been circularized by a firm in Haiti that promises to "save you two-thirds of your present labor cost on practically any assembly of components." The firm's letterhead says, "Anything by hand—electronic components, casettes, valves, switches, systems, woodworking, sewing, etc."

An Associated Press story cites a minimum daily wage of 70 cents an hour and a 48-hour week as lures bringing in American manufacturers.

Granted the loss of jobs in the United States, do these runaway employers really boost the economy of the low-wage countries?

They provide jobs, certainly. But just as southern states competed to lure runaway employers from the North with promises of low wages, no unions, tax exemptions and generous financing, so the low-wage nations are subject to the blackmail of international companies that threaten to move elsewhere if wages and working conditions are improved.

When South Korea's unions sought substantial wage hikes a couple of years ago—to bring their pay up to the Hong Kong scale — American-owned Oak Electro-Netics Corp. closed down its $2.3 million electronic components plant near Seoul to move its operations elsewhere in the Far East.

An article in Business International magazine at the time noted that one effect of the move is that "employes of the other U.S. firms have become less aggressive in their demands for fear of losing their jobs" and the government has cracked down on "strikes and excessive wage demands."

$1.72-an-Hour Job Now Pays 45 Cents

By David T. Lopez

Brownsville, Tex.—Mrs. Hortencia Cantu, after two years of unemployment, is reluctantly leaving her home in this southern tip of Texas to seek a job—any job—in Chicago. Most of her friends, she said, left months ago.

In July, 1969, Mrs. Cantu was the last of 410 employes of Booth Fisheries to be permanently laid off as the shrimp packing operations were moved to a Mexican plant built under the border industrialization program.

When Booth employes chose the Meat Cutters as their representative in 1964, there were 640 in the bargaining unit, according to International Representative Juan Gonzalez.

That was before the Mexican plant opened under the bilateral program to lure American businesses to use low-wage Mexican labor.

Booth opened the plant across the border in Matamoros in the fall of 1967, agreeing to ship all of its products for sale in the United States, to qualify for special tax and tariff treatment. In the Brownsville plant, 60 workers got layoff notices for Christmas, timed to prevent them from getting holiday pay.

Gonzalez says that today Booth employs only 230 in Brownsville, nearly 800 in Matamoros. Many of the Brownsville employes work short shifts, some as little as six hours a week.

Nearly all of the laid-off workers, like Mrs. Cantu, are of Mexican descent.

Mrs. Cantu, who went to work for Booth at 75 cents an hour in 1957, was a key union organizer at Booth. The first union contract, in 1964, moved the pay scale slightly above the federal minimum wage. And when Mrs. Cantu was laid off in 1969, she was earning $1.72½ an hour.

Today, across the border, a Mexican worker now is doing Mrs. Cantu's job for 226 pesos a week—about 45 cents an hour.

For the 410 Brownsville workers, mostly women, who lost their jobs, there was no severance pay, not even a polite notice. "We were just pulled off the line and told we weren't needed any more," Mrs. Cantu said. Her unemployment benefits of $32 a week were exhausted in about four months, she said.

"Just about everyone is going away," says Mrs. Cantu of the laid-off workers. "You can't raise a family on the wages of the father alone in this community."

Of those laid off, only a few have found jobs in Brownsville. "Every time I apply for work, they ask me where I worked before," she said. "When I say I worked at Booth, they ask me if I was in the union. I tell them I was, and I never hear from them again."

Such retaliation is but one example of the dilemma of organizers in the area. As a local union leader said bitterly: "If we accept a low increase to keep the jobs here, the employers point to unions as ineffective. If we strike, they bring Mexican residents in to scab. If we win a fair settlement, they start moving the jobs out and telling people the union lost them their job."

The intimidation pays off—for the employer. Workers at Alberti Seafoods, where the work complement was cut in half when a Mexican plant opened, reluctantly gave up their union through a decertification election in the hope of placating their employer.

"I hope we can come back in about four years, when my little girl is ready to go to school," Mrs. Cantu said. "I would like to give her a chance to grow up here."

She added bitterly: "But I just don't know. They tell us to send our children to school and give them an opportunity. But then our government robs us of any chance to make a living. It's just not fair."

Labor Asks Improvements:

Welfare Reform Moves to Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

families eligible for federal assistance, establish a guaranteed income and for the first time supplement the pay of persons employed at substandard wages.

The bill had Administration support and the near-unanimous endorsement of the influential House Ways & Means Committee.

Its social security provisions, raising benefits and increasing the taxable wage base to pay for them, proved less controversial. After the House voted to retain the welfare reform section, the entire package was approved by a one-sided 288-132 margin.

In the Senate, the legislation will be wide open to amendments first in the conservative Senate Finance Committee and then on the Senate floor, where the liberal voting strength is substantially greater.

As passed by the House, its key provisions are:

- Social Security—A 5 percent increase in all benefits effective June 1, 1972, and thereafter an automatic raise in any year in which the consumer price index rises at least 3 percent.

Widow's benefits would be raised to 100 percent of the amount their deceased husbands would have received if they had lived. Persons who worked at least 15 years under social security coverage would be guaranteed not less than $5 a month multiplied by years of employment.

The amount of money a retired worker could earn without loss of benefits would be raised to $2,000 a year. Beyond that benefits would be reduced only $1 for each $2 in earnings.

Other benefits would give men retiring at age 62 the same pension computation formula now allowed women and would allow long-service workers to improve their pensions by permitting more "dropout" years of low earnings.

To pay for these benefits and for medicare improvements, the amount of wages subject to social security taxes on employers and workers would rise from $7,800 to $10,200 next January. The tax rate would go up slightly more than scheduled under present law, reaching 6.2 percent in 1975 and 7.4 percent in 1977.

- Medicare—Medicare coverage would be expanded to persons under 65 who are receiving social security or railroad retirement disability benefits. On the minus side, patients would have to pay a portion of hospital costs during the 31st to 60th day of hospitalization.

- Medicaid—It would be harder for persons not on welfare to qualify for health services provided by the federal-state Medicaid program, and charges could be made based on income.

- Family Assistance — Families with dependent children would be guaranteed federal payments amounting to $2,400 a year for a family of four, which states could supplement. But they would no longer be eligible for food stamps.

Able-bodied persons would be required to take jobs or training if available, but the requirement for mothers to work would depend on the availability of adequate child care facilities.

The working poor would receive subsidies keyed to their income and family size. In the case of a family of four with earnings of $3,000 a year, the subsidy would add another $800 to income.

An important although little-noted section of the bill authorizes federal funds to provide day-care facilities for 875,000 children, more than 400,000 job training slots, and federal financing of 200,000 "transitional" public service jobs.

Included in the 687-page bill, but unrelated to its other provisions, is a liberalization of the income tax deductions for child care that now are available only to persons with incomes under $6,000 a year. The income ceiling would be raised to $12,000.

While the House moved ahead with a busy legislative schedule, the Senate finally found a way to reach a vote on the draft-extension legislation that has been before it since early May.

By a 65-27 vote—more than the required two-thirds—it imposed a limit on debate. Among those voting for cloture were a number of southern senators who had led filibusters in past years and protested any curb on unlimited debate.

The bill is not out of the legislative woods yet, however. Earlier, the Senate added an amendment calling for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina within nine months if American prisoners of war are released. If the House refuses to go along with that provision, a House-Senate conference agreement could face a new filibuster threat in the Senate. Meanwhile, the basic draft law expires on June 30.

Included in both the House and Senate bills is a pay raise for lower-ranking members of the armed forces.

Public Jobs Program Gets Conference OK

(Continued from Page 1)

freely in unsuccessful efforts in both the House and Senate to block the legislation or at least convert it into a revenue-sharing formula.

But there were strong indications that the President will sign the bill worked out in conference. Labor Dept. officials proposed to the conference committee a compromise formula they said the President would approve. A number of the Administration proposals were rejected, but Republican conferees all signed the final version and expressed optimism that it will become law.

The final version of the bill provides "special consideration" in hiring to Vietnam veterans. It establishes also a two-year program, as passed by the Senate, rather than the four-year version adopted by the House.

Up to $750 million the first year and $1 billion the second year would be available so long as the national unemployment rate remained above 4.5 percent.

An additional $250 million each year would be earmarked for communities or city neighborhoods where unemployment is at least 6 percent—regardless of the national rate.

Not more than one-third of the persons hired under the program could be professionals—and their pay could not exceed $12,000 a year. Teachers, however, would not be covered by the limit on the number of professionals.

A section of the bill requires that unions representing public workers be given an opportunity to comment on implementation of the program.

AMA Cheers as Nixon Attacks Health Security

Atlantic City—Pres. Nixon found a friendly and enthusiastic audience at the American Medical Association House of Delegates meeting here for an attack on National Health Security, the AFL-CIO-backed national health insurance program.

The President claimed that the bill introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) would "tear apart" the present health care system. He told the doctors that "no system of health care in this nation will ever work unless the doctors of this nation make it work."

He also took the occasion to try and drum up doctor support for the Administration proposal which the AFL-CIO Executive Council has called a "financial bailout for insurance companies" and "a giant step backward."

But Nixon did not mention the AMA's own "medicredit" proposal of tax credits for persons who buy private insurance.

The President said the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would cost the federal government more than $77 billion in 1974.

In Washington, Sen. Kennedy pointed out that "the cost of Health Security is not new money. Americans will still be paying the same $77 billion for health care in 1974 whether we have the Health Security Act or not."

Nixon said that Health Security would mean "complete federal domination of our medical system."

Kennedy responded that it would do "nothing of the sort. It means federal financing, but it also means new and better forms of private organizations and private delivery of health care, with private doctors and private hospitals free to practice the medicine of which they are really capable."

Nixon's visit to the AMA meeting came amid fresh signs of physician dissatisfaction with the AMA.

For the first time in at least 50 years, the number of physicians paying dues to the AMA dropped below 50 percent of those eligible.

Additionally, many doctors are complaining about the 50 percent increase in expenditures for the AMA's public relations campaign and a $1.5 million advertising budget to fight National Health Security.

Over the years, the AMA has levied heavy assessments on doctors to finance massive advertising and public relations campaigns aimed at pinning the label of "socialized medicine" on every proposal to assure high standards of medical care for all Americans.

It was credited with a major role in defeating the national health insurance program proposed during the Truman Administration. But it failed with the same tactics to block enactment of Medicare for persons over 65.

Jump in Prices Jolts Hopes For Inflation Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

But with last month's sharp increase, the rate for the three months ended in May was 4.2 percent.

Clothing prices posted their largest gain since August 1968, rising nine-tenths of 1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The biggest single factor was a 1.2-percent increase in the prices of women's and girls' clothing.

Food prices rose only two-tenths of 1 percent overall after jumps of nine-tenths of 1 percent in April and 1.1 percent in March. But the prices of fruits and vegetables, which had spurred those overall increases, continued their sharp advance, rising 1.2 percent last month.

Services posted their biggest increase since January, rising six-tenths of 1 percent overall. Housekeeping and home maintenance services showed the biggest increase, up 1.7 points.

The price of cars and gasoline increased in May, instead of declining as they usually do at this time of the year.

The price of used cars showed an increase of 2.7 percent on the heels of a 2.8-percent April increase, perhaps reflecting a consumer trend toward buying used, instead of new cars during the current recession.

Approximately 43,000 workers will receive cost-of-living escalator adjustments based on the national CPI for May or one of the individual city indexes.

This includes 20,000 employes of firms belonging to the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association who will receive 3 cents an hour based on the Seattle index.

6-26-71

House Votes 225-172 Against Move To Deny Food Stamps to Strikers

A solid 225-172 majority of the House defeated an attempt to deny food stamps to strikers and their families.

The anti-labor motion was proposed by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) as an amendment to the Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill.

Under present law, food stamps are distributed on the basis of need—so that people without money won't go hungry.

Supporters of the Michel amendment argued that allowing needy strikers to receive food stamps prolonged strikes because workers who had enough to eat were less likely to abandon a strike.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) ripped into this argument. It implies, he told the House, "that the strike itself is an evil and all strikers are miscreants who should be punished . . . and their families as well."

But, he added, "we do not even treat criminals this harshly" since families of convicts are eligible for food stamps.

Labor's legislative representatives were especially elated by the size of the margin against the Michel amendment. Last December, in the closing days of the 91st Congress, a similar amendment to deny food stamps to strikers was defeated by a narrower 183-172 vote. And two years earlier, in the 90th Congress, a ban on food stamps to strikers passed the House but was dropped in the final version by a House-Senate conference committee.

This year's vote was taken under the new House system of recorded teller votes. It means that the vote of each House member is recorded by name—similar to a rollcall. Previously there was no official record of how congressmen voted on amendments.

The House also rejected an amendment which would have blocked funds for dredging work and construction of waterway channels. AFL-CIO maritime unions were opposed to the amendment, which was defeated, 278-129.

Before sending the farm funding bill to the Senate, the House made another attempt to lower the subsidy any single grower can receive.

It approved, 214-198, an amendment by Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), setting a $20,000 limit.

A similar amendment last year led to a House-Senate compromise on the present $55,000 limit.

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Nixon's Public Works Veto Blocks New Aid for Jobless

SCREEN ACTORS at a mass meeting in the Hollywood Palladium vote near unanimously to authorize a strike in response to employer demands for a cutback in benefits. The Screen Actors Guild announced a July 14 strike date after a tally of the first 10,000 votes cast in a nationwide mail referendum showed more than 95 percent for the strike authorization.

Meany Asks Votes To Keep Program

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to override Pres. Nixon's veto and repass an accelerated public works bill aimed at creating more than 400,000 jobs in communities with heavy unemployment.

Federation Pres. George Meany termed the vetoed bill "extremely important" to the nation's sagging economy and sharply challenged Nixon's claim that the program would take too long to get under way.

Meany cited a backlog of thousands of applications for federal funds to build waste treatment plants, health centers, water and sewer projects and other facilities "of vital and lasting worth to the entire nation."

Tens of thousands of unemployed could be put to work promptly on projects that are already blueprinted, Meany said.

Nixon's veto message dusted off the same "inflation" argument he has used over the past two years to disapprove congressional efforts to pull the nation out of recession.

This time, however, he added a new swipe at construction workers and their unions.

Ignoring the fact that construction unemployment is substantially above the national jobless rate, Nixon complained that spending more money on construction would merely reward a group of workers whose wage increases have been higher than other industries. Furthermore, the President asserted, construction pay hikes "have affected collective bargaining elsewhere, thus fueling inflation."

House Public Works Committee

(Continued on Page 12)

30,000 Out As Copper Pacts Expire

Salt Lake City—Over 30,000 copper workers refused to work without a contract and walked out at plants of four big producers across the country as their agreements expired on July 1.

Negotiations that started in April broke down because "none of the companies involved have come within reach of the critical needs of their workers despite some 10 weeks of intensive bargaining on our part," Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony of the Steelworkers told the National Nonferrous Industry Conference at the meeting here that authorized a walkout.

Conference delegates represented 26 unions that coordinated their bargaining committees.

Molony said an additional 6,000 employes of four big independents will join the strike as their contracts run out later this year.

(Continued on Page 2)

Two-Year Program Approved:

Congress Votes Bill to Provide 150,000 Jobs in States, Cities

Congress voted final approval to a labor-supported public service employment bill aimed at putting 150,000 unemployed workers in jobs that local and state governments haven't been able to fill because of lack of money.

Pres. Nixon has promised to sign it into law—even though he vetoed a very similar measure last year. The President publicly embraced the legislation at the same time he vetoed a companion attack on the unemployment problem—an accelerated public works program.

The essential next step will be for Congress to appropriate the money authorized in the bill—at least 85 percent of which must go to reimburse city, county and state governments for the salaries paid to persons hired under the program.

The legislation authorizes $750 million the first year of the program and $1 billion the second year—providing the national unemployment rate remains above 4.5 percent.

Regardless of the national rate, an additional $250 million is authorized for each of the two years to be earmarked for communities or city neighborhoods where unemployment is at least 6 percent.

Persons hired under the new program must be paid the same salary as other public employes doing comparable work—and in any event not less than the minimum wage. The legislation directs "special consideration" in hiring for Vietnam veterans.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), reporting on the conference agreement, stressed that "the intent is not to create deadend or make-work jobs" but rather to fill "vital, necessary" positions "which could not otherwise be financed because of state and local budget limitations."

The program is "transitional," Nelson stressed, only in the sense that the federal financing is tied to the unemployment rate and the initial authorization covers only a two-year period. After that time, it will be up to Congress to decide whether an extension is necessary.

A hard core of Senate conservatives refused to be swayed by the Administration's switch on the issue, but the vote for final passage was a one-sided 75-11.

Before the vote, Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) voiced his disenchantment with the White House switch. Earlier this year, when the bill first came before the Senate, the Administration asked Dominick to lead the fight against it.

He did so, Dominick reminded the Senate, arguing "that we should not be federally subsidizing all types of public service employment around the country," and was voted down.

Dominick told the Senate he sees little difference in the final version of the bill and finds the Administration switch "somewhat unusual."

The House sent the bill to the President with a 343-14 bipartisan endorsement.

The legislation would permit public agencies to fill an almost unlimited range of vacancies under the program—teachers and recreation workers, office clerks and fire fighters, hospital attendants and social workers.

No job, however, may pay more

(Continued on Page 12)

First Pay Offer Marks Postal Service Birth

The new United States Postal Service marked the first day of its official existence by making its first wage offer to 650,000 union-represented postal employes since contract negotiations began last January with the former Post Office Dept.

The negotiators stayed at the bargaining table for nearly 24 hours in an effort to reach agreement by July 1, the birthday of the new service.

They "made considerable progress," Assistant Secretary of Labor William J. Usery said. An aide explained "there are just too many unresolved issues."

(Continued on Page 3)

18-Year Olds Get Ballot In State, Local Elections

The right of 18-year-olds to vote in all federal, state and local elections—long sought by organized labor—was written into the Constitution as the required three-fourths of the states ratified the proposal.

Ratification of the 26th Amendment means that 18-year-olds will be able to vote in all elections this year, including gubernatorial contests in Louisiana and Kentucky, mayoral races in Boston, San Francisco and other cities.

The AFL-CIO has long supported the 18-year-old vote, and Federation Pres. George Meany testified for it at congressional hearings.

Under the law passed by Congress, 18-year-olds were given the right to vote in federal elections. But the Supreme Court said Congress did not have the power to establish a voting age for states and municipalities.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council pointed out that cumbersome and costly election procedures would be required if 18-year-olds were not permitted to vote in other races as well, and that, at any rate, "we believe that 18-year-olds should have the vote."

The amendment was ratified in two months and seven days, the shortest time ever for a ratification.

Fire Fighters Regain Local At Memphis

Memphis—After two years without a union, the 1,476 members of the Memphis Fire Dept. voted overwhelmingly for representation by the Fire Fighters.

The AFL-CIO affiliate polled three-fourths of the votes cast on a ballot which also included an "independent" association and a "no union" listing.

It climaxed a major organizing campaign to re-establish the union in the last major city in the United States where fire fighters were not members of the IAFF.

The campaign was successful, the union reported, despite "intense hostility" by the department administration. A court case is still pending in which the Fire Fighters are seeking the reinstatement of a union supporter who was fired after he put the union's bumper sticker on his car.

Fire Fighters Pres. W. Howard McClennan hailed the election results as opening "a new era" for Memphis.

"Memphis can no longer treat its fire fighters as second-class employes," McClennan said. "The insistence on fair treatment at the bargaining table which is an IAFF hallmark will open a new era in labor relations between the city of Memphis and its fire fighters."

The new Memphis Local 1784 of the Fire Fighters succeeds a local which disbanded in 1969 under pressure from the anti-union Fire Dept. administration.

The union, representing 85 percent of the professional fire fighters in the United States and 98 percent in Canada, was especially pleased to welcome back the Memphis fire fighters.

2 Unionists Named To Job Injury Unit

Two AFL-CIO representatives were named by Pres. Nixon to the 15-member National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws which was created by the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

They are James R. O'Brien, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, and Michael R. Peevey, research director of the California AFL-CIO.

The commission will study and evaluate state compensation programs to determine if they provide adequate, prompt and equitable benefits for on-the-job injuries or deaths.

A MEMENTO from Gov. Frank Licht of Rhode Island is presented to Dr. Jonas Salk, right, at the dedication of the Rhode Island Group Health Association family care center in Providence. Also shown are Dr. Robert Match, left, chief consultant to the RIGHA, and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO. The Rhode Island group health program was developed through the efforts of the state federation.

Labor Health Center Opens in Rhode Island

Providence, R.I.—Non-profit medical and health care services were opened to union members and their families in the Providence area in the Rhode Island Group Health Association.

The pre-paid group practice plan, sponsored by the State AFL-CIO, was launched with the financial assistance of the national federation, international and local unions.

The AFL-CIO has loaned $100,000 to the project; another $50,000 loan came from the Textile Workers Union of America, and $5,000 more came from the Amalgamated Transit Union.

Through the cooperation of labor organizations, the RIGHA hopes to raise about $600,000 to pay for the construction and equipment of the family care center at the Our Lady of Fatima unit of St. Joseph's Hospital in North Providence. About $400,000 in money and services has been provided by local unions in Rhode Island.

The center opened early in June with 6,000 subscribers from 1,500 families. About 13,000 subscribers are expected to enroll in the first year of operation.

Enrollment at the outset will be limited to union members and their families, but the program will ultimately be open to all community groups.

The rate structure for subscribers has been set at $43.80 a month per family, $18.50 for an individual.

As the membership in RIGHA increases, the ambulatory care center at the Fatima hospital is expected to be replaced with a larger facility at the Our Lady of Providence unit to accommodate about 50,000 subscribers.

RIGHA is the first prepaid group practice plan operating in the state. The two chief officers of the program are Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO.

Dr. Jonas Salk, the discoverer of antipolio vaccine, praised the group health association and its officers for their efforts to improve the delivery of health care.

In a message to the state federation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany offered his congratulations and said "the Rhode Island AFL-CIO has not been content to merely complain about the rising costs of medical care. You are doing something about it."

Davis Tells Convention:

New Job Protections Top Musician Issue

By Jane Van Sant

Seattle—"The most critical problem facing all musicians today is the continued threat of displacement by canned music," Pres. Hal C. Davis of the musicians said in a keynote address to the AFM's 75th anniversary convention.

He pledged the full resources of the union to find "new ways to guard against unfair exploitation of recordings that displace live musicians."

The challenge of technological progress, Davis warned, is "to walk that line between recognizing and encouraging new trends, and preserving precious income and employment for our members."

Davis outlined many of the problems facing the musicians, and called for a legislative program including:

- Amendment of the federal copyright laws "so that performers will be compensated for their services whenever their recordings are used."
- Full funding of the $30 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- Legislation to prevent the piracy of tapes and records which now results in the loss of millions of dollars each year to professional musicians.

A diplomatic conference will be held in Geneva this fall to draft an international treaty against record piracy.

Davis was elected by acclamation to his first full term as president of the 300,000-member union. He had been named to the top position last July by the musicians' executive board, following the death of Herman Kenin.

Re-elected to office without opposition were Sec. Treas. Stanley Ballard; Vice-Pres. Victor Fuentealba; and Canadian Vice-Pres. J. Alan Wood.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates that the current recession is the result of a "deliberately planned manipulation of the national economy."

He charged that the policymakers "blame inflation on inflation's chief victims" and "unemployment on those who are losing their jobs." And now, he warned, they "want to hamstring our unions and undermine the institution of collective bargaining."

The "incomes policy" suggested by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns to establish how much money workers could be paid for their labor, and compulsory arbitration to enforce these guidelines, would make collective bargaining a "captive of government policy," Kirkland said.

Kirkland pointed out that while the Administration is calling wages inflationary, it does not mention last year's increase in the profit rates of banks—21.9 percent at J. P. Morgan's, 19.2 percent at the First National Bank of Dallas.

The delegates paid tribute to Herman Kenin with a memorial service, during which a large portrait of the late president was unveiled.

30,000 Out in Copper As Contracts Expire

(Continued from Page 1)

Picket lines were posted at mines, mills and factories of the industry's Big Four companies—Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., Anaconda Mining Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. The independents include Miami Copper Co., Inspiration Copper Co., Magma Copper Co. and the American Metal Climax Co. plant in Carteret, N.J.

Molony said in a report to the conference delegates: "Every company offer was not only woefully inadequate but was conditioned on union acceptance of unwarranted speedup arrangements and the sacrifice of many previously negotiated, hard-won benefits which safeguard the jobs and conditions of work of our union members."

Additionally, all offers were "significantly inferior" to 1971 settlements in the aluminum industry, Molony said. He added: "The copper companies evidently deem their workers unworthy of the consideration given most other union workers. Thus they have caused negotiations to collapse."

All the unions want contracts in line with the healthy profitability of copper's Big Four. They want settlements on a par with those reached this year in the can and aluminum industries, and in line with benefits being sought by the USWA for 450,000 workers in basic steel.

Members of the union Nonferrous Industry Conference met here to act on reports of contract offers made by the big copper producers.

This year's bargaining with copper's Big Four opened Apr. 22 in Butte, Mont., where a multi-union coordinated bargaining committee of 170 members presented Anaconda with proposals adopted by all the unions at a joint National Nonferrous Industry Conference in February. Similar proposals were made later to the other firms.

The union negotiators asked a "very substantial" wage boost, major improvements in pensions and insurance plans, and cost-of-living protection.

Delegates representing 100,000 workers in copper, lead, zinc, brass, wire, nickel and titanium adopted a statement pointing out that the nonferrous metals industry "can well afford to meet" the needs of its employes and still "show a hefty return on invested capital."

Besides the Big Four, the unions made their joint proposals to two major independent copper firms whose contracts expired June 30, and four others with later expiration dates.

In copper negotiations before contract expiration, all four major firms had made offers to the unions. The latest offer by Phelps Dodge called for an 85-cent hourly wage hike over a three-year period, and a partial cost-of-living formula.

The contracts now due to expire were won three years ago by union members after a strike that lasted for nearly a year at some locations.

St. Louis New Recession Casualty, 'Substantial' Joblessness Reported

The 10th largest labor area in the country—St. Louis— was added to the Labor Dept.'s "substantial" unemployment list in June, and three other major areas, each smaller than St. Louis, were removed.

There were still 53 of the nation's 150 major labor areas showing substantial unemployment—with the exception of the previous month, the highest number to be so classified since May 1962.

The Labor Dept. defines "substantial" unemployment as at least 6 percent with the rate expected to continue two more months.

Its report attributed rising unemployment in the St. Louis area primarily to layoffs in manufacturing which have been underway for some time.

The largest cutbacks have been in ordnance, machinery, aircraft and parts, chemicals and shoes.

The St. Louis area, with a work force totaling 1,033,000, includes the city itself, and St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin Counties, plus St. Clair and Madison Counties in neighboring Illinois.

The area had been listed in the "moderate" category —3 percent to 5.9 percent unemployment—since October 1961.

The areas removed from the substantial listings were Albuquerque, N.M.; Johnstown, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va.

In other major labor area shifts, New Britain, Conn., became the second mainland area to be placed in the classification of severe unemployment—12 percent or more.

Seattle was added to this category in March. Unemployment there has been running at more than 13 percent due mostly to cutbacks in the aerospace industry.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, which had been in the same category, was moved down to a more moderate group—9 percent to 11.9 percent joblessness.

In addition, three large cities and 24 separately classified counties were considered suffering from "persistent" unemployment: a jobless rate of more than 6 percent for more than one year and an unemployment rate at least 50 percent above the national average for several years.

The three major cities classified as "persistent" unemployment areas were Oakland, Calif.; Newark, N.J. and Cleveland, O.

There now are 777 labor areas classified as either persistent or substantial unemployment areas, including 53 of the major labor markets and 724 others.

Recess for Holiday:

Postal Negotiators Tackle Key Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Details of the offer were not released by the negotiators. They were described as having "worked with their sleeves rolled up and their heads down" until they agreed to recess for the July 4 holiday.

Seven unions hold exclusive rights under the law to negotiate for their members. They had been trying for months to get a firm offer on wages and other benefits from the Post Office Dept. When no offer was forthcoming by June 1 they filed refusal to bargain charges shortly before the department was reorganized as the Postal Service under new rules of procedure.

The official birth of the new service, taking over the mails from the 196-year-old U.S. Post Office Dept. was matched by the emergence of a new union of postal workers—the American Postal Workers Union, a merger of four AFL-CIO affiliates and an independent unit.

There are seven postal unions involved in the negotiations through the Council of American Postal Employes (CAPE).

Under the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 creating the new service if an agreement is not reached by July 20 the case will be laid before an arbitrator for final determination.

APWU represents 300,000 postal employes who approved merger in May by a 96 percent referendum vote. Formerly they were members of the Postal Clerks, the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes, the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, the Special Delivery Messengers, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the National Postal Union, now part of the affiliated group.

Other unions in the negotiating council are the Letter Carriers, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers, and the unaffiliated Rural Letter Carriers. All seek wage increases of about 30 percent over two years, a 35-hour week, more holiday and vacation time, better pension benefits, and other improvements over current conditions of work.

Early in June the seven unions filed unfair labor practice charges accusing management of bad faith at the bargaining table. They said postal officials made no offer whatever on wages in nearly five months of negotiations. Talks then were renewed with Usery's aid.

Under the postal reorganization plan, the charge can be refiled with the National Labor Relations Board unless agreement is reached in the meantime.

Usery said in a statement: "An all-out effort is being made by leaders of the seven unions, their spokesman Bernard Cushman, and top Postal Service negotiators. They have all pledged their cooperation . . . in concluding a mutually beneficial agreement."

Transfer of jurisdiction in unfair labor practice charges to the NLRB is one of the changes that unions and management will have to adjust to. The NLRB and the Labor Dept. said in separate statements that the NLRB will process any charges filed with it of law violations alleged to have occurred after June 30. Usery will continue to process complaints alleging misconduct on or before that date.

Questions involving union elections, trusteeships, rights of union members, reports on union constitutions and by-laws and the filing of annual financial reports, formerly covered by Presidential Executive Order 11491, will now be covered by similar provisions of the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the Labor Act, the two agencies said.

Before the July 1 changeover, postal service management raised postal rates temporarily from 6 cents to 8 cents for first-class stamps, from 10 to 11 cents for air mail, and by 142 percent over five years for newspapers and magazines; began appointing postmasters and rural letter carriers from career lists without consulting Congress; and eliminated some 2,000 middle-management jobs after offering the incumbents improved retirement benefits.

The Civil Service Commission and the Postal Service announced that come Oct. 1, the latter agency will assume responsibility for processing job applications and giving tests. Until then the CSC will continue to receive applications under the old procedures.

LETTER CARRIERS from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania march on the U.S. Postal Service headquarters in Washington in support of a new contract for 650,000 postal workers through negotiations instead of arbitration. Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, foreground, led the march of more than 500 pickets.

IUD Hits Imbalance Of Advisory Panels

Federal advisory committees too often are top-heavy with business representatives and ignore the public interest, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. testified at Senate hearings.

IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman urged passage of a bill by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) requiring that at least one-third of the membership of government advisory committees be public members—a category that includes labor and consumer representatives.

Hearings on the bill "illuminate an institution in our democracy which has become perverted—the governmental advisory committee," Clayman testified. The problem affects not only the federal government alone but most forms of government in this country, he noted.

Clayman said such committees, "properly chartered, structured and administered" are important conduits of information and opinion both for the government and the interests they represent.

The problem, he said, is that advisory committees "seldom operate solely within their charter, representation usually is not balanced, and their administration often makes paper creatures" of them.

Essentially "we have mismanaged this institution" and Congress must act to regulate the nature of advisory committees in the federal government, he asserted.

Clayman singled out three groups as examples of faulty procedure—the President's Air Quality Advisory Board, created by act of Congress; the National Industrial Pollution Control Council, created by presidential order, and one created by a federal agency—the Business Advisory Council of the Office of Management & Budget.

The air quality board, created in 1967, has 14 members of whom eight are from industry. Labor, consumers, young people, women and blacks are not represented.

Labor was represented on the original board "but labor representation was dropped" by the Nixon Administration, Clayman said. He added: "Obviously we cannot expect a board so administered and constituted to function with frankness or dispatch in consumer matters."

A report on a study of pollution from a lead smelter in the area of East Helena, Mont., made no mention of the fact that the Environmental Protection Agency "sampled the hair, urine and blood of children in the area" last fall and "nowhere in the report is there any discussion of these samples" nor a schedule for the release of data on the samples, the IUD director noted.

Clayman charged that the Pollution Control Council, comprising prominent industrialists, meets often, has issued more than two dozen reports in 12 months but is only a "propaganda mill created to placate a society made anxious" by environmental dangers.

The third agency, OMB's Business Advisory Council, not only serves as a delaying agent but recently issued a proposal for a "pilot study" of a rule relating to the Occupational Safety & Health Act at a meeting held eight days after the deadline for public comment on the rule, the witness reported.

Actors Ratify Three-Year Broadway Pact

New York—Actors Equity council members approved terms of a new three-year contract under which Broadway theater actors will get minimum wage increases totaling $45.55 a week, plus a cost-of-living provision and other improvements in benefits.

Minimums for actors, now $164.45, will rise to $185 this year, $197.50 next year and $210 in 1973 for Broadway productions. Salary minimums for Broadway actors "on the road" will be raised from $217.50 to $262, $274.50 and $287, Equity Executive Sec. Angus Duncan reported.

Negotiators for the League of New York Theaters agreed that if New York City's cost-of-living index rises more than 11 percent for the period May 1971 to May 1973, the excess will be added to minimums in the third year.

Minimums for dramatic stage managers were set at $300, $320 and $335, and for musical stage managers $360, $385 and $409.

Vacations, formerly accrued after six months, will now accrue from the first performance. At the end of the first year a two-week vacation will be due members of Broadway casts.

Included in the contract is language encouraging the hiring of minority group members by directors and dramatists.

Guild Protests Effort to Ban Viet Reports

The president of the Newspaper Guild charged that government attempts to block publication of the Pentagon Papers presented "the most serious challenge in memory" to "our constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press."

ANG Pres. Charles A. Perlik testified at House hearings before the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Washington Post and New York Times' right to publish the controversial report on the Vietnam war without prior censorship.

"The concept of prohibition against prior restraint on publications as the irreducible minimum guarantee of a free press is neither original nor new, but dates back to the old English common law," Perlik said.

Perlik told the subcommittee that once the public's right to know is abridged by government censorship of the press and denial of information to its elected representatives, "two consequences are inevitable, both of them equally disastrous to a free society:"

"We become to the extent of that abridgement, less of a representative democracy than we profess to be. And the credibility of the press, and more importantly, of the government itself, is destroyed."

Steelworkers Hope to Avert Strike Without Sacrificing Wage Goals

The Steelworkers will do "everything within our power" to avoid a strike in the steel industry at the end of July, Pres. I. W. Abel told a television interview panel. But he made it clear that he doesn't consider abandoning the union's pay claim a feasible alternative.

Appearing on NBC's Meet the Press program, Abel said he "certainly wouldn't even consider asking for anything less in steel" than the approximately 31-percent packages negotiated by the union for can and aluminum workers.

In response to a question from Lawrence Spivak, producer of Meet the Press, Abel acknowledged that "no one"—neither the union nor the industry—"can really afford" a steel strike. But he added, "you do put up with them if you are caught in them."

Steel negotiations had been scheduled to resume July 6. In a surprise move, Pres. Nixon has asked Abel and top management officials to meet with him at the White House on that date.

The contracts expire July 31. Since the brief opening of national contract discussions in May, the union has been meeting with the individual steel companies on both a company-wide and plant-by-plant basis to seek to clear up local problems.

Much of the discussion with Abel on the Meet the Press show revolved around two issues: whether steel wage increases would contribute to inflation, and whether the increases would lead to still more imports of foreign steel into the United States. In both situations, the steel union president answered in the negative.

The Steelworkers "are trying to catch up what has been lost as a result of inflationary pressures," Abel told the interviewers.

He added that he expects the money for these increases to "come out of profits," not prices.

Noting that the steel industry was operating at only 67 percent of capacity in 1970, Abel said there are "very few industries that can make fabulous profits at that rate of operations." So, he said, the problem is to get industrial production moving at a higher level, at which productivity will rise steeply, and that will "automatically" reduce the unit cost of steel.

Abel said he "very definitely" favors more strict quotas on the import of foreign steel to the United States. Pointing out that up to 18 percent of the country's steel consumption is based on imported products, the USWA president suggested that the United States should be doing what other steel-producing nations have done for a long time: "looking after their own best interests."

Minton on Group To Study Wastes

Lee W. Minton, president-emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, has been named to the President's National Commission on Materials Policy, which will study waste disposal problems.

The seven-member panel, including Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans and Interior Sec. Rogers C. B. Morton, is to make a report to the nation on how to extract, develop and use disposable materials that can be recycled, reused or easily destroyed.

AT SEAFARERS CONVENTION, Pres. Paul Hall sharply criticizes the Nixon Administration's suspension of a requirement that at least 50 percent of grain shipped to Communist nations be carried in American vessels.

In Convention Action:

Revitalized Fleet Urged by Seafarers

More than 200 delegates at the Seafarers 15th biennial convention in Washington renewed a call for full implementation of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 aimed at adding 300 new vessels to the American commercial fleet.

The convention, representing 90,000 workers in maritime transportation and allied fields, unanimously re-elected Pres. Paul Hall and Sec.-Treas. Al Kerr.

All incumbent vice presidents were returned to office, and one additional vice president was elected—Merle D. Adlum, president of the Inland Boatmen of the Pacific, an SIU affiliate.

Delegates also called on the federal government to take strong action to protect fishermen from interference and harassment in international waters.

One resolution declared that "in the first four months of 1971, over $1.3 million in fines was levied against U.S. tuna boats captured illegally on the high seas by Latin American nations."

This same resolution asked the government to act against such piracy by pressing claims for fines levied by the "piratical nations."

If such measures fail, delegates declared, then our tuna fleet must be protected by the U.S. Navy.

Citing recent incidents in which American lobstermen and fishermen have been harassed by Soviet fishing fleets patrolling off the East Coast, delegates called on the government to "take whatever steps are necessary to safeguard the lives, property and the right to a free pursuit of a livelihood of East Coast fishermen."

Delegates adopted nearly 50 other resolutions including one in favor of an immediate grant of contruction permits to build the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

Resolutions adopted by the convention also called for enactment of the National Health Security program and opposed any attempts to close a Public Health Service Hospital and clinic system which serves American merchant seamen.

Shortly after the five-day convention ended, the Senate recommended that the hospitals remain open until June 30, 1973. The action followed a proposal to close PHS hospitals in eight port cities plus 30 PHS outpatient clinics.

Pres. Hall reported on the "Save Our Ships" committee newly formed by maritime unions to combat Pres. Nixon's suspension of the 50-50 grain cargo rule.

Nixon recently suspended an Executive Order requiring at least 50 percent of all grain shipped to Communist countries to be carried in U.S. ships.

Howard Schulman, counsel for the union, told the convention that the indictment of the union for its role in political activities threatens "the precious right of participating in the process of governing ourselves." He declared that the union had been indicted because of its help "in getting our friends elected," and described the indictment as "an attempt to chill us, to frighten us and to stop us from using what I think is a most fundamental right."

Chairman Helen Delich Bentley of the Federal Maritime Commission called upon labor, management and government to join together to combat the steady decline of America's maritime industry.

House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), pledged the support of Congress "in restoring the eminence of the American-flag fleet."

House Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D-La.) joined the Seafarers in denouncing Nixon's suspension of the 50-percent grain cargo rule.

"It is appalling to think that over 6 percent of the nation's work force is unemployed," he said, "yet Nixon waives this rule which would insure employment for American merchant seamen."

'Advocates' TV Series Pinpoints Fallacies of Philadelphia Plan

Serious flaws in the Philadelphia Plan, which sets racial quotas in hiring workers for federal construction projects, were pinpointed in the nationwide television program, the Advocates.

The one-hour show, aired over the Public Broadcast Service network, explored the question: Should the Philadelphia Plan be extended to all federal and federally assisted construction projects?

While proponents of the extension claimed the plan has been a partial success, black Philadelphia construction workers in filmed testimony termed the plan of little value—and in many ways detrimental to Negroes.

Because contractors had to meet racial quotas on certain projects, a number of black workers were shifted from their old jobs—thereby hurting their chances for advancement in their previous positions, one worker pointed out.

All of the workers—from their first-hand experience — opposed either continuation or extension of federally imposed quotas on hiring.

The case against the extension of the plan was presented by Prof. Howard B. Miller, of the University of Southern California. He was assisted by in-studio testimony from AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman and Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Advocating the plan's extension were Denver lawyer Leonard Davies, Prof. James E. Jones, Jr. of the University of Wisconsin, and Herbert Hill, national labor director of the NAACP.

Rustin termed the Philadelphia Plan "a cruel hoax" on the black people because of phony quotas which only give the appearance of job opportunities but lack job security.

There are only two ways to increase the minority representation in the construction trades, Rustin stressed. These are through apprenticeship programs for younger workers and through the upgrading of older workers as journeymen.

Slaiman pointed out that the building trades unions operated programs for the training of minority group members long before the Philadelphia Plan was imposed.

He noted that since organized labor incorporated its Apprenticeship Outreach efforts with civil rights organizations, the number of minority workers in all building trades increased from less than 2.5 percent to more than 11 percent.

The Philadelphia Plan has brought a lot of publicity and ballyhoo to the Nixon Administration but nothing of value for the blacks, Slaiman observed.

Rustin cited the shortcomings of the Philadelphia Plan by comparing its performance to the progress of programs like Outreach. Through these voluntary efforts, he noted, more than 9,000 black and other minority apprentices have been placed in skilled trades.

Further progress can not be made by displacing white workers, Rustin said in stressing that there must be enough jobs available for all.

Advocate Davies contended that the building trades unions are not moving fast enough to increase the representation of blacks in their ranks. He said that extension of the Philadelphia Plan is the only solution.

Hill admitted that the Philadelphia Plan has been only a partial success but claimed unions were trying to sabotage it.

Miller, however, questioned the claims of even partial success because the Labor Dept., which oversees the plan, could not substantiate the number of gains by black workers, he noted.

W. A. Lazzerini Dies, Headed Molders Union

Cincinnati—William A. Lazzerini, president of the Molders since 1960 and a vice president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. died here at 65 after a seven-month illness. Union officers including new Pres. Draper Doyal attended last rites at the W. Mack Johnson funeral Home June 28.

Lazzerini was the 14th president of the 112-year-old union and recently was presented with a pin marking his 45 years of union membership.

Two weeks before his death, he resigned because of his ill health and the board named Doyal, then first vice president, to succeed him.

Survivors include Lazzerini's wife Betty, two sons and five grandchildren.

Born in Niles, Calif., Lazzerini joined San Francisco Local 164 after completing his apprentice training in 1926. He became a field organizer in 1938, was elected seventh vice president of the Molders in 1942.

After serving as chief field officer in the western states, he became director of organizing and acting editor of the Molders' Journal in 1959. The following year he was elected president.

Doyal, from Chattanooga, has been a union member for more than 30 years. He will be a candidate for a full term as president at the union convention here Aug. 2.

Major Organizing Drive Opens for VA Employes

The Government Employes and five other AFL-CIO affiliates launched one of the biggest organizing drives in labor history with a petition seeking a nationwide election to pick a bargaining representative for more than 138,000 employes of the Veterans Administration.

About 88,000 of the VA workers are already represented by the petitioning unions—the bulk of them by locals of the Government Employes.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner is president of the six-union council that is seeking national exclusive recognition; Richard E. Murphy, assistant to the president of the Service Employes, is secretary-treasurer of the council. The other participating unions, all with members at VA installations, are the Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Fire Fighters and the Laborers.

Grimer reported that 108,445 non-professionals and 30,370 professionals will be eligible to vote at some 260 VA hospitals, centers and offices in the United States and abroad.

The determination of the bargaining unit and the date for the election will be made by W. J. Usery, Jr., assistant secretary of labor for labor-management relations.

Health Security Termed Boon to Nation's Cities

Philadelphia—By providing for comprehensive health service benefits for everyone, National Health Security would insure sound operating budgets for city-county hospitals, an AFL-CIO spokesman told the Annual Conference of Mayors here.

Richard E. Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security, told conference participants that since all persons would receive the benefits, there would be no welfare cases or charity beds, but rather one standard of care for everyone in city-county hospitals.

"City-county hospitals are now the important link in health care services for the poor," said Shoemaker.

"The hospitals serve as family doctor, well-baby clinic, convalescent home, and sometimes only incidentally, as an acute care facility."

Shoemaker stressed what enactment of the Kennedy-Griffiths bill could do for municipalities and their residents, emphasizing that National Health Security is the "best answer to all the health care problems of America" and that "it will not cost more than health care now costs."

The plan would do much to help solve many other problems facing cities today, Shoemaker said. Specifically, he said, it would:

- Provide health care for the poor. Health Security would provide the same set of comprehensive health care benefits to all Americans—rich and poor. The saving in Medicaid payments would be nearly $3 billion for local governments alone.
- Get health care to the poor. Health Security would provide assistance to health professionals who locate in medically deprived areas. It would provide funds to develop comprehensive health service organizations that will best serve the entire population.

"It would not do this without you," Shoemaker told the mayors. "There is a very important planning role that local governments can perform best—and there is even federal reimbursement for city planning functions."

- Give health benefits to state and local government employes. The Kennedy-Griffiths bill would remove one major problem cities face in bargaining with their employes—health insurance. Municipal employes would receive benefits, but the cities would not have to pay the employers' tax.

For Remainder of 1971:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1971 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
July 12-16	Newspaper Guild	Boston
July 19	Longshoremen	Miami Beach
July 19-23	Elevator Constructors	Bal Harbour
July 20-23	Stove Workers	Colorado Springs
July 26-30	Pottery & Allied Workers	Las Vegas
Aug. 1	Molders & Allied Workers	Cincinnati
Aug. 1-6	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Bal Harbour
Aug. 2-6	Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	Denver
Aug. 6-8	Nevada	Reno
Aug. 7-13	Typographical Union	Miami
Aug. 9	Transportation Union	Miami Beach
Aug. 9-11	New York	New York
Aug. 9-12	Maryland-D.C.	Wash., D.C.
Aug. 11-13	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 11-14	Texas	Dallas
Aug. 16	Aluminum Workers	Huntsville, Ala.
Aug. 16-20	Teachers	San Francisco
Aug. 19	Montana	Helena
Aug. 22-27	Plasterers & Cement Masons	Toronto
Aug. 23-25	Virginia	Roanoke
Aug. 23-26	Washington	Spokane
Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers	Montreal
Aug. 30-Sept. 3	Oregon	Eugene
Sept. 3-5	Siderographers	Philadelphia
Sept. 6-10	British Trades Union Congress	Blackpool, England
Sept. 10-12	S. Carolina	Charleston
Sept. 13	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Indianapolis
Sept. 13-15	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	Chicago
Sept. 13-15	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Sept. 13-15	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 14-17	Broadcast Employes	Toronto
Sept. 15-17	Colorado	Colorado Springs
Sept. 15-17	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 19-26	Laborers	Miami Beach
Sept. 20	Bill Posters	Philadelphia
Sept. 20-24	Woodworkers	Kansas City
Sept. 22-24	Iowa	Davenport
Sept. 24-26	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 27-29	Nebraska	North Platte
Sept. 27-Oct. 1	Transit Union	Las Vegas
Sept. (no date)	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago
Oct. 1-3	New Hampshire	Nashua
Oct. 4-7	Illinois	Springfield
Oct. 4-8	Allied Industrial Workers	St. Louis
Oct. 4-8	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 5-6	Industrial Union Dept.	Washington
Oct. 11-14	Florida	Jacksonville
Oct. 14	Hat Workers	New York
Oct. 18-20	Train Dispatchers	Chicago
Oct. 18-22	Telegraph Workers	Denver
Oct. 19-21	Air Line Dispatchers	Seattle
Oct. 20-22	Georgia	Atlanta
Oct. 20-22	Kansas	Wichita
Oct. 22-24	North Dakota	Jamestown
Oct. 26-29	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
Oct. 28-30	West Virginia	Charleston
Nov. 1-5	Flight Engineers	Lisbon, Portugal
Nov. 1-6	Lithographers & Photoengravers	New Orleans
Nov. 8-10	Metal Trades Dept.	Miami Beach
Nov. 13-17	Intl. Labor Press Assn.	Miami Beach
Nov. 15-16	Union Label & Service Trades	Bal Harbour
Nov. 15-17	Maritime Trades Dept.	Bal Harbour
Nov. 18	AFL-CIO	Bal Harbour
Nov. 18-23	AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries	Miami Beach

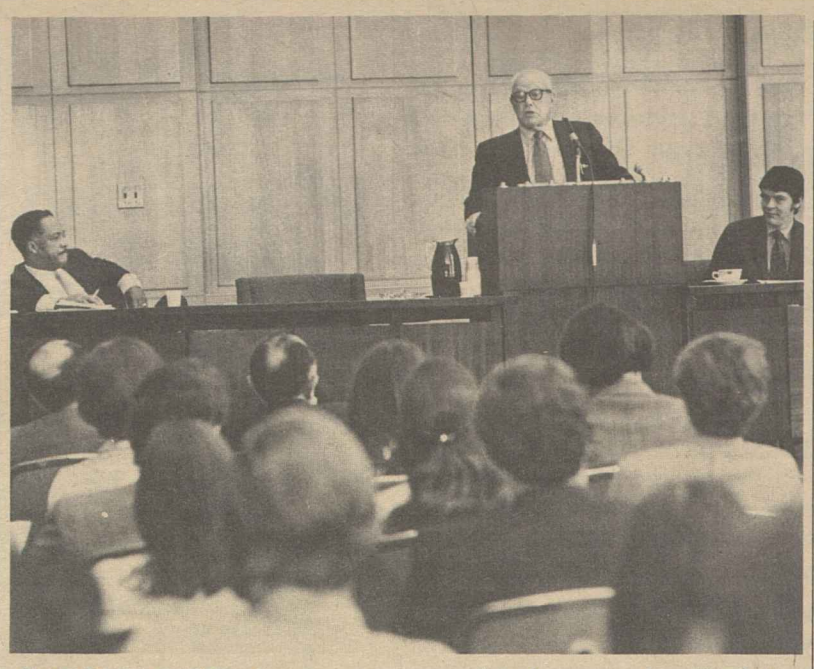
O'Neal Re-Elected by Actors Group

New York—The Associated Actors & Artistes of America elected Frederick O'Neal to his first full two-year term as president and returned other officers to national posts.

O'Neal assumed office in 1970 on the death of Conrad Nagel. He has been president of Actors' Equity since 1964 and is an AFL-CIO vice president.

Serving with O'Neal are Vice Presidents Angus Duncan, John L. Dales, H. O'Neil Shanks, Penny Singleton, and De Lloyd Tibbs; Treas. Harold M. Hoffman and Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff.

Member unions besides Actors' Equity are the Screen Actors, Screen Extras, Television & Radio Artists, Musical Artists, Variety Artists, and the Hebrew and Italian actors' unions.



LABOR'S FIGHT for progressive social change is described by Federation Pres. George Meany during a League for Industrial Democracy Institute to acquaint students with the trade union movement. Meany is flanked by LID Executive Director Tom Kahn, right, and AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis.

Public Sector Proves Fertile for Organizing

Public employes are joining the labor movement in a surge not seen since the organizing waves of the 1930s, the American Federationist reports in its June issue.

In less than a decade, union membership has risen three-fold among employes of government at all levels—federal, state and local—the AFL-CIO's magazine says in "The Surge of Public Employe Unionism."

The report by David L. Perlman, assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, dates the current push toward union organization from Jan. 17, 1962, when President John F. Kennedy's executive order on union recognition was announced.

As a catalyst to union organizing in the federal civil service, it was comparable to the Wagner Act of 1935—the original Labor Relations Act—in the private sector, the author points out.

Seven years later, by November of 1970, more than 1.5 million federal workers were protected by exclusive union recognition agreements—58 percent of the total federal workforce, excluding a few exempt offices such as the Central Intelligence Agency.

A mere chronology of the "phenomenal" growth of union organization in the public sector would make an impressive chapter in any labor history. But it is too soon for the book to go to press, he says, because "we are only midway through the chapter."

The article asserts that ground rules for public employe bargaining are "still evolving." Some state and local laws prohibiting public workers from organizing have been struck down as unconstitutional.

Legislatures that once debated whether to allow government administrators to "meet and confer" with employe organizations are now "considering how best to deal with impasses" in collective bargaining.

"Experience has shown them that such impasses cannot be overcome by punitive anti-strike laws," the author asserts.

One development last year was the "genuinely spontaneous walkout" by 200,000 postal workers in New York and other cities. It produced "direct, top-level labor-management negotiations; provided for a "big two-step pay raise that Congress subsequently approved," and "created a whole new structure of collective bargaining covering almost all aspects of employment for 600,000 workers as part of a semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service."

The article cautions that "no matter how reasonable a bargaining procedure may appear on paper, collective bargaining is mocked without give and take at the bargaining table."

Outside of the postal service, the number of federal employes in exclusive bargaining units has soared to 916,000—48 percent of the total non-postal workforce and, excluding supervisors, more than 50 percent of those eligible for union membership.

Government-wide, 46 AFL-CIO unions plus Metal Trades Councils hold union recognition agreements, and 87 percent of all contract-covered federal employes are in AFL-CIO affiliates

Employes at the state and local levels, the article notes, have turned increasingly to organization also. It says "governors, mayors and county officials are coming to accept the premise contained in a booklet published last year by the Council of State Governments."

The booklet says "unions are here to stay . . . Unionism is on the rise . . . it tends to be more militant than in the past, and there is no legal way, nor few practical ways, to stop it."

Meany Cites Labor's Role For Progress

Labor has always been a force for progressive social change on "the very simple theory that what's good for all of America must be good for our members," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a labor-student institute sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy.

The two-day institute held at federation headquarters in Washington was aimed at giving students an inside look at the trade union movement.

It was attended by more than 60 students from across the nation, and according to a league spokesman, the students left the session with a "newly awakened enthusiasm for the goals and programs of the labor movement."

Meany outlined the historic labor-supported legislative battles over extension of free public schooling, the enactment of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation and the continuing fight to raise and extend minimum wage coverage.

"Frankly," Meany said, "in order to make a better life for the members of our unions, we've got to make a better life for all of the American people.

"Under our system of government, it's not possible, in my opinion, for one segment of American society to advance for any great length of time at the expense of the rest of the society," he said.

"I'm sure you'll find that labor's record, with regard to its social consciousness and its concern for the welfare of the country as a whole is a good one."

LID Executive Director Tom Kahn explained to the youthful audience how union leaders are elected by rank-and-file members and how the decentralized nature of the labor movement provides considerable autonomy at the local level.

AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, who helped organize the program, described labor's aim of educating the worker so that he realizes his own economic interests.

Other speakers included AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger; Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller; William DuChessi, legislative director for the Textile Workers Union, and Roy Kirkley of the Rutgers University Labor Education Center.

Construction Wage Unit Approves 19 Contracts

The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee has approved 19 new agreements that had been negotiated by AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades unions.

One of the approved agreements covers the Plumbers & Pipefitters in a nationwide pipeline contract. Another covers 20 BCTD local unions in 11 crafts that operate in 36 counties in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., area.

CISC Chairman John T. Dunlop also announced the rejection of one agreement that would have raised wages for Plumbers in Morgantown, W.Va., from $6.35 to $8.36 an hour over 12 months. The case was returned to the Piping Industry Wage Stabilization Board.

The two-year nationwide pipeline contract covers Plumbers in 32 states and sets a variable wage scale based on geographic area that ranges from $4.43 to $7.27 an hour.

The Texas multi-craft agreement calls for a $1.10 wage increase over two years for workers earning less than $5 an hour under the old agreement and a $1.40 increase for those earning more than $5.

Seventeen other approved agreements extending from 12 to 26 months provide for wage increases ranging from under 6 percent to about 18 percent, Dunlop reported.

Earlier, the CISC approved 37 wage and benefits contracts negotiated by BCTD unions.

The 37 earlier agreements were released in three groupings. Six agreements provided for an average annual rate of increase of 7 percent; another group of 10 contracts averaged an 8.8 percent annual increase, and a third group of 21 contracts averaged 6.1 percent a year.

While some of the contracts allowed for wage increases of more than 10 percent a year, one of the approved agreements called for no increase in wages.

Fabric of Our Nation

THE YEARS since the end of World War II have put a tremendous stress and strain on the American concept of fair play—the concept that is wrapped up in the civil liberties and civil rights that are the foundations of America.

There were the early 1950s, the years of rightwing-fomented fears and witchhunts of the McCarthy era. Tolerance hit a new low and many of our civil liberties were soiled and chipped away. But the basic fabric was strong and supple and the nation recovered from its momentary aberration.

There were the early 1960s when the civil rights movement launched a vigorous and sustained attack on denial and delay in giving every man his full rights and dignity. Long-standing barriers to decency and democracy for black Americans fell. A new concept of non-violent civil disobedience was tested, stretching the fabric a bit but without any serious distortions.

There were the late 1960s, the years of a leftwing-triggered assault on the structures and institutions of American democracy, which touched off a defense that at times threatened the classic freedoms and the essential right of dissent.

IN THE 1970s new dangers are emerging as the Administration relies more heavily on wire tapping, injunctions and other techniques that weaken the democratic fabric of the country.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a forum on privacy recently that while labor strives to protect civil liberties and to stem the invasion of personal privacy "new breaches in the dike continue to appear."

The American labor movement, he stressed, flatly rejects the notion "that the way to fight communism is to jettison the individual liberties that are an essential part of democracy, and to adopt the very tactics which make communism completely unacceptable to those who believe in human freedom. We do not believe communism can be defeated or democracy aided by suspending the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. We do not believe that communism can be defeated or democracy aided by undertaking to outlaw particular views and ideas, whether by governmental fiat or vigilante action."

ON THIS Independence Day it is perhaps more necessary than on most to recall the words that are part of the fabric of our nation—the words of the Declaration of Independence that set this country on its course.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

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A Word Edgewise:

Leaks of Classified Materials Flow from Gored Political Oxen

By John P. Roche

BY A STRANGE coincidence, just about the time the New York Times was proofreading the Pentagon Papers the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Otto Otepka as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. A number of rightwingers looked on this as a vindication of Otepka, who had been fired by those wicked liberals over at the State Dept. for bootlegging classified information to congressional committees.

However, recent events may lead the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Pres. Nixon, who nominated Otepka to the SACB, to rethink their stance. If Otepka deserves a slot on the SACB for the trivia he leaked, surely the person who conveyed the Pentagon Papers to the Times merits a spot on the Federal Communications Commission.

And, in fairness, the Times and other papers that have been oozing with virtuous editorials about freedom of information and the absurdity of the classification system should immediately support Otepka's nomination. If leaking classified materials is a blow for freedom, you really can't exclude the late Joe McCarthy's "loyal American underground" from the warrior band.

This thought is not advanced in any cynical spirit, but rather to make the point—that has been obscured in the rhetorical mist—that as usual in American politics one's views on leaking classified material tend to depend, in FDR's phrase, on "whose child has the measles." Let us therefore try to escape from an atmosphere dominated by editors reciting Milton, and government lawyers predicting the end of the bureaucratic world, and take a hard look at the real questions.

First, has the publication of these documents endangered "national security?" The answer: of course not. Anyone who has even a reasonably specialized knowledge of events in 1964 knows, and has known for years, that there were contingency plans being considered to deal with the worsening Vietnamese situation.

The documents have provided a lot of background. One can argue that their publication was imprudent, but that is an entirely different question.

Second, has the publication of these documents damaged the operation of the government? This is a tricky one, particularly since one of the worst tendencies in the State and Defense Departments was to overclassify just about everything.

I was convinced, for example, that certain men stamped their missives "Top Secret" just to attract attention, presumably figuring that nobody would bother to read a merely "Confidential" memo. Yet, at the same time, if one expects high government officials to lay their convictions, however unpopular they may be, on the line, there should be some guarantee that confidentiality will be maintained. One of the unfortunate by-products of Joe McCarthy's "loyal American underground" was that dissenters in the State Dept. kept their views to themselves.

Part of the historical bias built into the Pentagon Papers arose from the fact that such old hands as Dean Rusk and Lyndon Johnson profoundly distrusted the security system. Rusk was known to sit down and type up his "eyes only" memos to the President, and the latter openly took the view that to send any sensitive material to the State Dept. was to guarantee its publication in the next morning's paper.

NOBODY EVER SENT the minutes of the Tuesday lunches—where crucial decisions were hammered out—anywhere except to the White House files. As mentioned here before, when Pres. Johnson wanted opinions, he sidestepped the system. In November 1967, for example, he canvassed a number of advisers on a radical de-escalation of the war, but no word of it leaked out.

Publication of the documents will undoubtedly encourage bureaucrats to be more noncommittal in their memoranda and will probably stimulate Pres. Nixon to follow the Johnson-Rusk format. (Nixon's "National Security Council System," which has papers flowing up, down, and sideways, is a sitting duck for an ambitious leaker.) But we can survive on that basis.

In short, given the paranoia that has been generated, I think the full Pentagon history should be turned over to a special congressional committee. I stand pat on my thesis that there is nothing to hide.

Keyed to Cost Controls:

Health Security Fully Answers Nation's Medical Care Needs

The following is excerpted from "National Health Security: A Clear Answer" by Andrew J. Biemiller in the June 1971 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IF WE ARE TO PROPERLY use our experience to develop a national health insurance system, then we must also examine the failures of the present system.

The private health insurance industry is one of these failures. Its record in coverage, benefits, service, cost control and quality control is pathetic.

Insurance companies have taken a "public-be-damned" attitude about cost and quality controls. Hospital and doctor bills are almost always paid without question. When medical costs go up, insurance premiums go up, because the insurance companies are also paid on a "cost-plus" basis. And when insurance premiums go up, our problems in obtaining good contracts for our members also escalate.

The "plus" for insurance companies last year amounted to more than $2 billion. Of the $14 billion insurance companies collected in premiums, they used $2 billion for advertising, executive salaries, commissions, overhead and profit. We think that $2 billion should go for health care. No corporation should make a profit out of health care.

Insurance companies have resisted quality controls. They don't want to know how many operations are unnecessary, because that might force them to lower insurance premiums.

Look at the future of the insurance companies—premiums are expected to double in five years, while the amount of the patient's health bill that will be covered will increase only slightly.

The Wall Street Journal reported recently that insurance companies have figured out a new way to control costs—they are planning to increase the cancellation of policies of subscribers who make too many claims. In other words, if you get real sick, you're financially dead.

The private insurance industry has its staunch supporters. It even has its own bill. As a matter of fact, Pres. Nixon's proposal is a financial bail-out amounting to billions of dollars for private, profit-making insurance companies.

The facts do not justify giving private insurance companies a huge windfall of federal money to continue doing an inadequate job of protecting Americans.

Patients really have very little to do with medical costs except pay them. It is the doctor, not the patient, who decides which patients need to be treated and where and for what fee. It is the doctor who decides who should enter the hospital and for what and for how long. It is the doctor who prescribes what drugs the patient should purchase and whether the price will be $5 for a brand name product or $1 for an equivalent generic drug.

If we want to control medical costs, we must begin with the doctor—not the patient.

A national financing mechanism—fair and equitable contributions by employers, employes, the self-employed and the federal government—will provide the money. Then we set up a comprehensive benefit structure, covering all physicians' and surgeons' services and all hospital services. And all of those bills will be paid directly by National Health Security on a fair, equitable basis in accordance with established schedules. Quality controls will protect the consumer and prevent unnecessary surgery and hospitalization.

People will be encouraged to take physical examinations because they will not be charged for them. Illnesses will be detected and treated early. Patients won't have to go into the hospital for treatments that can be performed just as well in a doctor's office.

Preventive medicine and early diagnosis and treatment are the basic principles of prepaid group practice. Prepaid group practice works—and works well. It is less costly to the patient; more efficient for the doctors; better in terms of health because unnecessary surgery is eliminated. The patient is treated as a whole human being—not an arm at one doctor, the chest some place else and the eyes at still another.

NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY will provide sufficient funds to increase the number of prepaid group practice plans and expand existing ones to serve more people. Prepaid group practice plans operate on a budget—figuring the total health care needs of their patients and living within that budget.

Health Security will operate in a similar manner. An annual budget would set the limit of medical care costs. If charges are more than budgeted amounts, then payments will be pro-rated. At no time will health care be denied anyone. Health Security would live within its budget. No other proposal now before Congress has cost controls.

Some of the other proposals may cost less in terms of federal dollars, but what they don't tell you is that their health plans are going to do much less.

It doesn't matter whether the money comes straight out of our pockets or out of our tax dollars—health care is still going to cost money.

What happens when we all put our money together into a national system like National Health Security is that we can begin to control costs. We'll have the financial leverage to reform the health care delivery system.

And without cost controls and needed reforms in how health care is delivered, the cost of medical care is going to continue to soar and bring financial ruin to American families.

Jobs Program Vital:

Nixon's 4% Jobless Rate Goal Means 3.5 Million Unemployed

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S stated willingness to accept a national unemployment rate of 4 percent is totally unacceptable to organized labor because 3.5 million Americans would still be out of work, AFL-CIO Economist Frank Pollara declared.

Pollara, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Research, said the labor movement rejects the idea that a jobless force that size is "a tolerable rate of unemployment." He declined to speculate as to what would be an "irreducible minimum" unemployment level, but indicated the area of 2 percent would be much more realistic than the President's 4 percent figure.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Pollara urged implementation of a national manpower policy centered on job-creation in both the private and public sectors of the economy. He said that a "public service employment program" should be a "fundamental feature" of national manpower policy.

"Public service employment . . . is not a welfare program," the union spokesman asserted, but the creation of opportunities for productive and necessary work in libraries, educational systems, parks and other public facilities, particularly for unemployed, underemployed and disadvantaged workers, regardless of whether or not they happen to receive welfare assistance.

Pollara agreed that putting a time limit on public service employment, as the Administration proposed, would have the effect of "legislating a dead-end job," particularly now, when unemployment stands at 6.2 percent of the work force and shows few signs of substantial improvement in the immediate future.

RATHER THAN a "transmission belt" to a non-existent job in the private sector, Pollara said, public service jobs should offer a chance for permanent employment, in which "the individual could move right on up the scales in whatever department of government service is involved, or leave and take a job in the private sector."

Pollara was questioned by Don Finley of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MAIN DEMANDS made by supporters of a national health insurance program is that it have adequate "cost control" requirements.

This is not merely a bookkeeping obsession. It is based on the bitter experience of the past years which have shown medical costs soaring to unattainable heights and unfortunate experience with Medicare and Medicaid. These have shown a number of doctors—not all but an unfortunately high number—willing to take advantage of the legislation to fill their own pocketbooks.

Organized labor has been particularly insistent that cost control be an important and integral part of the health security legislation now before Congress. It is in favor of the Kennedy-Griffiths bill for a number of reasons but especially for its cost control features without which the proposed legislation will become a "mockery."

"If we want to control medical costs, then it is apparent that the doctor—not the patient—is where we must begin," a labor spokesman told Congress.

And it is here that past experience has taught a harsh lesson:

- Medical care costs are increasing twice as fast as other costs borne by the public.
- Medicare cost $7.1 billion in 1970 and this covered only those over 65.
- Medicaid for the needy cost $5 billion.

In these cases, the costs attributed to doctors' fees and hospital charges were far above those that had been estimated when the programs were first begun. A tremendous boost in doctors' fees and hospital bills set in almost immediately after the programs went into effect. In some cases scandalous bills were submitted to the government necessitating an increase in premiums paid by the elderly.

The deep concern of supporters of medical security insurance is further justified by reports on the average earnings of doctors and the soaring costs of hospital care.

A recent study of the incomes of doctors in the metropolitan Washington area shows that doctors' incomes there have soared far beyond the already rising cost of living. The study showed that the average net income for physicians jumped 33 percent between 1965 and 1969 as compared with an increase of 11.3 percent for the overall boost in living costs.

PHYSICIANS' INCOME averaged $38,848 during 1969, compared with $24,419 for lawyers, $17,521 for dentists, $16,000 for architects and $13,626 for engineers.

Orthopedic and neurosurgeons were in the top group with incomes of $80,000 or more. Internists averaged $40,136 and general surgeons $49,400.

Side by side with booming doctors' fees has been an astronomical rise in hospital costs—an average of 15 percent a year. In Washington, for example, one hospital reported an average daily charge of $135 in 1970 which boomed to $147.22 during the first half of this year. Six years ago the average charge at the city's 14 private general hospitals was $70 a day. It is now $112.

Inflation of all sorts in the economy is blamed by hospital administrators for their soaring rates. Nevertheless, medical experts believe that hospitals, working together with doctors, can cut drastically into costs by a more rational system of hospital care.

"Cost control" sounds like a very dull subject. Yet, it is absolutely vital for the success of a national health security program.

Unionists are the last people in the world to question the dictum that "the workman is worthy of his hire," but they are realists, too. They have warned that the surest way to kill the urgently needed health insurance program is to permit its destruction through inadequate measures to control highly unjust and inequitable costs.

LABOR REJECTS the Administration's stated willingness to accept a 4 percent national unemployment rate, declared Frank Pollara, center, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, on the network radio interview Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual network.

How to Buy:

Some Fancy Food Substitutes Selling at Exaggerated Prices

By Sidney Margolius

LIKE A SECOND HELPING of analog for breakfast? No doubt you soon will if you haven't already. If you do, it would be only fair that you know (1) what you are getting, and (2) not be fooled into paying an exaggerated price.

Analogs are foods that resemble other foods in appearance, taste and texture. Some people call them imitation foods. We prefer to call them analogs so as not to downgrade them excessively since they can be worthwhile extenders for expensive meat if not overpriced or hidden under fake names.

Most of the analogs now beginning to come on the market are vegetable-protein substitutes for meat, most often soy protein. The manufacturers have developed their technology to the point where they can take soybean derivatives, add synthetic flavorings, coloring and vitamins and make what tastes and looks like beef stroganoff, chicken a la king, bacon and other meat-like foods.

There is nothing wrong with using cheap vegetable protein to supplement meat. In fact, moderate-income families would be less dependent on the livestock industry with its tendency to control supplies to keep up prices. One manufacturer points out that an acre of land can produce 450 pounds of soy protein, but only 43 pounds of animal protein.

Thus, while vegetable protein is not as "complete" in vital amino acids as animal foods such as meat, fish, cheese and eggs, it could be used to "stretch" the costlier animal foods.

But if it is used not merely as an extender, but as a substitute, the nutritional value is more questionable. And if manufacturers get away with not revealing clearly that these are vegetable products, they can get away with charging a meat price.

As Helen Nelson, executive director of the Illinois Consumer Association, has pointed out, if adding soybean extender to hamburger, for example, makes it lower in cost, then the savings should be passed on to the consumer and should not result merely in more profit for the processor. The consumer has a right to know whether he is getting such extenders, and how much, this forthright consumer spokesman warns.

Already some manufacturers are charging a high price for the new analogs now coming into the stores. One of the most noticeable examples is Lipton's "one-pot main dish" products such as "beef stroganoff," "chicken supreme" and "chicken baronet." These have soy protein added to the meat or chicken.

In our own tests of these products, we found, for example, that the "chicken baronet" yielded about four ounces of chicken. That is what the package means when it says "lots of chicken" for "two adult-size" servings. We calculated that this much chicken and the other ingredients of the "chicken" sauce, such as soy protein, starch and nonfat dry milk, are worth about 23 cents.

The rest of the package consists of three ounces of noodles. If you deduct the value of the other ingredients from the 79-cent cost of the package you find you are paying 56 cents for the noodles, or at a rate of $2.99 a pound.

VEGETABLE ANALOGS also increasingly are being used in soup mixes and as a substitute for bacon strips or bits such as those sold under the BacOs and Stripples brand names. The Stripples, made of wheat and soy protein, were given a market test recently at a price set to be under that of bacon. There is some disagreement as to whether the product actually tastes like bacon but consumers found Stripples "acceptable," the U. S. Agriculture Dept. has reported.

One of the most preposterous prices for a vegetable-protein analog is that for the new Betty Crocker PeprOs and SausOs sold as garnishes. At 79 cents for a 3¼-ounce jar, these products have a true cost of about $4 a pound.

As you can see from these examples, consumers can get a real economic rooking, if not also reduced nutrition, if these foods are not adequately labeled, or if they are not up to normal nutritional value.

Because of the impending flood of analogs the Food & Drug Administration has proposed standards for "textured protein products." The standards would relieve the manufacturers from present requirements to label products "imitation." Instead, a processor could say, for example, "textured protein product with a hamburger-like flavor."

Unfortunately, the proposed regulations would not protect consumers from being misled if they do not also require that manufacturers clearly say vegetable protein in the product names. The regulations would require manufacturers to state on the label the names of all ingredients. But in my experience most consumers do not realize that these small-print lists really reveal the amounts of ingredients in descending order by weight.

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NEW HEADQUARTERS of Lithographers & Photoengravers, building at 1900 L St. N.W. in Washington, is opened with a ribbon-cutting and a reception. LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown helps AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany snip the silk barrier. The union offices formerly were in New York City.

High Price of Water:

Fruit Drink Makers To Specify Contents

THOSE LOW-COST fruit drinks that seem like such a great summer bargain are more expensive than shoppers think. Instead of paying a low price for juice, they're paying a high price for water.

Consumer writers have been pointing that fact out for a long time but their contention will be proven when new regulations go into effect that disclose the percentage of pure juice in diluted beverages.

The Food & Drug Administration has an agreement now with citrus growers and processors for new labels to show just how much orange juice is in drinks marked orange drink, orange-juice drink or orangeade.

Meanwhile, Hi-C beverages, which were attacked by the Federal Trade Commission earlier for making unfounded nutritional claims for their product, has done an about-face.

Coca-Cola, which makes Hi-C, has written to Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, that the firm will "offer consumer label information which will help in their purchase decisions."

The new labels on Hi-C cherry-flavored drink, citrus cooler grape drink, apple drink and orange drink will list the percentage of juice along with other contents in order of major ingredients.

The labels will show that the cherry-flavored drink contains "not less than 2 percent cherry juice;" the citrus cooler, "not less than 1 percent orange juice;" the grape drink, "not less than 10 percent grape juice;" the apple drink, "not less than 30 percent apple juice," and the orange drink, "not less than 10 percent orange juice."

The rest of the label shows water, sugar and corn syrup are the major ingredients, along with the particular kind of juice, plus fumaric and citric acids, Vitamin C and in some cases U.S. certified color.

A little arithmetic will show it's cheaper to run the tap and add the water to concentrated orange, grape and apple juices.

In other consumer action, the FTC has taken the limelight by issuing a regulation that manufacturers must be able to prove the claims they make for their products.

FTC CONSUMER Protection Director Robert Pitofsky says the FTC won't go after "puffery" that says a product will "give you sex-appeal" or "tastes like rainbows." They'll test car makers first, said the FTC, not because those ads are more deceptive "but because auto makers advertise so widely."

Congress has shown some renewed signs of life on consumer legislation. The Senate has passed a warranty and guarantee bill that will cover products costing more than $5. Guarantees will have to be written to conform to federal standards.

The bill also calls for additional powers for the FTC including preliminary injunctive powers to stop businesses from engaging in unfair practices, to assess civil penalties up to $10,000 per violation, to seek court action to gain other remedies for injured consumers such as money refunds and to issue new regulations declaring certain business practices as unfair or deceptive.

Two other consumer measures—one giving consumers the right to file class action suits in federal courts and the other establishing an independent consumer affairs agency—are languishing in congressional committees. (PAI).

Soup to Nonsense:

'Too Good to Be True' Reports Of Happy But Unlikely Tales

By Jane Goodsell

MISS DOLORES O'SCANLON received a letter from her bank informing her that her checking account was overdrawn by $29.76. According to Miss O'Scanlon's own reckoning she had $35.89 in her account, and she wrote an indignant letter to the bank telling them so. The next day she received a contrite telephone call from a second vice president. He told Miss O'Scanlon that her figures were 100 percent correct, and begged her forgiveness for the bank's inexcusable inefficiency.

* * *

Alicia Morrison invited eight guests to a 7 o'clock dinner party at her house. Dinner was served promptly at 7:30, and late arrivals were told they were too late for cocktails.

When Gus Morrison, an enthusiastic fisherman, departed for a day of fly-casting on the Umqua River he told his wife to be sure to have the frying pan sizzling hot and ready for the mess of trout he'd be bringing home for dinner. At 6 o'clock Gus arrived home with his creel brimful of speckled browns and rainbows.

* * *

Mrs. Alphonse McIntyre telephoned the plumber, Henry Bagley, to tell him that her washing machine was on the blink and was sloshing water all over the floor. Mr. Bagley assured her that he would be at her house first thing the next morning to fix it. Sure enough, at the stroke of 8, Mrs. McIntyre's doorbell rang and there, just as he had promised, was Mr. Bagley.

* * *

Peggy Greeley, a 13-year-old high school freshman, was told by her mother to make her bed and clean up her room immediately. Peggy promised to do it in a few minutes, just as soon as she had finished putting up her hair. The minute Peggy put the last roller in place, she made her bed and cleaned up her room just as she'd promised.

Votes on Welfare, Food for Strikers

The AFL-CIO termed welfare reform "long overdue" and supported its passage by the House on June 22.

COLUMN I shows the key 234-187 defeat of an amendment which would have killed the program. On labor's scorecard, the 141 Democrats and 93 Republicans who opposed the amendment were Right (R); the 104 Democrats and 83 Republicans who tried to block the program voted Wrong (W).

COLUMN II shows the 225-172 vote on June 23 which defeated a motion to deny food stamps to strikers and their families.

Labor strongly supported the position of the 181 Democrats and 44 Republicans who cast Right votes (R) against penalizing needy strikers: the 48 Democrats and 124 Republicans who voted for the amendment were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; A—absent.

	I	II
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Flowers (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	R
8. Jones (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Begich (D)	R	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	R	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	R
2. Mills (D)	R	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	R	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	A	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	R	R
7. Dellums (D)	W	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	W	R
10. Gubser (R)	R	A
11. McCloskey (R)	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	R	W
13. Teague (R)	R	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	A
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	R	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Schmitz (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	R	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Veysey (R)	R	W
Los Angeles County		
17. Anderson (D)	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	W	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	R	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	R
29. Danielson (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	R	W
COLORADO		
1. McKevitt (R)	W	W
2. Brotzman (R)	R	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	R	R
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R
4. McKinney (R)	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	R
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Frey (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	W
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Young (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	R
2. Mathis (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	R	R
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	R	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	R	R
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	R	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	R	W
15. Reid (R)	R	W
16. Anderson (R)	R	W
17. Arends (R)	R	W
18. Michel (R)	R	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	R
20. Findley (R)	R	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R
22. Springer (R)	R	A
23. Shipley (D)	W	R
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Metcalfe (D)	R	R
2. Mikva (D)	W	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R
6. Collins (D)	W	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	R	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Crane (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	A
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	R
5. Hillis (R)	R	W
6. Bray (R)	A	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	R	W
2. Culver (D)	W	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	R	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	R	A
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	W	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	W	R
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Watts (D)	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	A
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Caffery (D)	W	R
4. Waggoner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	A	A
8. Long (D)	A	A
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Mills (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R
3. Garmatz (D)	W	R
4. Sarbanes (D)	W	R
5. Hogan (R)	W	R
6. Byron (D)	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	W	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Drinan (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	A	A
5. Morse (R)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Hicks (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	R	W
3. Brown (R)	R	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	R	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	R	W
7. Riegle (R)	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	R	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	R	A
10. Cederberg (R)	R	W
11. Ruppe (R)	R	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	R	W
19. McDonald (R)	R	A
Metropolitan District		
1. Conyers (D)	W	R
13. Diggs (D)	W	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	R	R
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	R	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	W	R
6. Zwach (R)	R	R
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	A	A
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernathy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	R
3. Griffin (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	W	A
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	W	R
4. Randall (D)	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	W	R
7. Hall (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	A
9. Hungate (D)	W	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	W	W
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	R	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	R
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	R	W
3. Howard (D)	R	A
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	R	R
6. Forsythe (R)	R	R
7. Widnall (R)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	W	R
9. Helstoski (D)	W	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	R	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	A	A
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	R	R
5. Lent (R)	W	R
25. Peyser (R)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	A
27. Dow (D)	R	R
28. Fish (R)	R	R
29. Stratton (D)	W	R
30. King (R)	R	R
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	R	W
33. Robinson (R)	R	W
34. Terry (R)	W	W
35. Hanley (D)	R	R
36. Horton (R)	R	R
37. Conable (R)	R	W
38. Hastings (R)	W	W
39. Kemp (R)	W	W
40. Smith (R)	R	R
41. Dulski (D)	R	A
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	W	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	W	R
10. Celler (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	A
12. Chisholm (D)	W	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R
17. Koch (D)	R	R
18. Rangel (D)	W	A
19. Abzug (D)	W	R
20. Ryan (D)	W	R
21. Badillo (D)	W	R
22. Scheuer (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Biaggi (D)	W	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Galifianakis (D)	R	W
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	R	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Jonas (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	A
11. Taylor (D)	A	A
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	R	R
2. Link (D)	R	R
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	R	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	A	A
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	R	A
8. Betts (R)	R	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	R	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	R
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	R	W
16. Bow (R)	R	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	A	A
18. Hays (D)	W	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	W	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	W
24. Powell (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	R
3. Green (D)	W	R
4. Dellenback (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Ware (R)	R	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	R	W
18. Vacancy		
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	A	A
22. Saylor (R)	W	A
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	W	A
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	W	R
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	W	R
2. Nix (D)	W	R
3. Byrne (D)	W	R
4. Eilberg (D)	W	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	W	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	R	W
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm (D)	W	R
2. Abourezk (D)	W	R
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	R	A
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	A
7. Blanton (D)	W	A
8. Jones (D)	W	R
9. Kuykendall (R)	R	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	A
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	W	A
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	W	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	R
11. Poage (D)	W	R
12. Wright (D)	R	A
13. Purcell (D)	A	A
14. Young (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	W	A
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	W	R
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	R
2. Lloyd (R)	R	R
VERMONT		
AL Stafford (R)	R	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W
5. Daniel (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	R	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	R	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	A	R
3. Slack (D)	R	A
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	R	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	R	R
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Byrnes (R)	R	W
9. Davis (R)	R	W
10. O'Konski (R)	W	R
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM for 11,000 Rubber Workers in nine B. F. Goodrich Co. plants is launched with the signing of a contract with Harvard University's School of Public Health. From left are J. W. Reynolds, Goodrich industrial relations director; Pres. Peter Bommarito of the URW; Dr. James Whittenberger, associate dean at Harvard, and Louis Belicky, URW industrial hygiene director.

Latin Unionists Seen Hope for Social Gains

Graduates of the 36th class of the American Institute of Free Labor Development were told that their efforts in training other "grassroots leaders" are essential in achieving social reform and economic growth.

John Hugh Crimmins, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, urged the 44 trade unionists from Latin America and the Caribbean to work for the "total development of their community, region and nation."

By training other labor leaders, organizing unions and improving collective bargaining, these union leaders will be helping build "those institutions which will be able to support the weight and strain of freedom," he said.

Crimmins stressed that "social reforms do not result from good intentions at the top of society," but from "organized pressures surging from the base of society."

He pointed out that higher wages mean increased purchasing power to support increased production and economic growth. And strong union organizations can influence governments to pass reforms necessary to build a new social structure.

Crimmins noted that the 1,000th graduate of AIFLD's training programs was in this class, and said that the importance of that fact lay in the "multiplier effect." Graduates have made possible field training courses for several hundred thousand others, multiplying their skills throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Leslie Melville of Guyana spoke for the members of the class from Caribbean nations in thanking AIFLD for giving them the tools to create "the kind of society in our respective territories that will forever afford the working man dignity and a just reward for his labor."

Atilio Oscar Alvarez of Argentina, speaking for the Latin American members of the class, underscored the need to "improve not only working conditions and living conditions of the working man but also to promote the economic development of our nations as a basic prerequisite to the social progress on our continent."

Charles B. Wood, education director of AIFLD, addressed the graduation luncheon. He emphasized the importance of worker education programs in developing understanding, ending prejudices, and building tolerance and confidence.

In All Activities:

ILO Delegates Call for Full Union-Employer Participation

Geneva—The 121-nation International Labor Organization's annual conference called for the close association of trade unions and employer groups over the "entire range" of ILO activities.

ILO's "tripartite" framework, insuring the representation of workers and employers as well as of governments, alone guarantees that the United Nations agency will continue to "make its unique contribution to securing economic equality and social justice," the conference proclaimed at its three-week session.

The so-called worker and employer delegates of the Communist countries lockstepped with the government delegates by abstaining when the conference adopted the resolution.

The Communist bloc was alone in its opposition to the reaffirmation of tripartism because, Poland's government spokesman Wlodzimierz Nadorf explained, it was "unable to have equal rights" under this structure.

The complaint was aimed at the free workers and employers who refuse to recognize the worker and employer delegates named by the Communist governments as anything but spokesmen for their rulers.

"It is no accident that it is the delegates from countries where there is no freedom of association, where the trade unions are controlled and dominated by the government, who are least enthusiastic about tripartism," Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, told the conference.

In other worker-initiated actions the conference denounced apartheid in South Africa as a "particularly inhuman and degrading form of racism," and outlined action to promote equal social security rights for migrant worker.

Because of the workers' concern with the problems raised by multi-national companies that can shift production from one country to another, the conference called on the ILO Governing Body to convene "as soon as possible" a special meeting to deal with the subject.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., general counsel of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., sparked an angry protest from Czechoslovak government delegate Josef Siktano. It came just before the conference adopted a committee report blacklisting Czechoslovakia for failing to abide by her ILO commitment to bar political discrimination in employment.

Hickey had pointed out that instead of acknowledging the findings of independent ILO experts, Czechoslovakia had followed the usual Communist tactic of branding the experts as "wrong."

Siktano's appeal to have Hickey ruled out of order on a technical point was rejected by conference chairman Pierre Waline of France.

Communist attempts to reshape the ILO to its aims were again rebuffed when the conference adopted a report by its committee on structure. Rudolph Faupl, who headed the AFL-CIO conference team as U.S. worker delegate, sat on this key committee.

The conference put in the record that the Communist demands for changes in the ILO constitution had made no headway and that the issues raised should not be formally raised again before the 1973 session.

On the technical items on its agenda the conference adopted a convention, or treaty, setting out new international standards for protesting workers from on-the-job hazards of benzene, a particularly dangerous chemical used in many industrial processes and products.

S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters, and Thomas E. Murphy, Bricklayers president, helped draft the 14 articles that went into the convention.

A second convention spelling out the "facilities" to be assured inside the plant to union spokesmen in order to "enable them to carry on their functions promptly and efficiently" was also adopted. Charles F. West, Machinists vice president, served on the committee that drafted this treaty.

The two conventions become legally binding on governments upon ratification.

The impact of trade liberalization policies on employment in the industrialized countries is to be considered by the ILO when developing employment programs, according to a directive by a conference committee which included Miles Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

Kirkland Calls Squeeze Tightest Since 1930s

Los Angeles—America's workers are struggling to free themselves from the tightest economic bind since the 1930s, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the Industrial Relations Research Association.

"They are being squeezed simultaneously by inflation and recession," he noted. And in an effort to correct these conditions, "it should not surprise anyone that they are applying some pressure of their own, both at the bargaining table and in the legislative arena."

Higher wage settlements are being pressed in every industry to offset the steady erosion of workers' buying power, he pointed out.

At the same time, he stressed, workers are demanding "basic changes in government economic policies because they resent being victimized by the mistakes of policy makers."

Kirkland traced the economic woes of workers to Pres. Nixon's "game plan" and the government's foreign trade and investment policies, which are encouraging the export of American jobs, technology and productive capacity.

"Since Pres. Nixon took office, one of the cherished articles of faith of classical economics has been exploded," Kirkland noted. "We have learned that an engineered recession will not necessarily halt inflation, no matter what the textbooks say."

The burden of rising prices and declining purchasing power is falling heavily on all the nation's workers—both blue-collar and white-collar alike, Kirkland said.

He recalled that two years ago the President's economic advisers said that their policies were not intended to hurt workers.

"But every move they have made has been at the expense of workers," Kirkland stressed. "And now they are saying that workers are the cause of the nation's economic difficulties."

"They blame inflation on inflation's chief victims. They blame unemployment on those who are losing their jobs. They blame high prices on those who cannot afford to pay them."

And while trying to hold down wages and restrict the buying power of workers, the Administration ignores the profit boom of the nation's big banks and other inflationary factors.

"When they talk about measures needed to suppress inflation, they never refer to bank profits, interest rates, dividends, expense accounts, rents, insurance rates, doctors' fees, hospital charges and executive stock options," Kirkland said.

Instead, "they save their ammunition for wages."

Kirkland outlined the steps needed to accelerate the economy and to prevent further deterioration of the society.

Besides a labor-backed public services jobs program, he said the nation's money supply must be expanded and interest rates reduced to spur the economy.

He also called for the funding and implementing of government programs for education, health care, community facilities and middle- and low-income housing.

The roots of the nation's foreign trade problems are in mushrooming multinational corporations, most of which are based in the United States, Kirkland said.

These companies "are conducting foreign trade by their own rules, for their own corporate benefit, without regard to the welfare of the United States and its people," he warned.

Trade Adjustment Aid Approved For 4,600 Displaced by Imports

More than 4,600 workers who lost their jobs because of foreign imports have been certified as eligible to apply for trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The certifications came from the Labor Dept. after Pres. Nixon broke tie votes of the Tariff Commission. He ruled in favor of assistance for 2,700 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the RCA plant in Memphis; 800 IUE members at the Emerson TV plant in Jersey City, and 1,160 members of the Shoe Workers at plants in Haverhill, Mass., North Brookfield, Mass., and Manchester, N.H.

The two unions filed petitions with the Tariff Commission after the plants were closed because of imports of shoes and electronic parts, such as TV and radio sets and equipment. Commission members voted 2-2 and thus failed to decide whether plant closings were caused by increased imports resulting in major part from trade agreement concessions.

The unions appealed to the President, who has the authority under the law to break such ties. He ruled in all the cases that the decision of those members who voted to find injury should be the official finding of the commission.

The Memphis plant of RCA Corp. was closed in January and the Emerson plant a year ago as a result, the union said, of increased imports of monochrome and color TV receivers.

Similar rulings by the commission and the President followed closings of these shoe manufactories: the Manchester plant of Foot Flairs, Inc., where 400 workers lost their jobs in November 1969; the Haverhill plant of the Ornsteen Shoe Co., where 225 workers were laid off in October 1970; the North Brookfield plant of the Kleven Shoe Sales Co., which closed in November 1970 and laid off 460 employes; the Sinclair Shoe Co., which also shut down last November with a loss of 75 jobs in Haverhill.

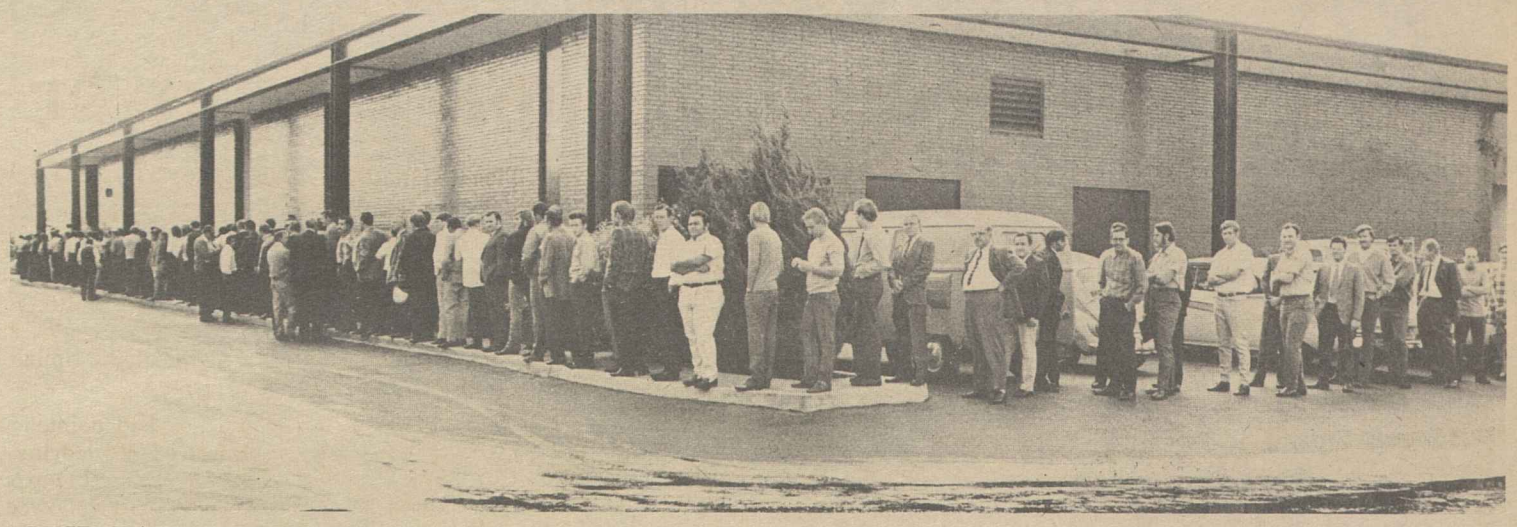
Assistance to unemployed workers under the Trade Act provides for cash readjustment allowances, testing, counseling, training and job placement, and relocation if needed and desired. The cash allowance for certified workers is 65 percent of the average weekly wage to a maximum of $87 a week.

The Labor Dept. said payment to workers is "expected to be for appreciably less than the full 52-week period" allowed for layoff pay.

The Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe union have filed petitions for assistance on behalf of 11,500 men and women made jobless by the closing of 56 plants in the last 15 months. No petition got a favorable ruling from the Tariff Commission, they reported.

Aerospace Jobs Wiped Out by Cutback

3-Year Toll Set At Half Million In California



DESPERATE FOR WORK, 700 applicants queued up for four job openings at a San Fernando Valley utility office.

Los Angeles—A few months ago Jim Munroe was a maintenance analyst for North American Rockwell's Autonetics plant in Anaheim making $235 a week inspecting 10,000 tiny electronic parts on each computer the company operated.

Now he inspects 55 kinds of doughnuts he helps make as the owner of a small food franchise shop in nearby Costa Mesa.

But two other former North American research engineers, each earning about $300 a week, are drawing $65 a week jobless benefits, and these men—Stanley Turnbull and Harry Phillips—are, like Jim Munroe, facing the grim fact that there is no end in sight for the depression which has hit the nation's aerospace industry.

That fact of life has also hit hundreds of thousands of other workers, many of whom were recruited in recent years by the giant aerospace corporations from relatively steady jobs by such inducements as attractively printed, multi-colored brochures showing the plush living possible in a mild California climate.

Stan and Louise Lewton, for instance, had been pretty well fixed in New Baltimore, Mich., making $10,000 a year and living contentedly with their four children in an old but attractive rambling home on an acre of land.

After 15 years as a skilled tool and die maker, Lewton decided to head West, taking a job with North American which had held out the promise of paying him more than $10,000 in just a few years.

He lives in a small, rented house in Torrance, waiting for the upward rise in his fortunes, when, instead, he was laid off and he has been pounding the pavement looking for another job.

This page represents another in a series of features by the AFL-CIO News as a prelude to the conference on the nation's unemployment problem scheduled by the federation for July 12-13 in Washington.

The aerospace industry employment peaked in March 1968, when 1,431,000 men and women held jobs and the newspapers were still filled with ads beseeching more workers to join the industry.

In California, there were 616,200 people in the industry, or nearly half of the national total.

The national unemployment rate was then 3.7 percent, while California, with its highly transient population, was somewhat higher, with a jobless rate of 4.7 percent.

But then things started falling apart. Defense cutbacks were made, space programs were curtailed, gradually at first. But by the time Pres. Nixon took office in January 1969, the downhill plunge had really started, and it accelerated rapidly thereafter.

Within two years—by December 1970—national aerospace industry employment was down to 1,069,000, which meant that there were 362,000 fewer people working in the industry.

Current predictions are that by the end of this year, there will be only 943,000 workers left to produce all of this nation's aerospace products, or 488,000 fewer than there were in March 1968.

With such huge layoffs, overall unemployment naturally rose, too, and without other economic stimulation and growth in the nation's economy, the laid-off aerospace workers had no place to go.

California's jobless rate now is 7.4 percent (as of May 1971), while the national unemployment rate is 6.2 percent.

The heavy unemployment put special unemployment benefit programs at North American and McDonnell Douglas Corp., into bankruptcy, which meant that laid-off workers received jobless benefits through regular state funds, but no supplemental benefits negotiated for them by their unions.

The continuing layoffs at North American, along with the threatened bankruptcy of the entire Lockheed Corp.—not just its SUB plan—comes as the nation's two major aerospace unions start negotiating new contracts.

Both the Machinists and the Auto Workers have pledged not to let the depressed state of some aerospace firms put remaining aerospace workers in an equally depressed state while they're still on the job. But there is wide agreement that negotiations this year are going to be tough.

The massive layoffs are also producing hundreds of special studies, speeches by government officials, and conferences aimed at trying to find work for more than a third of the nation's largest manufacturing industry.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson was in Los Angeles recently to tell jobless aerospace skilled workers and engineers that their "most realistic course is for you to move into other areas of the country or the economy."

The problem, Hodgson explained, is that the country is "clearly in the midst of reordering its priorities," and the Nixon Administration is now putting "increased emphasis on such things as health, environment, housing, welfare and other programs," but not aerospace work.

All sorts of new organizations are springing up to help: Experience Unlimited, the Aerospace Technology Applications Committee, Talent Plus, Inc., and a few thousand people are being helped.

In California, Gov. Ronald Reagan has been concentrating much of his time on getting people off welfare by changing eligibility rules, but union people say almost nothing has been done to get them jobs.

What is being done has made little impact on the unemployment problem. The first group of jobless aerospace workers retrained for new careers under a $2 million federal-state project was graduated last month, but only a third of the 100 students who finished the 13-week courses have jobs.

In previous slack times people moved from one company to another, so that when commercial sales were down, military buying was up and there was some hope for work.

After World War II, the industry ran into a massive slump period, and all attempts to diversify failed. Lockheed tried building bicycles and a few other unsuccessful ideas were used at other companies, but it wasn't until the 1960s that the buildup of the industry really hit its stride, having started up again with the Korean War a decade earlier.

Jim Munroe, now wearing a full-length apron and packing doughnuts into carry-out boxes, says he has learned a lesson from his experience of changing from computers to doughnuts: "Keep your eyes open for opportunities and don't let pride get in your way."

But for the hundreds of thousands of other jobless workers in aerospace, the advice is difficult to utilize. After all, how many doughnut shops can Southern California use?

Shoe Worker Trapped in Import Disaster Area

By Eugene A. Kelly

St. Louis—For several thousand workers in the shoe and leather industries, St. Louis is a disaster area, studded with defunct factories and overflowing with veteran craftsmen who fear their skills may never be a saleable commodity again.

In the not-too-distant past, shoe workers in this area were a proud segment of working society, producing enough footwear to fill a seemingly endless demand for millions of pairs a year.

The made-in-St. Louis shoe was once so well known that it was worth perhaps $1 a pair more to discriminating shoppers than footwear produced elsewhere. Today enough shoes are imported every year from Europe, Asia and Latin America to fill the city's spectacular Gateway Arch to the top of its visitors' platform, 600 feet above the Mississippi shore.

The shoe unions—the United Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe Workers—saw the trickle of imports grow into a mighty flood over a 15-year span. They began pointing with alarm, but Congress wasn't listening.

Foreign-made shoes that put no more than a 5-percent dent in sales in 1955 now total some 36 percent, and seem soon to pass the 50 percent mark. Shoe exports, on the other hand, dropped from 4.6 million pairs in 1955 to about 2 million in 1970.

Shoe union leaders remember every detail of the job trickle that became a roaring torrent. First it was a flight from towns like St. Louis, Boston and those in the New England states to the "boondocks" of the rural North, where jobs were scarce and wages low. The unions followed the plants to their rural hideaways and, after fierce opposition, induced many newly hired workers to join the union.

Memberships were held at a fairly constant level while wages improved. But the advent of the subsidized plant brought new struggles, first in the South, then in the Southwest and other areas.

Sales of imported shoes began rising too, and now have reached the point where, by union estimate, 90 percent of the U.S. shoe market will by 1975 be preempted by footwear made in other lands.

The effect on U.S. jobs has been catastrophic. From 1966 through 1970, more than 250 shoe factories locked their doors and went out of domestic production.

Some employes got jobs elsewhere in the industry but the typical shoe worker, whose age averages 52, has no choice but to live on unemployment compensation. When that is gone—and many jobless workers across the country have reached that point—it's public welfare, or the charity of friends and relatives until the Social Security Act takes over.

"We believe in free trade, but it must be fair trade," says Leo Frieda, vice president of the Boot & Shoe union. Frieda reported the problems created by unregulated imports to a 1969 conference of the International Labor Organization in Belgium. The audience applauded vigorously, Frieda recalls, but the plight of jobless American shoe workers has not improved in the meantime. Other nations "feel they must export to live," Frieda says.

Scores of U.S. companies have bought plants or footwear parts in other lands, and reduced or ended production here, says USW Pres. George Fecteau.

"If these foreign units were meeting the footwear needs of the people of Asia, Africa or South America, they would at least be filling a need," he points out. But in fact they were established "to take advantage of substandard wages."

Average hourly wages for footwear workers in 1970, with fringe benefits included, were $2.90 in the United States. This compares with $1.25 in Italy, 60 cents in Japan, 65 cents in Spain, 23 cents in Taiwan.

Fecteau emphasizes: "Many foreign-made shoes do not sell at lower prices. They do not prevent price rises by exerting a competitive influence. Their whole function is to inflate profits."

In 1970, the freight-on-board value of non-rubber footwear imports into the U.S. was $550 million. The wholesale price was $890 million, a markup of 60 percent. The price to the buyer in the store was $1.88 billion, a boost of 111 percent over the wholesale price.

This month the Shoe Workers and the Boot & Shoe union will sit across the negotiating table from representatives of the Brown Shoe Co. in St. Louis. Management's major proposal is for a wage cut of 7.5 percent for all the employes who still have jobs with the company—a proposal the unions call asking workers to "shoulder the burden" of industry problems they did not create or aggravate.

A few days earlier, St. Louis newspapers reported that Brown Shoe "announced sizable gains in sales and earnings along with the acquisition of a toy and sporting goods firm" with sales of $10 million a year.

Brown Shoe's net sales for the six months ended May 1 were $236 million, up 13 percent over the year-ago figure. Brown profits were $9.8 million, up 17 percent. Earnings per share were $1.41, up 17.5 percent over last year's payout to shareholders. Company Pres. W. L. H. Griffin reported "significant efficiencies and operating economies" and "new methods of operation" which "contributed to the good performance of our footwear group."

Regional Director Russell Taylor of the Shoe Workers remembers when 50,000 employes had jobs in the St. Louis shoe industry. Runaway plants cut that to 16,000 and, since imports began eating sharply into employment some five years ago, the total has dwindled to about 1,200. The two unions still have about 30,000 members in four states where they once had twice that many, Taylor says.

"We had 2,500 members in 1965," reports Glyn John of Boot & Shoe Joint Council 25. "Today we have less than 1,000, with maybe 600 or 700 still working."

Asks Wider Use:

Senate Bars Closing Of Marine Hospitals

The Senate has passed a resolution asking that the eight remaining Public Health Service hospitals and 30 outpatient clinics be kept in operation at least until June 30, 1973.

Ways should be sought to put the hospitals and clinics to wider use, not abandon them, the Senate urged.

The Administration has been seeking to close these facilities which provide medical services for American merchant seamen.

They were established in 1798 for this specific purpose, but today they also serve members of the U.S. Coast Guard and other federal employes and sometimes act as emergency facilities for the communities in which they are located.

The proposed closing of the remaining facilities brought vigorous opposition from the AFL-CIO and its Maritime Trades Dept., as well as many members of Congress.

"The importance of health care delivery in urban and rural areas is so great that the Administration should fund and staff these facilities," the Senate resolution said.

"The hospitals and clinics of the Public Health Service should be considered an integral part of the national health care delivery system."

The Senate resolution also recommended a study to be conducted before the deadline, by Congress and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, to decide which facilities should be continued, which should be converted to community use and which, if any, should be closed.

A similar resolution was before the House Subcommittee on Health & Welfare.

The eight remaining hospitals are located in Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Tex., New Orleans, Norfolk, Va., San Francisco, Seattle and New York.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and 29 other senators introduced the resolution on PHS facilities "in order to give the Senate an opportunity to review the Administration's plans."

"It is unfortunate that the Congress must emphasize its right to review Administration actions of this magnitude," Kennedy said.

"The general counsel of the General Accounting Office has indicated that the proposed changes are contrary to the intent of current legislation. Nevertheless, it was clear . . . these plans went a long way before Congress was informed or consulted."

Kennedy said he did not see how the PHS facilities could operate until even the end of the current calendar year with drastic spending cutbacks for the program still in effect in the Fiscal 1972 budget.

"Every concrete indication I see indicates the Administration intends to proceed with their plans, with or without congressional approval," he said.

Government spokesmen had denied to the Senate Health subcommittee that the Administration planned to close the hospitals.

But O. William Moody, administrator of the Maritime Trades Dept., reminded the Senate panel that he had heard similar assurances in 1969 during hearings on PHS hospitals in Detroit and Savannah, Ga. —which have since been shut down.

Moody charged that a "hostile bureaucracy" within HEW was determined to subvert the intentions of Congress to maintain the PHS facilities.

$2.50 Wage Floor Urged by ILGWU

By setting a realistic minimum wage, Congress can assist those whose bargaining power is weak and whose wages, therefore, lag behind general advances, the Ladies' Garment Workers told the Senate Labor subcommittee.

Vice Pres. Wilbur Daniels of the ILGWU urged increasing the national minimum wage to $2.50 an hour in three steps over two years.

He told the subcommittee that "there is little doubt that improvements in working standards are in the national interest. "The added income generated by the proposed increases in the minimum wage constitute a significant weapon in the war against poverty," Daniels said.

"Once adopted, many workers and their dependents will be able to purchase more food and other necessities of life they presently lack. It spells a reduction to their misery and deprivation."

Congress Clears Bill For State, Local Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

than $12,000 a year, and not more than one-third of the jobs may be professional. Congress, however, exempted teachers from the limit on professionals.

Federal funds—when appropriated—may also be used to rehire employes who had been laid off because of lack of funds. This has happened in some areas as mayors, governors and county managers found their treasuries bare and were forced to cut back on services.

The House-Senate conference report clearly spelled out that the jobs were not to be a form of dole.

It mandated that there be no distinction between employes hired under the program and other public employes.

Many of the new workers, it said, would be expected to move up the career ranks of the public service. Others might choose to re-enter private industry as employment opportunities open up. But there would be no "leaf-raking" jobs. And unions representing public workers would have an opportunity to comment on the implementation of the program.

In another important area—federal funds for education—the White House also indicated it would go along with a congressional decision it earlier had resisted.

Congress voted $5 billion for education aid programs—some $445 million more than the Administration's budget request and more than half-a-billion dollars above last year's appropriations.

The final sum was still considerably short of the amount labor and education groups had sought for school and college aid. But it adds an important $65 million to the basic program of compensatory education for disadvantaged children and improves other programs.

One disappointment to congressional liberals was the dropping in the final version of a Senate provision providing $60 million for school districts losing tax revenue because of exempt public housing projects.

The prompt action on the appropriations bill was welcome news to school districts which, in past years, have usually gone into the new school year with only a guess as to the amount of federal funds that would be available.

Last year Congress took a big step to reduce delays by deciding to handle education aid funds in a separate bill rather than as part of an omibus Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare appropriation.

More than 700,000 persons receiving benefits under the railroad retirement system will obtain a 10 percent increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, under legislation cleared by Congress and approved by the President.

The increase matches social security benefit improvements and will show up on most railroad retirement checks mailed out on Sept. 1. Another 280,000 more recent retirees already received increases under an automatic provision of existing law.

The increases, along with a 15 percent boost granted last year, stay in effect until June 30, 1973. A special commission to make recommendations on long-range financing of the railroad retirement system is due to report on June 30, 1972. This would give Congress a full year to consider and act on the recommendations.

Goslee Is Appointed Acting NLRB Counsel

Eugene G. Goslee, National Labor Relations Board solicitor and career NLRB employe, was named by Pres. Nixon to serve as acting general counsel of the board. He succeeds Arnold Ordman, whose term in office expired June 25.

A White House announcement said Goslee will hold the office "until it is filled under the provisions of the law." The general counsel issues complaints of labor law violations and processes them to completion before the board and the courts.

Labor Protests Restrictions on Federal Group

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller strongly criticized a proposed Executive Order affecting 10,000 federal employes in the foreign service as "nothing but a sham for labor-management relations."

In a letter to Robert E. Hampton, chairman of the Federal Labor Relations Council, Biemiller joined Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner in asking for public hearings on the proposal so organized labor will have a chance to express its views in more detail. Hampton also is chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Biemiller said the proposed order drafted by the State Dept. is deficient because it:

- Provides no basic protections for employes such as third-party review of unit determination.
- Leaves to the benevolence of the Board of Foreign Service such matters as representation elections, unfair labor practices, and impasses in negotiations.
- Substitutes administrative discretion for binding arbitration as the terminal point of grievance procedures.

"The fact that the proposed Executive Order does not provide for these basic protections raises serious questions in my mind about the purpose and effect of the proposed order," Biemiller's letter said.

The proposal would affect foreign service employes in the State Dept., the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development.

7-3-71

Nixon's Veto of Public Works Bill Blocks New Aid for Nation's Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), sponsor of the vetoed bill, denounced the President's veto as "callous." And House Speaker Carl Albert told newsmen that "there is no more important bill than this" to put people back to work.

Senate Republicans, however, hold the key to the chances of overriding the veto.

While a number of House Republicans defied the Administration to vote for the legislation, all but three Senate Republicans voted against the accelerated public works provision.

Their argument at the time was a procedural one—a protest against House rules on conference reports. But the issue will be clearcut when the Senate seeks to muster a two-thirds majority to override the President. Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.) served notice he will work vigorously and aggressively to uphold the veto.

The vetoed bill also included extension of the Appalachian Regional Development Act and regional commissions for other areas of the nation. But Nixon said he supports those programs and hopes Congress will pass separate legislation—but only as a stopgap until his "special revenue-sharing" proposals can be enacted.

In the same veto message, Nixon relented on his previous opposition to a public service jobs bill—the other half of labor's program to create employment.

While he vetoed such a bill last year, Nixon embraced the legislation that emerged from a House-Senate conference committee and promised to sign it into law.

The veto of the public works bill unveiled the new role of Treasury Sec. John M. Connally as the economic area strong man in the Nixon Cabinet.

It was Connally who first told newsmen the bill would be vetoed and the White House at the same time announced that henceforth the former conservative Democratic governor of Texas will be the "chief economic spokesman" for the President.

At a White House news conference, Connally announced that the President will not ask Congress to cut taxes to spur the economy nor will he sharply increase government spending to combat unemployment.

As the Administration sees it, Connally said, the country is on the "right" economic path already.

But he backed away from the earlier Administration prediction that unemployment will drop down to 4.5 percent by mid-1972.

He suggested that this figure—substantially above the jobless rate when Nixon took office—could be considered as a "goal" but he "wouldn't peg it" as an estimate of what will actually happen.

Western Union Strike Brings Renewed Talks

Negotiators for Western Union and 20,000 striking telegraph workers returned to the negotiating table July 1 in a joint effort to resolve a walkout that has closed most telegraph offices across the country since June 1.

Pres. E. L. Hageman of the Telegraph Workers said his union will make a good-faith effort to resolve differences that caused a walkout by 17,000 UTW members. Also out are 3,000 members of the Communications Workers in New York and New Jersey.

Union pickets will continue to march, Hageman said, until an acceptable agreement is reached. Then the terms will be sent to a secret ballot referendum of members for approval or rejection.

The dispute is over the size of a wage increase, and contract language regulating the contracting-out of members' work.

5.5 Million Workers on Jobless Rolls

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10-Year High Set Despite Dip in Rate

By Tom Castor

The ranks of unemployed American workers were swollen by 1.1 million during June, pushing the total number of jobless to 5.5 million—the highest figure in 10 years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Because of the timing of the census sampling, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped sharply from the May high of 6.2 percent to 5.6 percent in June.

But both the Bureau of Labor Statistics and AFL-CIO economists stressed that the improvement was largely illusionary.

The BLS—to the reported sharp displeasure of the White House—qualified its announcement of the unemployment rate by declaring that the decline "may be somewhat overstated because of seasonal adjustment procedures and because more young workers than usual were still in school during the survey week."

Because of the early date of the survey—the week of June 6-12—the out-of-school rush had barely started and the labor force increased only 2 million instead of the anticipated 3 million. The number of unemployed also was less than would have been expected in the June tally since students who began looking for work later in the month were not counted.

The monthly survey is always held during the week in which the 12th day of the month falls. Thus the June survey fell on the earliest week possible.

Seasonal adjustment factors, which are based on the experience of the past eight years, assumed that the influx of students already had taken place.

The BLS previously reported that 4 million young people in the 16-24 age group would be in the labor force this month. These additional job seekers will be reflected in later statistics.

The AFL-CIO emphasized that the June unemployment rate does not reflect any strengthening of the economy.

"The actual drop of 500,000 in the number of people with jobs discloses an actual weakening in most parts of the economy," the federation said.

"This situation points to the need

(Continued on Page 2)

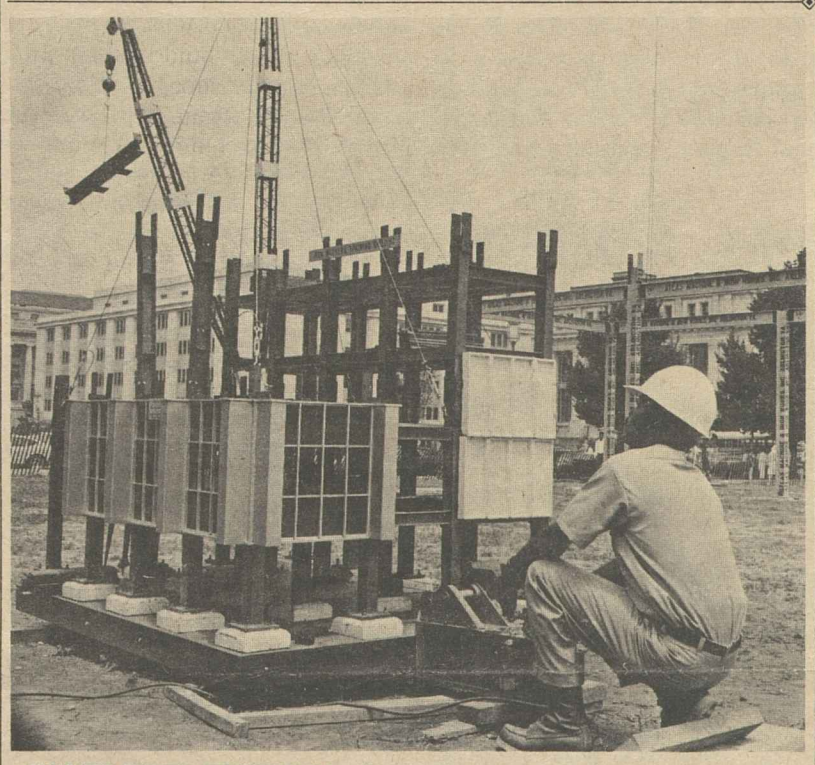
Frontlash Signs Up Voters in Schools

Thousands of California high school students graduated this year as registered voters under a program sponsored by Frontlash, the labor-backed youth political participation project, and the California Federation of Teachers.

In 14 key cities, students and teachers obtained appointments as deputy registrars and conducted in-school signups of 18-year-olds.

Similar registration drives have been held in colleges, and community programs are also under way to reach the majority of the 18 to 21-age group—those not attending schools or colleges.

Meany Says U.S. Harmed By Hike in Interest Rates



FOLKLORE FESTIVAL in nation's capital, sponsored by Smithsonian Institution, featured skills of union labor this year. Here an Iron Worker demonstrates a model, while other union members erect a two-story structure. **(See Page 6.)**

Calls on President To Order Rollback

The AFL-CIO called on Pres. Nixon to roll back the latest increase in the prime interest rate because "the bankers should not be allowed to profit at the expense of the rest of America."

Federation Pres. George Meany, terming the increase by dozens of banks across the country as "unconscionable," said it would discourage the needed economic expansion, "abort the recent increase in residential construction" and add to inflationary pressures.

The only group in America "that would benefit is the one group that has already profited from inflation and unemployment—the banks and other money lenders," Meany asserted.

The President, he added, has "too long ignored" his standby authority to move against interest rate increases. "If the President persists in his failure or refusal to use this authority, we urge the Congress to act."

The prime interest rate—the rate charged by banks on loans to their best and largest customers—was increased from 5.5 percent to 6 percent.

Other interest rates, including consumer loans, are higher than the prime rate and now will rise still further.

The move to a higher prime rate started with a group of small banks at the beginning of July. The pace picked up July 6 when the fourth largest bank in the country — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York—joined in the interest rate boost and virtually all banks followed suit in the next few days.

The New York bank said its move came because of "the sharp

(Continued on Page 7)

House Votes 'Cure' For MD Shortage

The House voted overwhelming approval to a pair of labor-supported bills aimed at overcoming the nation's shortage of doctors, nurses and other health professionals.

The legislation would enable medical, nursing and dental schools to expand their facilities, accept more students, reduce tuition and speed up the education process.

Special incentives would encourage schools to enroll students from minority groups and poor families.

The student loan program would be expanded and graduates who practice in areas with shortages of doctors would not have to repay most of the money they borrowed to complete their education.

Senate hearings on companion legislation already have been held and the Administration has indicated its general approval of the measures even though the amount

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Asks 'Constructive' Pact:

Steel Talks Resume As Deadline Nears

The Steelworkers got back to the "main table" in collective bargaining with nine major Big Steel companies after a White House meeting at which both sides were admonished by Pres. Nixon to arrive at a "constructive settlement" of 1971 contract negotiations without stopping production.

The union wants an acceptable settlement by Aug. 1 without a strike of the 450,000 workers it represents in basic steel. That's when existing contracts expire.

The union won earlier this year, in contracts with the aluminum and can industries, settlements averaging 31 percent, plus cost-of-living protection.

Negotiations are being conducted in Washington by 10 teams of union and management representatives—nine representing the individual companies and one for "summit" negotiations. The union group includes about 300 bargaining committeemen and resource technicians.

In another set of contract talks, copper workers representing the USWA and 25 other unions were called back to the negotiating table by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in Denver, San Francisco and Tucson. The service hoped to get negotiations back on the track after a July 1 walkout by 30,000 workers at locations of four big copper producers and four independents. The Big Four are Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Anaconda and American Smelting & Refining Co. Anaconda resumed talks voluntarily in Helena, Mont.

Nixon met in the Cabinet Room with five union and 13 industry

(Continued on Page 3)

Full Social Justice for Minorities Tied to Labor-Civil Rights Alliance

The AFL-CIO pledged to continue its fight on behalf of blacks and other minorities "until America has achieved racial, social and economic justice for all its citizens."

In a message to the 62nd annual convention of the NAACP, Pres. George Meany said "labor's oldest alliance remains the strongest, despite the efforts of demagogues to sow dissension in our ranks."

"Thanks largely to that alliance, America has made greater strides toward equality in the past 10 years than in all its previous history," Meany said.

"Together, in countless legislative battles, we have succeeded in sweeping away most of the legal sanctions that buttressed and perpetuated discrimination," he said.

"We look back with pride and deep satisfaction on the landmark victories achieved in the name of racial and social justice over the past decade through the united efforts of the labor movement and the civil rights movement."

Meany emphasized that the task is far from finished. In winning major battles to establish the principle of equality, only a foundation has been laid.

"But building is under way," he said. "And right now, to help implement the intent of Congress, our coalition is seeking to arm the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with the power to issue cease-and-desist orders wherever racial discrimination exists, on the job or in the union hall."

"We propose to employ all the tools of the law, by expanding the EEOC's authority to help us in this task, just as we proposed—and demanded—the inclusion of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1965 to speed compliance with long-standing AFL-CIO policies forbidding discrimination."

Meany reported to the NAACP

(Continued on Page 7)

CHARTER OF AFFILIATION with the AFL-CIO is presented by Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, left, to officers of the new American Postal Workers Union, formed by merger of five postal unions. They are, in order, with their former titles, Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon of the Postal Clerks, Pres. David Silvergleid of the National Postal Union, Philip Dooley, Clerks' executive aide, Pres. Monroe Crable, Maintenance Employes, Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Clerks, Pres. Michael Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers and Pres. Chester W. Parrish, Motor Vehicle Employes. Filbey is APWU president, Silvergleid, executive vice president and Schoon, secretary-treasurer.

Absentee-Owned Company Towns Created by Corporate Mergers

A rise in the tempo of business takeovers by multicompany corporations makes it "imperative" that steps be taken now to strengthen laws regulating such mergers, a former chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission writes in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The public generally is unaware that a series of mergers can "transform a community into an absentee-owned company town," with economic life-or-death decisions made by managers "half a continent away," says Dr. Willard F. Mueller, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, in the June issue of the AFL-CIO magazine.

Corporations headquartered in New York held 46 percent of the assets of the top 200 U.S. manufacturing firms in 1968. And 85 percent of all assets were concentrated in that state and five others—Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

The "big losers" were the remaining 44 states, the article emphasizes.

When large corporations acquire a local business, top management personnel is "quite often transferred to the acquiring firm's headquarters." After that, decisions affecting the local community are no longer made by persons living in that community, Dr. Mueller says.

Other effects include a drying-up of services previously performed by local attorneys, accountants, banks, and advertising agencies.

"Any town in America that has been dominated by such an absentee-owned industry knows well the problem it creates," the author points out—a lack of concern for the quality of the environment, and the needs of local schools, taxation or roads are "hard to impress on a corporate board room half a continent away."

Unions have felt the impact on their collective bargaining, Mueller notes, adding:

"Often labor negotiators are forced to bargain with management personnel not empowered to make decisions. Or worse, these decisions may be made by management in terms of broad, nationwide personnel policies which have little or no bearing on the community industry, which may be totally foreign to all other operations and previous experiences of the conglomerate."

Another byproduct is that "local management and labor, accustomed to bargaining on the profits of the company and the productivity of the labor force, suddenly find the bargaining dominated by a conglomerate balance sheet which considers products, plants and losses the local people will never see or know anything about."

The economist cites several "horrible examples" of the effects on a community of absentee control. Among them are two areas that have been absentee owned for many decades —Gary, Ind. and Alloy, W. Va.

Gary, he says, is a prize example for "millions of people" who have driven past "this dismal community just east of Chicago, whose unfortunate inhabitants live amid ubiquitous urban decay under a perpetual shroud of polluted skies."

Gary's absentee owners, Mueller charges, have "permitted it to become one of the most blighted communities in the nation."

Americans should "ponder the Gary experience," the author advises, because "it is probably impossible" for large cities to solve their many problems "unless key business decision makers have a personal stake in what happens to a community."

The "worst example of industrial pollution originates in an absentee-owned plant off the beaten path in Alloy," the article relates—the home of a Union Carbide ferroalloys plant described as pouring out 70,000 tons of smoke particles a year—slightly more than the total emitted in all of New York City.

"Nor has Union Carbide demonstrated greater concern for community welfare in other West Virginia communities where it is the major employer." Mueller quotes a union officer in a Union Carbide town as saying "we resent the fact that Union Carbide is using our members as pawns" in resisting government cleanup efforts.

It is still too early to tell "whether the great merger tide of the 1960s has ebbed permanently, or whether it will rise again with the return" of more favorable economic conditions, the author says.

It is therefore imperative, he says, "that steps be taken now to strengthen our laws and enforcement procedures for coping with such a resurgence of merger activity."

Volunteers Build Home For Fellow Unionist

Kansas City—When fire destroyed the home of Joe Culbertson, a Kansas City bus driver and union member for 25 years, his fellow trade unionists came forward with helping—and skilled—hands.

The fire, which struck May 6, resulted in the death of one of the seven Culbertson children. Two other children suffered serious burns and were hospitalized. All the family personal effects were destroyed.

Friends and neighbors opened their homes to the stricken family, but this meant they had to split up.

Culbertson mentioned to his union president, Leroy E. Kent of Amalgamated Transit Division 1287, that he had purchased a prefabricated house, but would have a difficult time erecting it.

Kent passed the word on to the Carpenters District Council and more than 30 carpenters volunteered their services.

On the day set, instructors, journeymen and apprentices of the Builders Training Center began putting up the dwelling at 8 a.m. They were finished by sundown.

A week later, members of Local 124 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers completely wired the home. The plumbing also was installed by union volunteers.

During the house-raising, the women's auxiliary of the Amalgamated Transit Union served food to the volunteers.

To 10-Year High:

Jobless Rolls Rise 1.1 Million in June

(Continued from Page 1)

for immediate job-creating measures to boost economic stability."

"How can we have a 10-year record in unemployment and at the same time throw our hats in the air because of a drop in the rate?" asked Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of Congress' Joint Economic Committee.

Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein told Proxmire's committee that the June figures showed some improvement.

But, he cautioned, "how much of the total is real and how much is the result of statistical factors, we can't say at this time."

Total employment during June increased by 770,000 to 79.5 million. But the seasonal adjustment factor translated this into a decline of 520,000 to 78.4 million.

Although 5.5 million persons were actually unemployed, on a seasonal basis, unemployment dropped by 530,000 to 4.7 million.

The number of persons in the civilian labor force rose by about 2 million, but after seasonal adjustment, it was down 1 million to 83.1 million, its lowest level since last summer.

On a quarterly average basis, total employment and unemployment, seasonally adjusted, have shown relatively little change since the fall of 1970, the BLS said.

"The overall jobless rate, at 6 percent in the second quarter, was essentially unchanged from the 5.9 percent rate which prevailed in both the last quarter of 1970 and the first quarter of 1971. Labor force and employment have risen only slightly during this period."

The BLS said the average workweek has remained steady since last fall, though in the manufacturing sector it rose in the first and second quarters of the year.

The early June sampling showed teenage unemployment down from 17.3 percent to 15.8 percent. The jobless rate for 20-24-year-olds fell from 11.1 percent in May to 9.9 percent in June.

The jobless rate for Negroes dropped from 10.5 percent to 9.4 percent. The decline took place exclusively among women aged 20 years and over, where the rate fell from 10.6 percent to 7.9 percent.

Long-term unemployment continued to grow, however, with the average duration of joblessness increasing from 11.5 to 12.7 weeks, seasonally adjusted.

On an actual basis, the average duration of unemployment increased from 7.6 weeks in June 1970 to 10.3 weeks last month.

And in actual figures, there were 560,000 workers unemployed 27 weeks or more, an increase of 228,000 over the year.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private payrolls rose by four-tenths of 1 hour in June, slightly more than seasonally expected.

After seasonal adjustment, weekly hours were up one-tenth of 1 hour to 37.1 hours.

Factory overtime rose two-tenths of 1 hour over the month to 3 hours in June, seasonally adjusted. This brought the level to its highest mark since August 1970.

Average hourly earnings were up 1 cent to $3.42, an increase of 21 cents, or 6.5 percent over year-ago figures.

Average weekly earnings reflected these gains and were up $1.74 from May to $127.57. Over the year, weekly earnings were up $7.52, or 6.3 percent, compared to a 4.4 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index for the 12 months ended in May.

Nash Named Counsel for Labor Board

Peter G. Nash, 34, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon to be general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Nash is Labor Dept. solicitor, a post he has held for a year. When confirmed by the Senate he will succeed Arnold Ordman, whose term expired June 25. Meanwhile Eugene G. Goslee, NLRB solicitor, is serving as acting general counsel.

The general counsel issues complaints of labor law violations and processes them to completion before the board and the courts.

A former president of the Rochester Junior Chamber of Commerce, Nash has taught and lectured on labor law.

Early in the Nixon Administration, he entered the Labor Dept. as associate solicitor for labor relations and civil rights.

WALDO, nickname for the Machinists' sophisticated Univac III computer, is introduced to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) by IAM Pres. Floyd Smith. The computer's assignment includes preparation of voter registration lists for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

If Bargaining Fails:

'Selective' Strike Set For Three Railroads

The United Transportation Union resumed negotiations with national railroads after setting a date for a selective strike on three roads in the event no agreement is reached.

A strike date of 6 a.m. July 16 was set up by UTU Pres. Charles Luna for members of his union on the Southern, Union Pacific and Chicago & North Western roads.

The UTU, representing more than 265,000 train and engine crew members, has been free to call selective strikes since June 7, when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a lower court decision that unions may call strikes against a few carriers to bring pressure for a national agreement. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled such strikes legal, provided "reasonable" advance notice is given.

The National Railway Labor Conference, which speaks for some 170 railroads, responded to the strike notice with an announcement that all the roads will put work rules changes into effect at the same time nationwide.

The changes, affecting the jobs and working conditions of many UTU members, are not acceptable to the UTU unless agreement is reached through negotiation, the union said.

Luna said all provisions of the Railway Labor Act have been complied with by UTU, and Pres. Nixon has been notified of the union's intent to strike three carriers if no agreement can be negotiated. Negotiations in the dispute have been going on for more than a year.

Other railroad unions also are negotiating new contract terms. Four railroad shopcraft unions—the Machinists, Boilermakers, Railway Carmen and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—are going through the mediation process with employers. Two others are negotiating separately — the Sheet Metal Workers and the Firemen & Oilers.

The Signalmen will resume contract talks July 14 for 13,000 members who maintain signal systems and other devices for the safe movement of freight and passenger trains.

They want a skill inequity adjustment to bring wages of craftsmen up to comparable standards, and away-from-home expenses for signalmen required to live in camp cars and trailers during their work week.

The union said in a statement that "the deplorable, unsafe, unsanitary, totally inadequate conditions of camp cars . . . have existed for many years. They must be removed and employes permitted to live in hotels and motels with actual expenses for meals and lodging paid for by the employer . . . as in other industries."

COPPER WORKERS display solidarity on a Magma, Utah, picket line at the entrance to a copper smelter operated by the Kennecott Copper Corp. The strike of more than 30,000 members of the Steelworkers and 25 other unions began July 1 after an all-union coalition rejected an offer of copper's Big Four employers as "totally inadequate."

Steel Talks Resumed At Industrywide Level

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives for his first direct involvement in labor-management negotiations since the rail labor contract disputes of 1970-71. His theme was that the best interests of labor, management and the nation would be served by agreement on contract terms that would help the United States steel industry become more competitive in world markets.

The Steelworkers were represented by Pres. I. W. Abel, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, General Counsel Bernard Kleiman and Elliott Bredhoff, the union's special legal counsel.

George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management & Budget, told reporters at a news briefing later that Nixon had not told the negotiators how much to settle for or how to conduct their negotiations.

He expressed the hope that the negotiators will get down to "hard bargaining" in an atmosphere congenial to a settlement without a shutdown. The self-interest of the parties directly involved should coincide with the national interest and lead to a constructive settlement, Shultz quoted Nixon as saying.

Shultz refused to be specific on details of a "constructive" settlement except that it should be one that would "help the industry become more competitive" in world steel markets.

Foreign steel is likely to total about 16 million tons, or 17 percent of probable 1971 domestic consumption, industry and government statisticians have reported.

Shultz said Nixon hopes the negotiators will "come to grips" with the "cost problems" of the American steel industry. There was no dialogue between Nixon and his audience, but there was general applause when the President finished his 30-minute talk, according to Shultz.

The President reaffirmed his belief "in the workability and strength of the private collective bargaining system." Shultz described increased productivity as the key to success in current negotiations.

Abel told NBC's Meet the Press program on television June 27 that union negotiators will "do everything within our power" to avoid a steel strike. But that does not include abandoning the union's pay goals as a feasible alternative, he emphasized.

Umpire Named For Disputes In Construction

Appointment of E. Irving Manger as impartial umpire in jurisdictional disputes cases was announced by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Constructors Association.

Manger has been a labor relations officer for the Corps of Engineers, head of the Davis-Bacon Act wage determination office of the Labor Dept., and liaison officer for the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee with the Labor Dept.

Manger was chosen for what was announced as "the Solomon-like job of deciding if a union or a contractor covered" by a labor-management agreement in industrial plant construction has broken the rules agreed to, and of imposing financial penalties.

The jurisdictional agreement was one of two which NCA and the unions put into effect Apr. 1 to solve disputes over work assignments. The second agreement sets up standard work rules on job sites.

NLRB Examiner Hits Company For 10-Year Delay in Backpay

A New Orleans clothing manufacturer has been ordered to give $53,000 in backpay to 33 members of the Clothing Workers whose claims it has been fighting for more than 10 years.

Trial examiner Lowell Goerlich reported to the National Labor Relations Board that the J. H. Rutter-Rex Manufacturing Co., maker of shirts and pants, should be compelled to make the employes and former employes whole for pay losses it caused them when it triggered a year-long strike that ended Apr. 6, 1955.

The finding was the third in a series of pay hearings that will end only when Rutter-Rex pays the amounts due. Any hope of the 33 wronged workers for early payment of their lost pay was dashed when an NLRB aide said he expects the owner to file another appeal.

In the latest case, the company challenged backpay for all but two of the 33 claimants—one died, and another moved to California and has only $21 coming.

Goerlich ruled that the backpay formula used by the NLRB general counsel is fair and reasonable. Citing previous Supreme Court and Appeals Court rulings in previous Rex cases, he rejected company claims that the supplemental backpay claims should be dismissed because of "unjustified delay" by the board and the NLRB general counsel.

Rex's failure to ask the courts to speed up NLRB hearings seems to indicate that the company "accepted the delay and pursued a course best fitted to its antiunion needs," the examiner reasoned.

The backpay order calls for payment of $1,286 to the estate of Louise Jackson, who died while her claim was being contested. Eighteen others are due sums ranging from $1,000 to $9,957. Fourteen are due to get less than $1,000.

Backpay for most of the workers dates from June 25, 1961, to April or May 1963. One claim runs to 1968, and four to 1970.

Six claimants were not offered reinstatement until 1970 despite a Supreme Court order issued Dec. 15, 1969. Of the six, one was a woman denied re-employment because she respected a union picket line at the Louisiana Garment Manufacturing Co. Inc., where she found work after being turned down by Rex.

The examiner said the law does not require "that a discriminatee violate a lawful picket line" at the temporary employer's shop to mitigate another employer's backpay liability "arising from a discriminatory discharge." To do otherwise would interfere with the right to strike "which the Act protects," Goerlich wrote.

The NLRB first ruled in 1956 that Rex management caused the strike by unfair practices. It ordered reinstatement of 175 or more strikers with full backpay, plus interest at 6 percent. Rex refused to comply, and the 15-year legal fight began. It followed this sequence while the workers waited for their lost pay:

- Aug. 19, 1957, NLRB order enforced by the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals, New Orleans.
- Nov. 16, 1961, backpay hearings ordered.
- Jan. 23, 1963, preliminary backpay findings.
- June 20, 1964, supplemental backpay findings.
- June 30, 1966, NLRB backpay order.
- July 23, 1968, order enforced in part by 5th Circuit Court; reversed by Supreme Court Dec. 15, 1969.
- Apr. 6, 1970, Appeals Court enforces NLRB order.
- Nov. 3, 1970, backpay specifications published.
- February and March 1971, backpay hearings held.
- June 27, 1971, examiner backpay decision.

Labor Board Bars Rule Against Union Insignia

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that Southern Bell Telephone Co. illegally interfered with an employe's rights under the labor law when it told him to stop wearing a union badge while at work in the plant of a customer.

The customer, Fabric Services, Inc., of Orangeburg, S.C., also was guilty of illegal interference for refusing to allow the repairman to work in its plant while wearing the badge, the NLRB found.

A board panel affirmed a trial examiner's finding that the two companies committed unfair labor practices in their treatment of Gerald O. Smoak, veteran member and former officer of the Communications Workers.

Southern Bell sent Smoak to the Fabric Services plant to repair telephone equipment in May 1970. On the day of the incident, Smoak was the only Bell employe scheduled to work in the plant.

He arrived at the plant wearing a pocket protector with the legend: "CWA. It Doesn't Cost. It Pays. Join CWA-AFL-CIO."

The company's personnel director refused to let Smoak work in the plant while wearing the union insignia. Smoak reported the incident to his supervisor at Southern Bell, who instructed him to remove the pocket protector "if that was what Fabric Services wanted."

Smoak took off the union message, returned to the customer's premises and finished his job. The union then filed charges that his rights had been invaded.

NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Leff upheld the union, and the board affirmed his ruling. Leff pointed out that "the right of employes to wear union insignia at work is a form of union activity safeguarded" by the law unless there are special circumstances affecting employe discipline or plant production.

The examiner wrote: "Neither of the employers . . . makes any claim that Smoak's pocket protector . . . was likely to detract from work performance or employe discipline. There is no contention and no evidence" of any interruptions, or of any organizing activity by Smoak, or that he came into direct contact with any Fabric Services employe, he said.

Fabric Services claimed that, since it was not Smoak's employer, it could not be found to have violated the law. The NLRB rejected this defense, ruling that its action "constituted a direct interference with and restraint of Smoak's protected right to wear union insignia at work." Similarly, Southern Bell committed the same offense by ordering Smoak to stop wearing the pocket guard only while in Fabric Services' plant, the board found. It ordered the two companies to stop interfering with employes' rights protected by the federal labor law.

The New Electorate

ON AUG. 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was officially proclaimed as adopted. It said that the rights of citizens of the U.S. to vote "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

The amendment was the first major national change to extend the American electorate. Now, over 50 years later, the electorate has been further broadened and extended so that 18-year-olds can vote in all federal, state and local elections. That's the import of the 26th Amendment officially adopted last week.

THE HISTORY OF ELECTIONS since 1920 indicates that legally providing for a greater number of voters did not automatically increase the percentage actually voting, nor did it affect very much the results and trends of elections.

The right to vote carries with it the right not to vote. There are no penalties for failure to vote; there is only the decision to default on a right that men have held to be one of the most important manifestations of freedom.

But the adoption of the 26th Amendment brings new hope and optimism that an increasingly greater number of young persons will participate in the democratic process of reaching decisions at the polls after rational discussion, a look at the records and an analysis of the various candidates.

Political scientists have noted repeatedly, when the legal voting age was still 21, that young persons as a definable group voted in lower proportions than older age groups. In the past decade, however, as young people became more actively involved in political campaigns and decision-making processes, there has been the continuing promise of a wide and meaningful participation in democracy.

IN THE 1968 presidential election only 61 percent of the estimated voting age population of 120 million went to the polls. It was the second presidential election in a row in which there was a drop in the percentage of persons voting—the turnout was 62 percent in 1964, 63.8 percent in 1960 and 59.9 percent in 1956.

These are shamefully low percentages, especially when compared to voter turnouts in other democratic nations. It is something that the new young voters, those between 18 and 21 can help change both by their own involvement and by stimulating other segments of the electorate to get out on election day.

The AFL-CIO has voiced loud and strong support for legislation lowering the voting age in all elections to 18. We believe that the greatest possible number of voters will result in a healthy sound democratic decision, reached peacefully and rationally at the polls.

With intensive registration drives and campaigns to alert young people to their newly won right to vote, the 1972 election can become a great testimonial to the vigor of a nation dedicated to government of the people, by the people and for the people.

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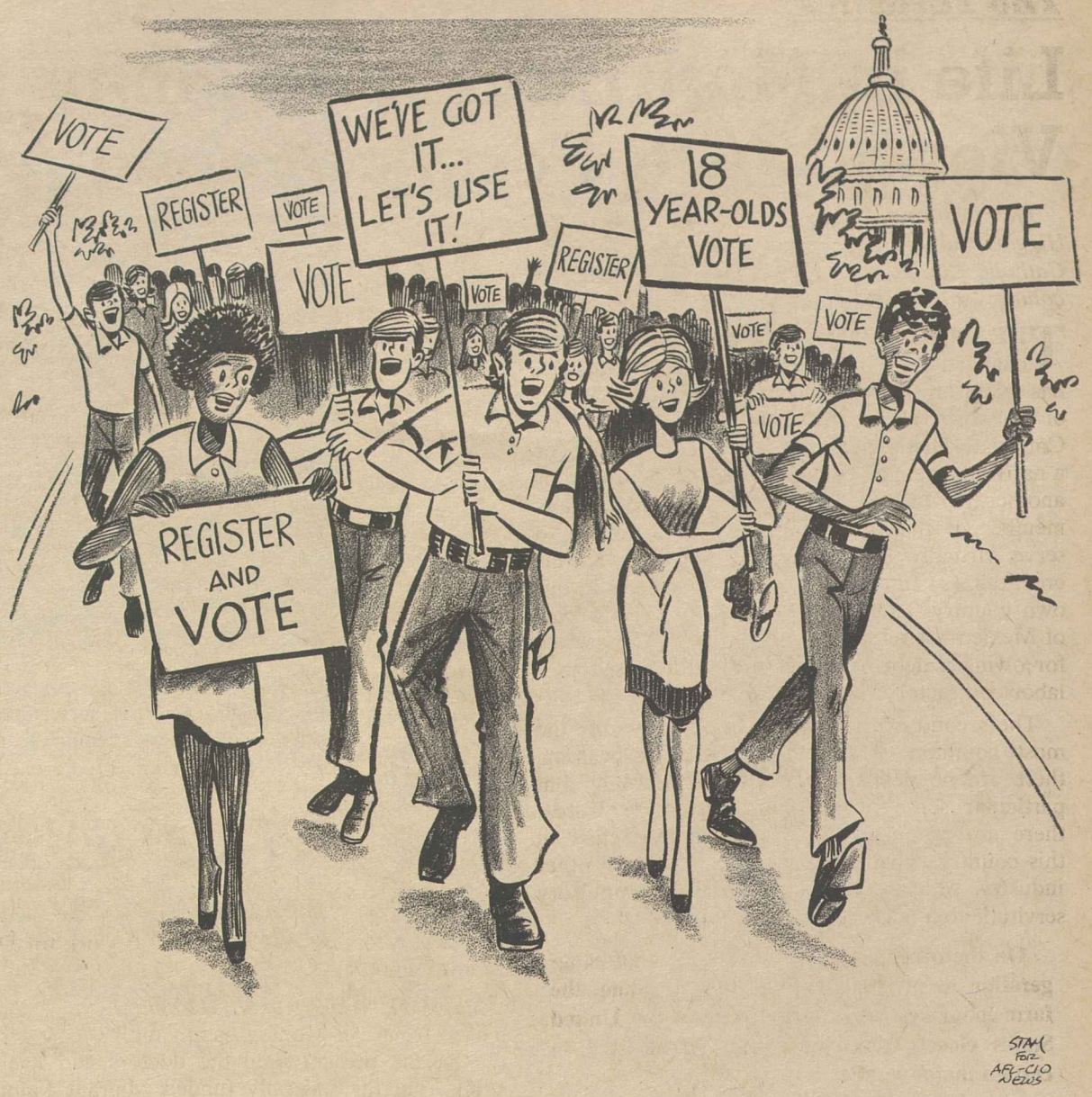


A Word Edgewise:

Democratic Left's Strong Roots Imbedded in Labor Movement

By John P. Roche

THE ANTI-TOTALITARIAN, democratic left is alive, in—of all places—Berkeley, Calif. One of the tragedies of recent years has been that the "Hanoi hawks" have pre-empted both the peace and the student radical movements. Thus virtually the only opposition to such capers as the "People's Peace Treaty" has come from the right end of the political spectrum.

In fact, the democratic left has strong roots in our society, but, oddly enough, among trade-unionists rather than intellectuals. Self-styled "men of principle" never tire of denouncing the AFL-CIO for "sterile anti-communism" because George Meany will not extend the hand of fellowship to the head of the Soviet trade union movement. Meany and his constituents, while they do little moral posturing, find it repugnant to their principles to legitimate a "trade union" led by a secret policeman.

The trade union movement, by its very nature, tends to be ideologically inarticulate. It has no chief ideologue who rushes out to clarify basic positions; it has no journals of cultural and political opinion. Besides, its leaders find the obscurantism of the intellectuals tedious. With respect to the situation in Vietnam, they ask a simple question: "What will happen to you if you go to Hanoi and try to start a free trade union movement?" The answer: "You'll be shot."

By contrast, in South Vietnam there is a free union movement with more than 500,000 members. Since unionists have strong principled views about regimes that shoot their comrades, that closes the question.

Unfortunately what the union leaders take for granted—the immoral, totalitarian character of the North Vietnamese regime—has largely been overlooked, or deliberately downplayed, by the professional liberals. (And is, of course, accepted as a model, historically progressive system by the "Hanoi hawks," those in the United States who are rooting for a Hanoi victory, not for peace.)

A number of my anti-war students were, for example, really shaken when I read them a statement from the Jan. 12, 1971, issue of "Hanoi Moi" that a people's court in Hanoi had imprisoned the leader of a pop band, Phan Thang Toan, for 15 years for playing a "melancholy, heart-rending" song which encouraged a "dissolute, depraved, and orgy-like way of life."

There are young people, however, who make this key distinction, one that is literally a matter of life and death, in assessing our role in Vietnam. They are centered in the democratic socialistic movement, notably in the Young People's Socialist League of which I am an alumnus (and which must be distinguished from the Socialist Youth League and a number of other groups with "socialist" in their titles).

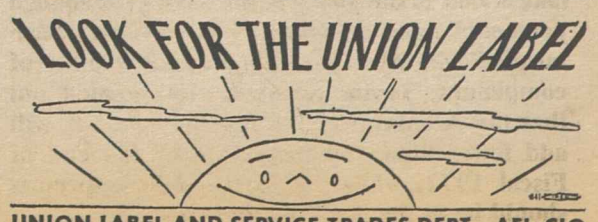
IN BERKELEY they took the offensive at the time of the Laos incursion by introducing a resolution to the Student Senate at the university.

"Whereas," it began, "Communist forces throughout the world, including those in Southeast Asia, are the enemies of the people, and in particular enemies of the working class, destroying such democratic and socialist institutions as free political associations and trade unions . . .

"And these Communist forces have committed aggression against the people of South Vietnam and against citizens of the United States in South Vietnam . . . and the nations of Cambodia and Laos are too weak to prevent these crimes from being committed (while) the United States has the power to aid the people of South Vietnam in their valiant efforts to protect themselves . . .

"Be it resolved by the (University Student) Senate that we encourage the President of the United States . . . to take all political and military action necessary to stem the tide of anti-democratic and anti-socialist aggression on the part of Communist forces in Southeast Asia. . . ."

The resolution went on to condemn any war crimes and to call for reforms in Saigon, but it set out the alternatives in cold stark terms. Needless to say, it did not pass. What is extraordinary is the fact that it was defeated only by a vote of 13 to 8. A good omen: the beginning of wisdom is to know who is going to shoot you if he gets the chance. From there you can go on to Plato and the classics.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

The Yardstick:

Life in Migrant Labor Camps Viewed as a Form of Peonage

The following article is by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Division of Urban Life, U.S. Catholic Conference. It is one of his Yardstick columns subtitled Catholic Tests of a Social Order.

THE WORD "PEON," which comes to us unchanged in spelling from the Spanish language, has taken on different meanings in different parts of the world. (1) In India, according to Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, it means a foot soldier, or a native policeman, or an attendant of one kind or another. (2) In Latin America, it means a landless member of the working class who is forced to serve virtually in bondage or servitude to his creditors. (3) In certain southwestern states in our own country—states which were formerly a part of Mexico—it refers to a person bound to service for owing a debt or a prison convict leased to a labor contractor.

The second of these definitions is probably the most common of the three. Strictly speaking, there are no peons in the United States in that particular sense of the word. In other words, there are no members of the working class in this country, whether in agriculture or any other industry, who are held in a state of compulsory servitude to a master.

On the other hand, it would not be an exaggeration to say that, even at this late date, the farm labor system in some parts of the United States closely resembles peonage, at least in certain major respects.

Within recent weeks, for example, it came to light that social workers and other public service representatives were systematically being denied access to a number of farm labor camps in the otherwise enlightened state of New Jersey. The migrant farm workers living in these camps are not peons in the dictionary sense of the word. That is to say, they are not being held in bondage to their employers and are legally (though not economically) free to quit their jobs and pull up stakes on a moment's notice.

On the other hand, they are virtual peons in the sense that their employers claim the right to decide unilaterally who may or may not have access to the miserable labor camps in which the migrants are housed. Fortunately, the state of New Jersey has recently taken steps aimed at correcting this intolerable situation.

In the Yakima Valley in the state of Washington, clear across the country from New Jersey, the plight of migratory farm workers is even more intolerable in some of the labor camps owned and operated by the Del Monte Corp., one of the largest agricultural combines in the United States. Del Monte officials in Toppenish, Yakima County, have barred two local priests and two seminarians from giving religious instruction to Mexican-American children in six of the corporation's 19 migrant camps.

When Bishop Cornelius Powers of Yakima wrote to Del Monte to ask why religious instruction was being denied these disadvantaged children, a top official of the corporation laid it right on the line. He said, in effect, that the company was afraid that the priests and seminarians in question might be working on behalf of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

This same local farm manager stated the company's policy even more bluntly in a conversation with Father Francis Duffy, one of the priests who had been denied access to the camps. When asked by Father Duffy if the farm workers themselves had no say in the matter, the farm manager replied: "No say at all."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer reports that priests are not the only non-political or public service representatives who have been repeatedly denied access to Del Monte labor camp residents. Nutrition aides from the state Dept. of Agriculture Extension Service have also been denied entry, according to Mary Patrick, director of the extension in Yakima.

"We tried to explain," Miss Patrick informed the Seattle PI, "that we are just offering a public service, but they are . . . afraid we'd be connected with the union. We are not tied in with the union. Even one of our agents who used to work for Del Monte couldn't get us in."

COMMUNITY HEALTH aides were also barred from Del Monte's camps until very recently. At the present time the doctors and health aides from the federally funded Migrant Family Health Center in Toppenish may go into the camps, but only if they make special arrangements with Del Monte officials in advance.

The irony of the whole thing is that while Del Monte officials rationalize their policy on the specious grounds that their workers don't want Cesar Chavez's union to represent them and must therefore be protected from outside agitators (including priests and seminarians), the workers themselves on one of Del Monte's ranches voted overwhelmingly last summer, by secret ballot, to become a part of UFWOC.

In the light of the foregoing facts, it is simply incredible, to this writer at least, that the many West Coast growers' associations which, as a part of their strategy to keep their workers from joining UFWOC, constantly talk about the value of freedom and the basic rights of farm workers, have yet to utter so much as a syllable in criticism of Del Monte's indefensible practice of forbidding even the clergy to enter its labor camps.

I would have expected these growers' associations to condemn this practice as a clear violation of a basic human right. In any event, if the growers themselves, acting through their own organizations, are unwilling or unable to correct abuses of this type in the agricultural industry, government agencies will have to do it for them. The state of New Jersey, as indicated above, has already taken the lead in this regard. It seems to me that the state of Washington ought to follow suit—and the sooner the better.

More Inspectors Needed:

Full Job Safety Enforcement Imperiled by Insufficient Funds

FULL AND VIGOROUS enforcement of the new federal job law could be curtailed by insufficient funds and a weak Administration policy, AFL-CIO occupational safety specialist George H. R. Taylor warned.

Taylor, executive secretary of the Federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, predicted a growing number of requests for special safety inspections "as more and more plant safety committees become aware of how to use this law."

"If that doesn't cause the Administration to take a look at the policy of not asking for enough personnel to do an orderly job, then they have misread" the reason for the growing number of complaints, Taylor asserted. He pointed out that the Administration's funding requests will add fewer than 400 inspectors by the end of Fiscal 1972, while "at least 1,000 inspectors should be in the field" by that time.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System, Taylor said the funds needed to recruit, train and put an effective force of inspectors into the plants where they're needed "is really minor," compared with "other line items and other program items being requested by federal departments."

Taylor said that the labor movement will not only continue its push for full funding of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, but has already started to "gear-up . . . from the shop level on up" to use the rights and protections given unions under the law "to help improve the workplaces." He said that since "it is very unlikely, during the Nixon Administration, that we are going to have enough fuel to keep the furnaces of this act burning very brightly," the unions are prepared to accept the responsibility of being the "unofficial enforcers" of the new job safety law.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHAT'S WRONG with the American economy?

How can we have inflation and rising unemployment at the same time?

Who really owns and controls America?

How can the free enterprise system exist with the fantastic growth of monopolies and conglomerates?

With multinational corporations making inroads throughout the world economic spectrum how can single countries control them?

If you are agitated by these economic questions Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) shares your concern. He has a proposal which gives some hope for providing a basis for some answers.

He has introduced a Senate resolution to establish a special committee to investigate economic and financial concentration. It would be made up of 17 members of the Senate, two each from major standing committees and a chairman from the majority party.

The special committee would employ a professional staff to make a full and complete study and investigation of the concentration of economic power over the production and distribution of goods and services in this country with emphasis in these two areas:

1. The causes of such concentration and control and their effect on competition, inflation, the level of prices and pricing policies of industry, employment, profits, consumption and the use of resources.

2. The effect of existing federal and state laws and policies on concentration and control, including taxation, patents, purchasing and investment.

The committee would make its final report to the Senate with recommendations for proposed legislation and regulations by Jan. 31, 1973—ready for action by the incoming President.

METCALF IS SEEKING a sweeping analysis of the economy, what makes it tick or fail to tick. If such a study is made within the time limit set, then the Metcalf proposal must be passed quickly. The initial decision is up to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

All of this is reminiscent of the Temporary National Economic Committee which was set up in the late 1930s and made what has been accepted as the most intense and extensive study of the U.S. economy and concentration of power ever undertaken. Some of its initial recommendations resulted in new laws and legislation but World War II negated further follow through.

"No one knows who owns America," says Metcalf, who believes that his proposed study should have a "number one priority" in the Senate. "It is time to determine who does own America and who controls it and to reshape our institutions so that they will be responsive to the needs of our time."

He cites the Penn Central bankruptcy as an example where Congress is "being asked to take good taxpayers' money to bail out Penn Central without even the suggestion of adequate security and management control, and without any real knowledge of the corporate monster which the financial managers have put together."

Metcalf quotes from a 1969 Federal Trade Commission study which, he feels, summarizes the breadth of the situation:

"In unprecedented fashion, the current merger movement is centralizing and consolidating corporate control and decision-making among a relatively few vast companies. By the end of 1968, the 200 largest industrial corporations controlled over 60 percent of the total assets held by manufacturing corporations."

The FTC study concluded:

"These developments pose a serious threat to America's democratic and social institutions by creating a degree of centralized private decision-making that is incompatible with a free enterprise system, a system relying upon market forces to discipline private economic power."

LACK OF FUNDS may frustrate vigorous enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health law and trigger labor-management "abrasions," said George Taylor, center, executive director of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were James F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star, and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications.

Union sheep shearer Lavor Taylor works on a ewe.

American Folklore Festival Salutes Labor's Craftsmen

The annual folklore festival of the Smithsonian Institution gave special recognition this year to the skills and culture of America's union workers.

During the five-day exhibition on the Mall—the stretch of greenery from the Capitol Building to the Reflecting Pool at the Lincoln Memorial—hundreds of thousands of visitors came to see the members of organized labor ply their trades.

There was the union butcher and baker, bottle maker, iron worker and musician—each doing his thing.

Lavor Taylor, a sheep shearer for 56 years and a veteran member of Meat Cutters Local 301 in Ephraim, Utah, demonstrated his skills and told of his trek through the western states every spring, shearing up to 120 sheep a day.

OLD UNION CRAFTSMANSHIP was further portrayed by union butchers Hy Perry, who has been making sausage for decades, and Max Cullen, a meat cutter since 1915.

Val Hamer, a bottle maker for 62 years, exhibited the almost lost art of glass bottle blowing as it had been performed for centuries.

Years of experience were also kneaded into the cakes and rolls produced by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and gobbled up by visitors.

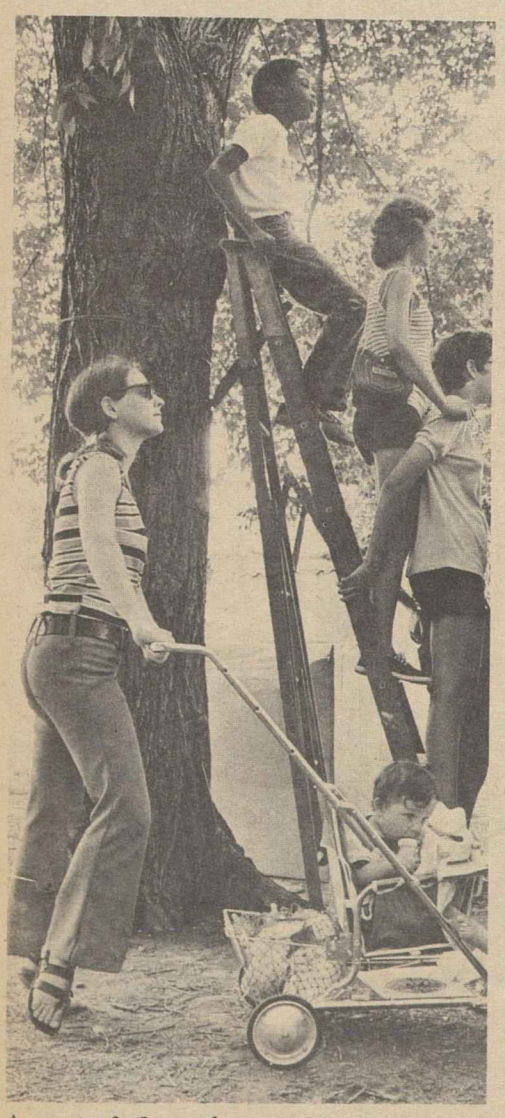
YOUNG CRAFTSMEN from all parts of the nation, members of the Iron Workers union, worked as a skilled team erecting and razing a two-story steel structure several times a day.

And from an open-air stage sponsored by the Musicians, folksingers and union song balladiers attracted large crowds at their performances that ran from morning into the evening.

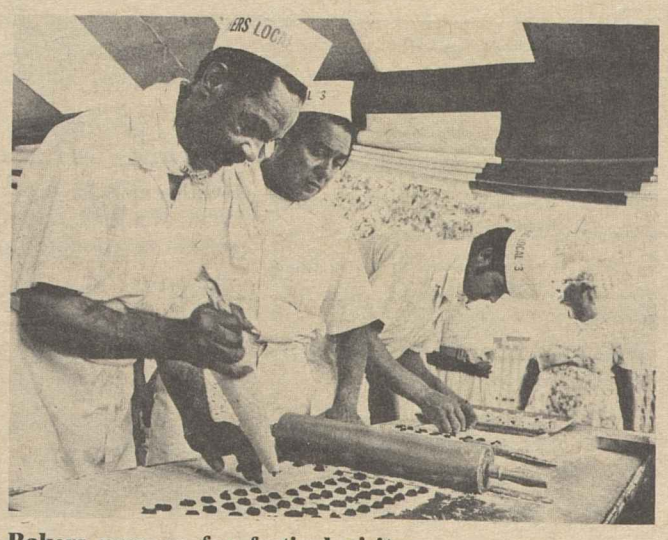
A unique feature of the festival was the impromptu discussion panels at which the union craftsmen told in their own words what their union cards meant to them in working conditions, security—and solidarity.

—John R. Oravec

Iron Workers erect a structure.

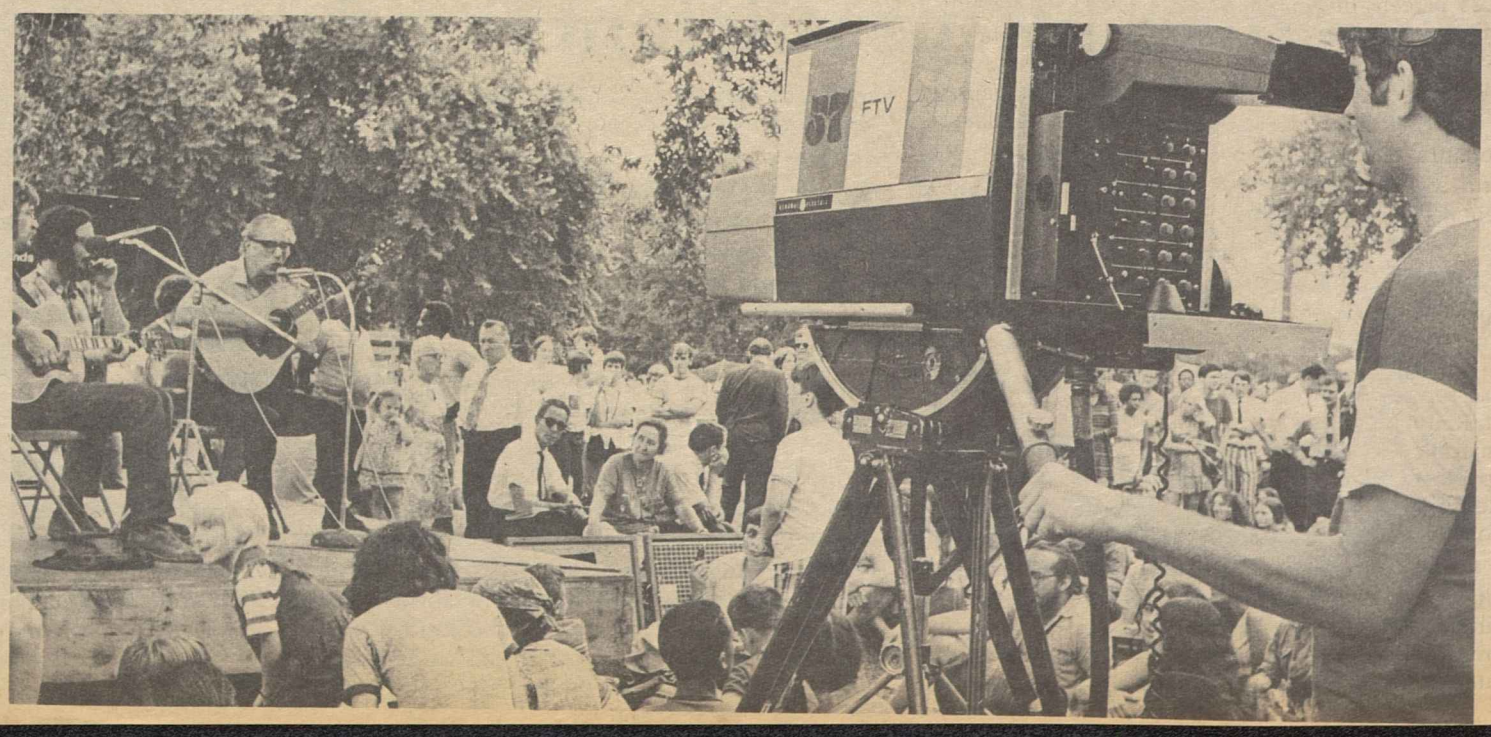


A part of the estimated 800,000 persons visiting the five-day festival.



Bakers prepare for festival visitors.

A young lady tries out glass blowing.



Crowds join in singing union songs with labor balladiers.

Convention Approves Plan:

Union Briefing Set For New Musicians

By Jane Van Sant

Seattle—New members of the Musicians will be encouraged to become active union members, not just cardholders, under a mandatory orientation program adopted at the AFM's 75th anniversary convention here.

Convention delegates were given a preview of an audio-visual program developed by the international union as part of the orientation designed to help new members "better understand their rights and obligations."

Under the bylaw amendment approved by the delegates, new members will be obligated to complete the orientation program within six months of admittance to the union.

Musicians Pres. Hal C. Davis reported to the convention that the merger of former segregated locals in 38 cities has now been completed.

The last remaining mergers were completed this year, and the goal of eliminating "dual unionism based on the invidious consideration of race has been achieved." In two cases, Davis reported, local union charters had to be revoked "to achieve the essential result."

Davis announced that James C. Petrillo, president-emeritus of the Musicians, will continue to head the union's civil rights department "and assist all merged locals in meeting any problems that may arise in the enforcement of our basic policy of fair and equal treatment for all members." E. V. Lewis, assistant to Davis, will also work on the civil rights enforcement program.

Delegates also voted to expand the union's ban on discrimination in employment opportunities to include sex and age, as well as the existing prohibition against bias because of religion, race, color and national origin.

The convention voted an enthusiastic endorsement of the labor-supported National Health Security bill as the best program to make medical care available to everyone and to improve the system of providing health care. It urged Congress to act promptly on the legislation.

The delegates also adopted a resolution urging all locals to establish a medical benefit plan for their members.

The convention authorized establishment of both the president's office and the secretary-treasurer's office in one facility in the New York metropolitan area. For many years these offices have been separate: the president's office located in New York City and the office of the secretary-treasurer in Newark, N.J.

All five incumbent executive board members were re-elected. There were 14 candidates on the convention ballots. The returning board members are J. Martin Emerson of Washington, D.C.; A. A. Tomei of Philadelphia; David Winstein of New Orleans; John Tranchitella of Los Angeles, and Max Arons of New York. Earlier, the convention unanimously returned the union's general officers, including Davis and Sec-Treas. Stanley Ballard.

John Martin, secretary-treasurer of the British Musicians Union told the delegates that they share two problems: the need for full acceptance of trade unions, and lack of respect for live performance. He agreed with Davis' quip that listening to canned music is like "kissing a girl on the telephone."

He complimented the convention on the decision to estabilsh an orientation program, calling it "counter-indoctrination" to combat the forces working against unionism.

The convention also heard Azeekel (Kelly) Pacis, president of the Musicians' Guild of the Philippines.

INTERMISSION during 75th anniversary convention of Musicians gives Pres. Hal C. Davis a chance to sit in on the drums—and he makes the most of it.

Pension Hikes Pressed For Hazardous Service

Improved federal retirement benefits for fire fighters, air controllers and other groups of employes performing hazardous duties was given strong support by AFL-CIO unions at hearings held by a House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee.

John A. McCart, operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council told the subcommittee that the percentage formula for computing hazardous retirement annuities was first fixed at 2 percent when the Civil Service Retirement Act was enacted in 1948.

"As Congress recognized the necessity of updating the act, the formula for calculating pensions of federal workers generally has improved," said McCart. But, he added, "the method of computing pensions for those hazardous jobs has remained static for more than two decades.

"The council advocates that Congress approve a change from 2 to 2.5 percent in the present method of determining annuities for those who retire under the hazardous retirement provisions of the act."

McCart noted that the 91st Congress had approved a bill including federal fire fighters among those eligible for hazardous retirement and that the measure was vetoed by Pres. Nixon.

"Not much has changed . . . except that additional fire personnel have been killed in action, additional fire fighters are suffering disabilities caused by their long hours of arduous work, which is shortening their lives," McCart testified.

Fire fighters employed by municipalities may retire after 20 years of service at age 50 and receive one-half their salary at the time of retirement he told the subcommittee.

McCart also spoke in support of a bill introduced by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) which would permit air controllers to count 1.4 years for retirement purposes for each full year he serves.

"Thus, after 21.5 years of actual service, the employe would have fully acquired the equivalent of 30 years needed for retirement generally," he said, adding that the age requirement in an Administration proposal was "unrealistic."

The Udall proposal would give an air controller vesting rights after 10 years in the event he was required to transfer to a less onerous job.

McCart spoke on behalf of other employes involved in hazardous work, including employes aboard ocean-going vessels, helicopter and aircraft instructors, nurses and paramedical personnel, employes working with explosive, toxic or atomic substances and law enforcement officers.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council is composed of 34 unions representing more than 1 million federal employes.

Job Training Pact Signed By Rail Clerks

Chicago—The Job Corps announced that the Railway & Airline Clerks have signed a one-year contract to train 240 women as clerks in railroad offices.

The contract, said by the Corps to be the first of its kind with a labor union in the six-year history of the agency, provides for the spending of $275,500 in federal funds to initiate, conduct and manage the new program, and to provide job placement service for enrollees.

Assistant Labor Sec. Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., said this is the first program designed to "train and directly place disadvantaged young women from poverty-stricken families into jobs covered by a major union."

Through a subcontract with Philco-Ford, which operates the Chicago Residential Manpower Center, and another planned for the Women's Job Corps Center in Los Angles, the union will train 60 pupils in each of two six-month training periods at each center. After training, the enrollees will be placed in permanent jobs under union contracts and be eligible for membership in BRAC.

Current union-management agreements call for starting wages of about $600 a month—considerably higher than the prevailing rate for starting jobs in the general clerical field, Lovell said. The training program will be extended to other Job Corps centers later this year he reported.

Reduced Air Fares Urged for Elderly

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to enact into law a pending bill that would provide reduced airline fares for persons aged 65 and over.

Travel difficulties are "intensifying the many problems faced by low-income groups such as the elderly," Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Chairman Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) of the Senate Subcommittee on Aviation.

Noting that young people, clergymen, armed services personnel and others can travel at reduced fares, Biemiller said lower fares will make it possible for many older persons to visit families and friends, especially at times when the strain of other modes of travel would impose a hardship on the elderly.

Meany Assails Banks On Prime Rate Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

rise in short-term borrowing rates and in the cost of funds to the bank over recent weeks." Interest rates have been rising this spring but banks have generally reported that the demands for loans have been a bit sluggish.

The prime rate zoomed to a historic high of 8.5 percent in the summer of 1969, dropped to 7.5 by the fall of 1970 and then started a fairly sharp and rapid descent to 5.25 percent in February-March of this year. It moved up to 5.5 percent in April where it remained through the end of June.

The Federal Reserve Board discount rate also dropped from 6 percent in November 1970 to its current 4.75 percent. Some bankers expected the discount rise to follow the prime rate boost.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, denounced the latest rate hike and also called on the President to use his credit-control authority to roll back the increase.

He said the higher rate was "totally unnecessary and inconsistent with the economic conditions of the nation."

The New York Times story on the prime rate increase noted that "many bankers will concede that loan demand alone does not justify a higher prime rate," although they claim loan demand is only part of the story. The banks contend that the higher interest rates—according to the Monthly Economic Letter of the First National City Bank in New York—"are a reflection of an effort by the money managers to cut back the rate of expansion in the supply of money to a more moderate pace."

Meany's comment pointed out that the prime rate hike would not only boost costs and prices from the farmer and the manufacturer to the retail store and consumer but that "it would aggravate the financial burdens of the cities, other local government units and the states."

Labor Studies Chief Named at Roosevelt

Chicago — Duane Beeler, who had served the former Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as a general chairman for 20 years, has been appointed acting director of the Roosevelt University Labor Education Division.

Beeler joined the Roosevelt faculty in 1960 and has been assistant director of the labor education division since 1966. He also has taught at the University of Chicago.

Full Social Justice for Minorities Tied to Labor-Civil Rights Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

convention that 9,328 black youths are enrolled in organized labor's Outreach program in 83 cities. Outreach is aimed at providing building trades skills to minority and disadvantaged youth.

A year ago, there were 6,000 black youths enrolled as apprentices in 63 cities.

"We in labor are very proud of these young workers," Meany said.

"Their dropout rate is far lower than that of the school system. Their performance level is high. They are emerging as first-class craftsmen, first-class trade unionists and first-class citizens.

"Labor's commitment to them is eloquently demonstrated by the figures: Outreach has expanded by more than 50 percent in a year of deep depression and high unemployment throughout the construction industry," Meany declared.

He said the Urban League, the Joint Apprenticeship Program of the A. Philip Randolph Institute Education Fund-Workers Defense League and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Councils of Philadelphia and Detroit work hand in hand "with our building trades councils and unions" in the Outreach program.

Meany described the program as "the fairest, most promising and most fulfilling program yet devised to break down the barriers to full occupational, economic and social equality. It must be developed and expanded."

He said that in Cleveland and New York, apprentice graduates are receiving journeymen cards after completing the Outreach program, and that Outreach is now seeking out minority journeymen who are outside unions.

Meany emphasized, however, that none of these programs can reach full potential in the present climate of recession, inflation and economic stagnation.

He charged that the Nixon Administration is dismantling the war on poverty and stalling on implementing existing civil rights legislation.

"Its economic game plan is pushing the country, and especially its minority citizens backwards.

"The AFL-CIO will be fighting hard in the months to come for new economic policies, new health and education policies, new housing construction policies and new employment policies to get America moving again."

Would Reverse NLRB:

GOP Chairman's Bill Aims Blow at Labor

Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has introduced a bill amending the National Labor Relations Act that would hamstring unions and strengthen anti-labor employers.

It would legalize "Boulwarism"—the take-it-or-leave-it substitute for collective bargaining condemned by both the National Labor Relations Board and the Supreme Court.

In a broad range of other areas, it would revoke labor board and court decisions upholding union positions. And it would freeze into law those decisions that have gone against unions.

Following are key provisions of the Dole bill:

- Unions would be prohibited from bargaining to improve pensions and benefits for retired workers. The NLRB has held that unions can bargain for retired workers, a federal appellate court ruled to the contrary, and the issue is expected to be decided by the Supreme Court.

- Employers would not be required to furnish information to unions for use in collective bargaining, such as data on incentive rates and time studies. The NLRB and the courts have said that such information must be furnished unless compiling it would be excessively burdensome in relation to its value in negotiations.

- An employer's withdrawal of an offer made at the bargaining table could no longer be considered a sign of bad-faith in negotiations.

- The labor board would be barred from imposing any monetary penalty other than back pay. The effect of this would be to overturn an appellate court decision upholding the power of the NLRB to order an employer to make good losses to workers and their union resulting from his "frivolous" refusal to bargain.

- **Employers would no longer be required to bargain with a union before contracting out work normally done by union members. This would reverse a Supreme Court decision requiring bargaining on the issue.**

- After the expiration date of a contract, an employer would be free to change the conditions of employment unilaterally without further bargaining. At present, he may act on his own only after bargaining to an impasse.

As for the "Boulwarism" issue, Dole told the Senate that recent NLRB decisions are unfair to employers.

"Suppose an employer puts his best possible offer on the table at the beginning of negotiations," Dole said. "Suppose he decides he does not want to play games, does not want to spend a lot of time jockeying back and forth, and wants to get on with the operation of his business."

In such cases, Dole complained, the NLRB "has found this practice to constitute 'an adamant refusal and an uncompromising attitude.'"

His bill, Dole told the Senate, would make it clear that such an employer would not be compelled to change his tactics.

The Water Hole

MD Shortage 'Cure' Prescribed by House

(Continued from Page 1)

of money involved is substantially above the President's proposals.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported the legislation in testimony before both House and Senate committees. AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the program of "vital importance at this time because the next few years are likely to be a preliminary tooling-up period to prepare for a national health program."

The total amount authorized by the bills is $3.5 billion with $2.8 billion to help train more doctors and other medical professionals, and $170 million to train nurses.

This is about four times the amount that has been appropriated for existing, smaller-scaled programs over the past three years.

The long-range goal of the two bills is to increase the number of practicing health professionals by about one-third during the decade.

The House passed the medical professions bill in a 343-3 rollcall vote and then gave voice vote approval to the companion measure for nurses' training.

A major feature of the House bill is a $872 million authorization for grants over the next three fiscal years to health profession schools based on the number of students enrolled and the number of graduates. There would be incentives for graduating students from medical schools in three years instead of the present four.

The bill also authorizes $135 million for direct student loans in addition to $48 million in guarantees on private loans.

It offers inducements to attract students from minority groups and to turn out more physicians committed to practice in urban slums and sparsely populated rural areas.

The bill would increase the limit on student loans from $2,500 to $3,500, and add a provision that forgives a loan in two instances: If a person is willing to practice in areas of critical shortage or if a person fails to complete his schooling and is in exceptionally needy circumstances. It provides forgiveness of 75 percent—up to $15,000—if the graduate practices for three years in a shortage area.

Federal subsidies to educational institutions would be based on enrollment:

For schools of medicine, osteopathy and dentistry, $2,500 is provided for each full-time student in the first, second or third year, and $1,000 is provided for each student representing an increase in enrollment, plus $4,000 per graduate.

Schools of optometry, pharmacy and podiatry would receive $800 per student.

In addition, the bill authorizes $412 million over the three-year period for special project grants for schools of medicine, dentistry and other professions.

Special projects can be used to provide money to schools which are in serious financial condition.

The bill includes a program recommended by the Adminsiration called Health Manpower Education Initiative Awards totaling $270 million for continuing education of physicians and for the training of other personnel to improve the supply and distribution of health care manpower.

CWA Presses For Accord As Deadline Nears

The Communications Workers are "still trying to get an agreement" with Bell Telephone System management before a July 14 strike deadline, but time is running out for settlement, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne warned.

Management's failure to talk about anything but minor contract issues has dimmed the prospects for a peaceful agreement, Beirne said.

He added: "We will go on trying but, short of an acceptable new move by the company, there will be a nationwide walkout at 6 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time" July 14.

The union represents nearly 500,000 Bell employes whose contracts are due to expire by the deadline.

In a summary of negotiations to date, Beirne noted that "the union has given the system more than adequate notice of both our goals and our positive intentions."

More than a year ago, he said, "we publicly warned that Bell workers would no longer subsidize Bell profits and practices at the expense of their own good and welfare."

The union "explicitly warned the companies that our members are caught in a bind on wages and must catch up this year—substantially. At every step of the way, we pointed out that we would do everything we could to reach agreement short of a strike."

Pattern negotiations have been conducted in New York City, headquarters of CWA's nationwide Western Electric installers' unit, and in Washington, D.C., at the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

7-10-71

Bommarito Hits Contracting of Safety Classes

The Labor Dept. is bypassing the trade union movement's educational and training facilities in its administration of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970, Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito charged.

Bommarito, head of the Industrial Union Department's Safety & Health Committee, said that a contract for orientation and training awarded the Boeing company of Seattle by the Labor Dept. was over the "many objections from the IUD and a number of interested unions."

It had been the union's understanding, Bommarito said, that "training would be conducted by the unions in cooperation with the government. There is no need and no desirability of a corporate 'middle man' in this health and safety educational project."

Under terms of the contract Boeing will undertake to set up 52 one-day orientation sessions across the country with 50 to 100 persons per session to explain the act and its applications.

Construction Trades Panel Backs Improvements in Vocational Courses

The goal of improved vocational education programs in the nation's school systems, leading to careers in the construction trades, was unanimously endorsed by a federal panel of labor, industry and public representatives.

The Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission recommended that the efforts focus on vocational training for all youths in junior high school classes.

It also called for increased federal, state and local government support, along with private backing, for the "World of Construction Program."

That program was developed by Ohio State University with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and its affiliates.

The commission urged strong and active policies of building trades unions and contractor associations aimed at improving vocational education with the objective of meeting future needs of the construction industry.

It suggested certification of approved courses so that students completing them could receive credits for entry in apprenticeship.

Cooperative work-study programs would also be encouraged through the development of vocational industrial clubs for youths, with union locals and contractor associations playing a key role.

These clubs, the commission noted, would stress the importance of craftsmanship, enthusiasm for learning and the dignity of work that is needed for personal growth in actual working conditions.

The commission also emphasized the need to restore pride in the building crafts and promote the status of skilled labor. It said the almost exclusive concern given the college-bound high school student today has downplayed the importance of vocational programs.

It's goal, the commission said, is a concerted effort by labor and management, educators and government to redress this imbalance in educational programs.

Labor representatives serving on the commission's subcommittee on vocational education were Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers and Peter T. Schoemann, who is on leave as president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters. Ten additional labor representatives served on the vocational education subcommittee's task force.

Meany to Appear On Meet the Press

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will appear on the Meet the Press television news interview Sunday, July 11th, the day before the opening of the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs.

The program is carried by the NBC network and will be seen in the Washington, D.C., area on Channel 4 at 1 p.m.

IBEW Strikes 18 Plants of General Cable

More than 4,000 employes of General Cable Corp. are on strike at 18 company locations because management "failed to be responsive to the needs of its employes in the face of a disastrously spiraling inflation," Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced.

The strike started July 1 in 11 states. Pillard termed the company's offer of 20 cents, 15 and 15 in negotiations for a new three-year agreement "miserly."

Company plants are in Colusa and Lindsay, Calif., Bayonne and Perth Amboy, N.J., St. Louis, Baltimore and Elkton, Md.; Memphis, Westbury, N.Y., Monticello, Ill., Bonham, Texas, Brandon, Miss., Abbeyville, S.C. and Kingman, Ariz.

Also striking are office clerical workers in three cities.

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'Fed Up' Unionists Demand Congress Act on Job Need

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC problems are pinned on Nixon Administration blunders by Federation Pres. George Meany in keynoting the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs attended by 600 delegates and congressional leaders.

Nixon Policies Hit For Gross Errors

By David L. Perlman

An aroused labor movement called on Congress to repair the damage the Nixon Administration has inflicted on the economy and put America back on the road to full employment.

Six hundred delegates to the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs explored the problems and solutions with top congressional leaders in an atmosphere of urgency—and of anger.

"We are here because we are just plain fed up," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his keynote to the two-day conference. The state of the economy is "lousy."

He pinned the blame squarely on Pres. Nixon and his economic strategists for gross blunders that have thrown millions out of work—"human beings," not mere statistics.

"The present state of economic disaster," Meany emphasized, "dates back to Jan. 20, 1969—the day Pres. Nixon took office."

And as for the President's new "chief economic spokesman," Meany observed that Treasury Sec. John Connally may know "quite a bit about the oil companies and their needs," but he clearly "doesn't understand the problems of American workers."

Because the White House has abdicated its responsibilities, Meany stressed that labor is "looking to Congress to get this nation moving again" with programs to put America back to work, create new jobs, and preserve existing jobs and industries.

Before the conference delegates headed for home, Meany charged them to start now to help COPE mount labor's greatest political effort ever, so that the 1972 elections will bring both an administration and a Congress receptive to the nation's needs.

During the jobs conference, congressional leaders gave a prompt response to Meany's call for action on Capitol Hill to overcome White House apathy.

"We shall measure up," House Speaker Carl Albert pledged.

Albert told the delegates that, with unemployment approaching "breadline proportions" and an unabated inflation, congressional leaders will work to develop "imaginative programs in concert with labor which has played such a pivital role in the recent progress of this nation."

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Wages, Pensions Involved:

Inadequate Bell System Offer Triggers Strike by 500,000

By Eugene A. Kelly

More than 500,000 telephone workers struck the Bell System in 55,000 U.S. communities when their unions' strike deadline came and went without an acceptable contract offer from any Bell company.

The strike, by members of the Communications Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and two unaffiliated unions in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, is over wages, pensions, retroactivity, local grievances, union security and other bread-and-butter issues.

Nearly half a million CWA members put up picket lines. So did 11,000 IBEW members employed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. whose contract also had expired. The IBEW struck after rejecting a "puny" company offer.

Talks are continuing at other IBEW locations of Bell and the Western Electric Co., its manufacturing arm. The union indicated that contract expirations in the coming weeks will add 150,000 workers to the picket lines unless a settlement is reached.

CWA officers met officials of the parent American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in intensive sessions prior to the strike deadline in the offices of Director J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

But CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said that all company offers before the strike were "totally inadequate" and an IBEW spokesman said a so-called "last-minute improvement" in management's proposals presented merely a "stall" to confuse union members.

Nevertheless, Beirne said, intensive discussions aimed at bringing an early end to the strike—"both formal and informal"—are still continuing.

"We want to find an area of agreement that will bring this strike to a successful conclusion," the CWA president said.

"We said many times that we wanted an agreement, not a strike."

Beirne told newsmen that CWA did "everything possible to avoid a strike. But it finally came down to a very simple proposition: the Communications Workers want the communications industry to move forward with the rest of the country."

The Bell System "not only re-

(Continued on Page 8)

States Miss Deadline On Jobless Benefits

The AFL-CIO reminded Pres. Nixon that the deadline he set for states to improve unemployment benefits is now up, and urged him to propose federal legislation to raise benefit standards.

"There is no excuse for any further delay," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Nixon.

Meany's letter was sent to the President on the second anniversary of a Nixon message on unemployment compensation that called on the states to raise the ceiling on benefits so that at least 80 percent of the jobless would receive half their lost wages.

Nixon in 1969 asked the states to meet this standard within two years to avert the need for federal action.

But most states have not acted, and Meany posed this question to the President:

"In view of the record of inaction by the states, the plight of millions of unemployed and the need for restoring purchasing power in the economy, may we expect that you will now ask the Congress for federal action, as you clearly implied in your message two years ago today?"

During the Eisenhower Administration, a similar futile appeal to

(Continued on Page 7)

Bid to Overturn Veto Falls Short in Senate

A Senate attempt to override Pres. Nixon's veto of a job-creating $2 billion accelerated public works bill fell five votes short of the needed two-thirds majority as most Republicans lined up dutifully behind the Administration.

A 57-36 majority sought to repass the labor-supported bill over the President's veto. Six Republicans joined 51 Democrats in voting to override. Opposed were 35 Republicans and Virginia Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

Earlier in the week, the President sought to take the sting out of his rejection of the public works bill by signing into law the Nelson-Daniels public service employment bill, even though he had vetoed similar legislation last year.

Both measures had been high on labor's priority list as effective weapons to create jobs for the unemployed while at the same time enabling local governments to finance urgently needed services and public facilities.

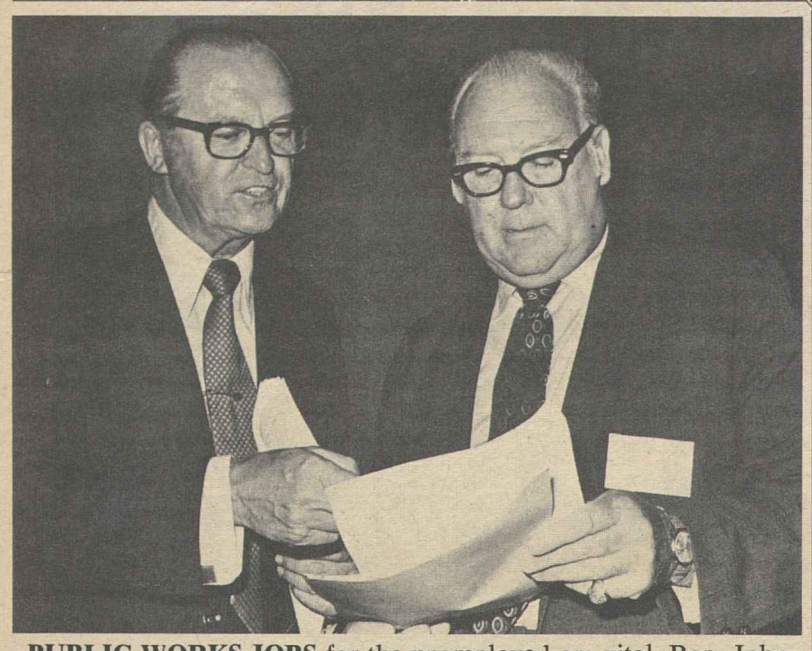
The public service measure must still be funded, and the AFL-CIO has urged the Administration to promptly request the $1 billion authorized for the first year.

Congressional and union leaders have also expressed concern at indications that the Labor Dept. may seek to administer the law in a manner closer to the President's "special revenue-sharing" plan, which would channel funds through governors and big city mayors, rather than under the congressional formula of direct federal-to-city grants.

Failure of the Senate to override the public works veto also had the effect of killing two other major programs included in the legislation

(Continued on Page 8)

Export of Jobs Threatening Econo



PUBLIC WORKS JOBS for the unemployed are vital, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), left, and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery agree. Blatnik heads the House Public Works Committee.

Public Works Termed Cheaper Than Welfare

It would be far cheaper for the United States to put its unemployed millions to work on building hospitals, nursing homes or water and sewage treatment plants than it is to pay $1.5 billion a month for unemployment and welfare benefits, the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs was told.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee, told a conference panel that the public works bill "was the most important single piece of legislation in the 92nd Congress" and vowed a continued fight for it despite Pres. Nixon's veto.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, president of the Painters, told the conference that the major needs of the American economy—jobs to end the recession and rebuilding U.S. cities—would be met by the public works bill. The Nixon veto, Raftery said, proves that the treatment needed by the U.S. economy "won't be found in any of the policies practiced by the Administration."

Raftery and Blatnik stressed that the public works bill would not create "dead-end, leaf-raking jobs" but would make a direct contribution to what Raftery called "the large backlog of unmet needs" for such public facilities as urban mass transportation, sanitation, education, health care and public safety.

"Right now we are spending close to $1 billion a month on welfare-public assistance and well over half a billion a month on unemployment benefits," Blatnik said, so it adds up to $18 billion a year, "not to put people to work on the essential business of our society, but to keep them from starving in the streets."

"And yet, Nixon insists it would be 'inflationary' to divert $2 billion from that non-productive spending stream and put it to work over the next two years for the building of America," Blatnik said

Besides bad economics by the Administration, which he characterized as a combination of "stumbling, fumbling and wishful thinking," Blatnik said the public works veto also ignored the pyschological impact of getting people off the public dole and into a project they could be proud of.

Conference speakers sharply challenged Nixon's claim in the veto message that "the impact of the bill would focus primarily on the construction industry which already has experienced rapid cost inflation."

Raftery said Nixon was trying to make "a political scapegoat" of construction workers and pointed out that wage costs are a declining factor in construction when contrasted with increases in interest rates and land costs.

When Nixon "accused construction workers of causing the 5 percent inflation of 1969 and the 6 percent inflation of 1970, he has found a scapegoat for the true culprits—his banker, contractor and big business friends," Raftery said.

Raftery also refuted the Administration's contention that the public works bill would take too long to get off the ground. That argument, he said, is based on the experience in 1962 when another anti-recession public works bill was passed.

But now, Raftery said, federal offices have a large backlog of applications from communities for projects on which the background work has already been done and only funding is needed. Blatnik predicted that most of the projects could be started within 90 days.

Similarly, Blatnik pointed out that the 1971 bill provided 80 percent federal financing—or even 100 percent in the case of an impoverished area such as an Indian reservation. And this helps the program get moving much better than the 1962 formula of matching funds from the community, he said, since the cities are even less able to come up with their share of funds.

PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS program must be properly funded and administered, conference participants stressed. William Bechtel, staff director of the Senate Employment subcommittee, speaks at a workshop chaired by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan.

Flood of Imports Endangers Hard-Won Living Standards

Stop the export of American jobs before the entire industrial base of the nation's economy is destroyed, delegates to the AFL-CIO Jobs Conference demanded.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, addressing the opening general session of the conference, set the grim theme that would be stressed again and again during the two days of sessions:

"All of us in this room have been witness to how a rising flood of imports has washed thousands and thousands of jobs down the drain.

"Almost no part of the American work force has escaped the effects," the Steelworkers' president said.

"We simply cannot continue to export American jobs and American expertise and maintain our living standards under the rules of the game of international trade as they are played today. It's as simple and as frightening as that."

By far the largest of the five simultaneous panel sessions was devoted to trade problems.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, who presided, stressed the importance of all unions actively pushing for the trade bill that the AFL-CIO and labor's allies in Congress are now drafting.

It's the only means of halting the destruction of American jobs by a rising torrent of low-wage imports, he declared.

And on the conference's final day, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, the president of the Clothing Workers, took the floor to tell his fellow delegates:

"We are suffering, just like the electronics and shoe and other industries, from a growing flood of imports from nations where wage levels are as low as 9 cents an hour.

"We cannot compete with 9 cents an hour—and we don't want to try to compete. It took us years to overcome sweatshop conditions in this country, and we don't intend to allow the sweatshop to return on the back of low-wage imports."

"Every American worker has a stake" in the legislative program outlined by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in May, Jennings said in the keynote address to the trade panel.

Two members of Congress agreed with the need for action now to stem the flood of foreign imports: "Every other country in the world is protecting jobs of its workers except the U.S," said Rep. Jackson E. Betts (R-Ohio). Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) urged labor to "stand up and fight" for reform in import policies without further delay.

Betts urged that trade-implementing decisions be taken out of the hands of the White House and the State Dept. and be put under the control of Congress. He recommended also that spokesmen for labor and industry should sit in on all international talks involving foreign trade.

FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES are reviewed by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings and Rep. Jackson E. Betts. (R-Ohio).

Proposals on trade legislation are being drafted and will be ready for introduction within a short time, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said.

The problem of jobs is felt by "virtually every kind of American worker today," Jennings told the delegates. All have felt the impact caused by imports, and the runaway to foreign shores of multinational companies.

"The AFL-CIO has developed a program to deal with this problem, to bring our policies up to date and to deal with the world as it is," Jennings declared.

"This is a vital program: to regulate imports where necessary, to close tariff loopholes, to enforce our laws against foreign dumping, to make the investment and trade actions of the big corporations responsible to the whole of society, to limit the export of technology, to promote fair trade, so the workers of other countries will move up to our level, not that we are pulled down to theirs."

Jennings asked the delegates "if we do not sell our labor as individuals, and if we do not sell our products as a nation, how in the name of common sense will we have the money to buy?"

Delegates from affected unions described the results of current foreign trade policies of the nation:

- The U.S. government has helped promote a Mexican-border program that has cost thousands of U.S. jobs and has boosted the value of goods from Mexican plants from $7 million in 1966 to an anticipated $350 million this year.
- In the shoe industry, the U.S. has exported 65,000 jobs between 1960 and 1969, and imports are now more than a third of all U.S. shoe sales.
- The volume of imported men's suits tripled between 1968 and 1970. In the first three months of this year, imports were up 25 percent over last year. Women's dress imports have zoomed from 20,000 dresses in 1959 to 11 million in 1970.
- The U.S. has lost entire industries and the thousands of jobs that accompanied them overseas—in typewriters, bicycles, watches, radios, tape recorders, baseball gloves, and many others.

Burke, the Boston congressman, summed it up at the close: "What we are trying to do is restore some sense of balance to our trade picture. We are trying to substitute orderly growth for runaway flooding."

His only regret, Burke said, is the time it will take for the public and Congress to realize this growth will be bought at a high price—in additional jobs lost, whole communities disrupted and possibly destroyed.

"Anything we can do here today to shorten this time lag will be the most important contribution this conference can make," he said.

AFT Focuses On Non-Public School Staffs

The Teachers union will set-up a separate department and staff in September to concentrate on organizing the nation's 110,000 private and parish school teachers.

AFT Pres. David Selden told delegates to the union's first conference for teachers outside the public school system that the union will also establish a non-public-school Teachers Advisory Council to work with the union's staff on the program.

Some 50 delegates took part in the conference. Speakers included Mrs. Mary Ellen Riordan, president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers; the Rev. Albert Koob, president of the National Catholic Education Association; AFT Sec.-Treas. Robert Porter; and Selden.

Panels discussed the right of teachers to organize, ways of winning recognition for collective bargaining purposes, basic negotiating methods and local union structure.

While the AFT has "traditionally been a firm supporter of the concept of separation of church and state," Selden stressed that the union has repeatedly gone on record in favor of health and welfare services to children regardless of the school they attend.

To Absorb Defense Cuts:

Commitment to Social Needs Held Key to Reconversion

A realistic commitment to America's pressing social needs could reconvert the country's economy to one that would take up the slack of lost defense jobs and provide full employment, the AFL-CIO Jobs Conference was told:

"There are those who say the American economy needs war because it cannot provide enough jobs in time of peace," said AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Floyd E. Smith.

"The fact is, however, that we can do anything we wish with the great engine of production that we possess. The priorities of peace are pressing in on us today. For too long we've neglected the needs of our land and our people."

The Machinists president's sentiments were echoed in the remarks of other major speakers on reconversion, including Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, who is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

Although today's reconversion problem is mild compared to that presented by returning World War II veterans, Smith noted that there will be 2.6 million fewer defense jobs in Fiscal 1972.

Many of these workers already are statistics, Smith said—part of the 5.5 million American jobless who also include 350,000 returning Vietnam veterans unable to find jobs.

These jobless workers could be used to help solve problems of poverty, urban blight, health care and the environment, Smith said.

"What we need," he declared, "is a President with a program that will match the talents of America's work force against the needs of the American people.

"What we need is a government committed to a policy of full employment, and that will not be satisfied with a 6-percent, 5-percent, or even a 4-percent rate of unemployment."

He reiterated AFL-CIO Executive Council recommendations on reconversion, including offsetting reductions in defense spending, dollar for dollar, with increases in housing, education, health, day-care centers, mass transit, parks, pollution "and a general nationwide effort to cleanse and enrich our total environment."

Recommendations advocating release of $12 billion in appropriated public works funds and putting the unemployed to work in public service also were cited by Smith.

Although there is no backlog of consumer demand today as there was in 1946, Keenan noted a similarity in both periods: the country is as unprepared now as it was then to handle the winding down of a defense-oriented economy.

"The Administration failed to plan for these cuts in defense, so the problem of reconversion has been compounded and aggravated," Keenan said during a discussion session on reconversion featuring Sen. Jackson.

"A policy of national economic recovery is the key to reconversion and employment of Vietnam veterans, college graduates without jobs and laid-off blue-collar workers," said the Washington Democrat.

"Unfortunately for the nation, Mr. Nixon learned his economics as Vice President during the 1950s when we had three recessions in eight years."

To get the economy moving again, Jackson proposes an Economic Disaster Relief Act which would provide special assistance for hard-hit areas. It would establish a $2 billion economic recovery fund for special grants to states and local governments, businesses, families and individuals for housing relocation, unemployment assistance and job retraining.

He has also introduced a bill that would create 500,000 conservation jobs in an Environmental Service Corps patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the Depression era.

Jackson's state has been severely wracked by unemployment, most of it in the Seattle and Puget Sound area where more than 100,000 are jobless—due chiefly to cutbacks in the aerospace industry.

Tom Edwards, president of Machinists District 751 in Seattle, noted in a paper submitted to the conference that the high level of skills possessed by these workers can be turned to other uses.

"Former aerospace employes need jobs, not training—and they need work now," he stressed.

"Federal assistance in re-employing the valuable natural resource that these engineers and technicans constitute, must take into account . . . the devastating effect . . . of failing to assist them."

EFFECTIVE RECONVERSION of the nation's defense industry is necessary to full employment, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) declared at panel chaired by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, right.

Watchdog Role Asked For Public Service Act

Organized labor must act as a watchdog to insure full funding and proper implementation of the new $2.25 billion public service jobs program, participants in the AFL-CIO Jobs Conference stressed.

The measure is aimed at combating unemployment by providing 200,000 jobs with city, county and state governments over the next two years in such fields as health, teaching, child care, public safety, conservation and environment.

And with 85 percent of the money earmarked by Congress for wages and benefits, a conference report emphasized that "public service unions should get involved at the planning stage in helping local officials to determine manpower priorities."

The report prepared by Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan urged the AFL-CIO to establish an informal committee made up of public service union representatives to oversee preparation of Labor Dept. guidelines and regulations. It also called on the Human Resources Development Institute and the federation's Dept. of Research to assist affiliates in carrying out the purpose of the new law.

The conference report stressed that the law is only the first step toward a permanent public service jobs program and a full employment economy.

This view was presented in a plenary session opening the conference by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jerry Wurf, who warned that "we still need to get the program funded at the full level authorized in the bill."

Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, said organized labor must assure "that what we have won in the legislation is not stolen away in administrative regulations."

These also were the sentiments of Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Nelson was detained by a Senate rollcall vote and his speech was delivered by William Bechtel, staff director of the Senate Labor Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower & Poverty. Nelson is chairman of the subcommittee.

Bechtel and Austin Sullivan, legislative specialist of the House Education & Labor Committee, answered questions on implementation of the law.

"Properly funded and imaginatively administered, the Emergency Employment Act can begin channeling capable people into good jobs this summer," Nelson said in the speech.

"I would hope that by Christmas, we could have at least 100,000 people at work in worthwhile jobs, rather than just long lines of the unemployed."

He said that if the Administration's desire for such a bill is genuine, it will request the full $2.25 billion authorized by the bill.

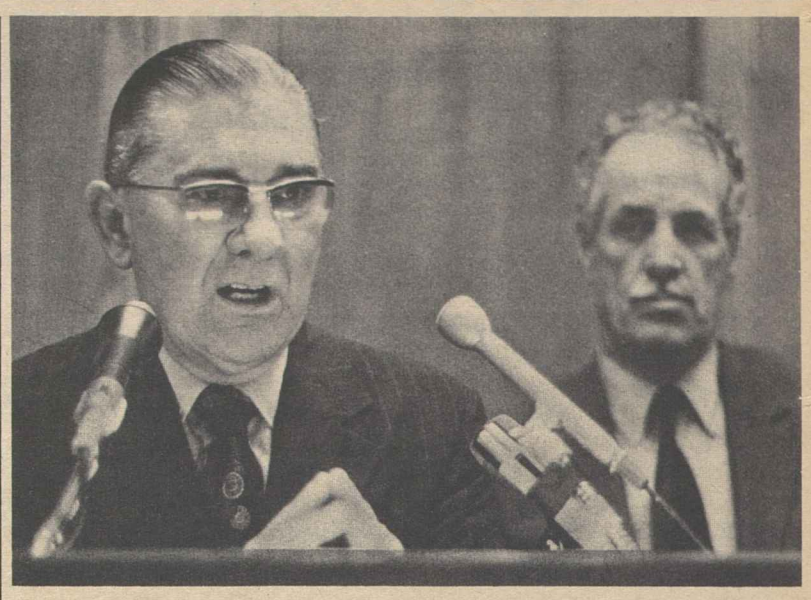
"If they do not, it will once again raise grave questions as to how dedicated the Administration is to its announced goal of reducing unemployment.

"And I can assure you," Nelson said, "that it will guarantee a fight in the Senate."

Bechtel and Sullivan discussed apparent plans by the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration to operate the new program in a manner consistent with the President's revenue sharing plans instead of as spelled out by Congress. They warned that the Labor Dept. hopes to limit funding of the programs to the states and the largest cities contrary to Congressional intent.

Wurf warned the Nixon Administration not to tamper with the law, noting that mayors and public service unions are united in support of the act, and "are watching the administrative operation of this program very closely."

"We are going to fight any attempt inside the White House or in the Labor Dept. to make this program anything other than what the Congress intended it to be," Wurf said.



IF STATES don't improve unemployment compensation, "the federal government will have to show them how," House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills warned. At right is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito, who chaired the panel.

Jobless Aid Termed 'First-Line Defense'

Adequate unemployment compensation backed by federal standards was termed the first line of defense for jobless workers at the AFL-CIO Jobs Conference.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the powerful House Ways & Means Committee, noted that presidental urgings have failed to prod most states into raising their benefit ceilings so that the great majority of unemployed workers will be able to collect half of their lost wages.

Federation Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge stressed the importance of unions establishing Community Services programs to aid their unemployed members through the cooperation of the AFL-CIO.

Many public assistance services can be obtained for the jobless worker if he knows where to go, Suffridge noted. He listed food stamps, surplus commodities, debt counselling and money management, credit extension and various emergency aids, as food, shelter, clothing and others.

Federation Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito, chairman of the workshop on immediate aid for the unemployed, called for greater public awareness on the plight of the jobless worker. Too little concern is shown by many people unless they are directly affected, he said.

Mills told the delegates he is proud that his state of Arkansas is one of the few that has, and "we hope that other states will follow the lead."

But, Mills stressed, "this matter of adequacy of benefits is too important to be left to hope alone."

He described the 1970 amendments to the Employment Security Act as delivering a measure of relief toward needed improvements. While protection is being extended to an additional 5 million workers, Mills noted that there are still 11.9 million persons in the labor force excluded from coverage. These include farm workers, state and local public employes and those in domestic service.

Mills stressed the need for states to upgrade their unemployment insurance programs and voiced his "general" agreement with the goal that maximum benefits should be high enough to permit 80 percent of unemployed workers to receive at least one-half of their normal pay.

He recalled that Pres. Nixon in 1969 challenged the states to improve their unemployment protection if they wanted to avoid federal standards.

Now the ball has passed to the trade union movement, Mills indicated.

"You who represent organized labor must continue to give us and the state legislatures the benefit of your experience and your views," Mills emphasized, "because . . . your members are on the firing line . . . when recession or depression occurs."

The serious unemployment situation is putting the jobless insurance system to test, he said.

Approximately 6.5 million workers received $3.8 billion in benefit payments during 1970 through state compensation programs, Mills reported. These beneficiaries averaged $50 a week for 12 weeks and more than half of them were entitled to the maximum benefits paid by their states.

"Unfortunately," Mills stressed, "approximately 1.3 million, or 24 percent of all beneficiaries, were still unemployed" when their coverage ran out.

The conference also focused on welfare assistance available for the unemployed through government, community and voluntary agencies.

Unions can help workers greatly, Bommarito pointed out, by negotiating supplementary unemployment benefits in their contracts.

Workshop panelists also agreed to press labor's legislative drive in the Senate to improve House-passed welfare legislation.

Hubert Padgett Dies, Railroad Union Officer

Savannah, Ga.—Hubert L. Padgett, an officer of the Maintenance of Way Employes more than 35 years, died here following a long illness. He was 64.

Padgett was assistant to the president of the union before his retirement last year.

A Call to Action

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S economy is just plain lousy. Look at the dimensions of the problem:

—Five million workers are unemployed.

—Hundreds of thousands have exhausted their unemployment compensation.

—The cost of living is going up at an annual rate of about 6 percent.

—In three years, a half-million American jobs have been lost because of outmoded foreign trade policies.

—The number of people who live in poverty has grown to over 25 million.

—The unemployment rate among returning GIs is over 13 percent. The unemployment rate among blacks is 10 percent; among teenagers it is 17 percent. Among construction workers unemployment is over 10 percent.

We are here because we are just plain fed up. We are here because we are concerned about jobs, about the shortage of jobs, about the various ways jobs are being made to disappear.

We are here because wages buy less, because buying power is being wiped out by inflation.

We are here because of the impact of these things on American workers and their families, and the danger they pose to American society.

We want to put America back to work, reverse the destructive forces undermining the social stability of this nation, remind the government of its obligation, its responsibility, its duty.

WE WANT ACTION. We insist on action. And, I must say, in the light of experience, we see little prospect of constructive action from this Administration.

So we are looking to Congress for programs to get this nation moving again. This Congress and its predecessor have been constructive. They haven't done as much as they should; they haven't overriden as many ill-considered presidential vetoes as they should—but the Congress has been a great deal more constructive than the executive branch.

Mr. Nixon said he had the answers to the problems the country faced. He told the American people—and he convinced enough of them to get elected—that he knew a way to bring the war to a conclusion, and that he knew a way to halt inflation without causing unemployment.

He is making good on his first promise. He has reduced the number of American casualties; he is bringing American boys home. The war is winding down, and we give Mr. Nixon credit for that.

But on the second promise he hasn't delivered at all. He has not solved the problem of inflation. He has piled recession on top of inflation; and he has dumped the double burden squarely on the shoulders of the American people.

—From Pres. George Meany's address to the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs, July 12, 1971, Washington, D.C.

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A Word Edgewise:

Kennedy's Liberal '61 Credo Index of U.S. Demoralization

By John P. Roche

IT WAS JAN. 20, 1961. The elements seemed to have conspired against the new President with an incredible snowstorm, but the day broke clear and cold and those of us who had worked our backs off for years to get John F. Kennedy into the White House gathered joyously for his inaugural address. The young man and the old general sitting next to him seemed somehow to symbolize a new era in American politics—and John Kennedy made the point explicit.

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

". . . Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Wild-eyed, messianic anti-communism? Of course not. An eager offer to play "world policeman?" Nonsense. On the contrary, this was a carefully measured statement of the liberal credo in international affairs. A hard, clear-cut strategic position combined with prudential flexibility.

As he put it in an address at the University of Washington, Nov. 16, 1961—in a formulation that I helped draft—"we must face problems which do not lend themselves to easy or quick or permanent solutions. And we must face the fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient—that we are only 6 percent of the world's population . . . and that therefore there cannot be an American solution to every world problem."

This posture of active, liberal internationalism was applauded by the leading newspapers and commentators. The organized liberal community, convinced that American power during the '50s had been (in my words) "dying the death of a thousand cuts," looked forward to a revival of democratic internationalism.

In 1962, I was elected national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) precisely because I reflected this liberal mood—over the objections, it might be added, of a handful of delegates who thought I was too dedicated a "cold warrior."

THIS MAY SEEM like ancient history, but it is relevant to current events in at least three ways.

First, on a personal level, it sets the baseline for evaluating the actions of those like myself who have been accused of "selling out" liberalism and other esoteric offenses. We may have been right, we may have been wrong, but we were the spokesmen for liberalism. We stood pat on Berlin in 1961, Cuba in 1962, and on Vietnam in the late '60s. And, by God, I still stand pat on John Kennedy's world view, even at the risk of being called a "war criminal" by some of my one-time associates.

Second, unless one understands this dominant Kennedy mood, he cannot possibly put Vietnam in perspective. Looking back from 1971, people keep asking, "How could we have gotten mixed up in Southeast Asia?" But from the perspective of 1963, the relevant question was "how could we not get involved?"

The premises about American power and world obligation that were the givens in the equation (see the New York Times editorials, for example) made American action inevitable. As "investigative" reporter Neil Sheehan put it in August 1964, "The fall of Southeast Asia because of an American defeat in Vietnam would amount to a strategic disaster of the first magnitude."

Finally, recalling Kennedy's position 10 years later provides a terrible index of national demoralization. It may be too late, but before the Democrats in Congress force Pres. Nixon to risk the survival in freedom of 16 million South Vietnamese as a trade for 300 or 400 American POWs, they might go back and reread John Kennedy's inaugural. Maybe I am a "fossil in the crystal of frozen time" (to borrow a phrase from Arthur Koestler), but I still believe that Kennedy's words were a prophetic analysis of our proper role in the world.

Albert Hits Nixon Approach:

Government Jobs Programs Fairest, Most Efficient Policy

The following is excerpted from an address by House Speaker Carl Albert to the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs on July 12, 1971 in Washington.

THE DELIBERATE anti-inflation policy of the Nixon Administration has emerged as the true villain. Relying on the assurances of classically-trained economists that a sacrifice of jobs would bring deflation, the President has tightened the screws and seems helpless in the backwash of uncontrolled inflation and unemployment.

We have 5.5 million unemployed Americans as the price of these policies without benefit to the rest of us, and have bartered gainful employment for a sick economy. Industry—now operating below 75 percent of capacity—will simply not be able to gear up in the absence of consumer demand, and those who do have jobs will not discontinue putting their money into savings until they have confidence in the future. With interest rates now starting to move up again toward 1970's disastrous highs, it is not surprising that optimistic White House forecasts are greeted with almost universal pessimism.

The President's conversion to Keynesian theory, while long overdue, is not the less welcome. But along with the implementation of a full-employment budget, the severity of the situation demands that additional stops be pulled out. Perhaps it is time to look upon the free marketplace as an anachronism, a term we may use with nostalgia, but one which is hardly relevant in our desperate need to fit people to jobs in a fast-moving technological society.

A brief glance at the historic change in our work force may help to put our problem into perspective. In the early days of the Republic more than 70 percent of our people were farmers. Today that figure is nearer 6 percent.

While manual and service workers continue to provide the backbone of our economy, the number of white-collar workers has increased fourfold in this century alone. Professionals and technicians are the fastest growing of our occupational categories while remaining numerically small. Since 1956 the proportion of women has risen from 14.4 percent to 28.3 percent of the workforce, and teenagers now comprise 8.8 percent.

While we wrestle with complex questions of long-range needs, it has become obvious that jobs now are imperative as a bridge to the future. The natural flux of the marketplace has not provided every American with meaningful work, nor has it met industry's own requirements in terms of experience and expertise. In times as complex as these we have to jettison the worthless ballast of outdated economic theory.

Government as the employer of last resort in an emergency situation is clearly the fairest and most efficient answer. Unemployment is a national problem and places heavy burdens on us all—not only the jobless but also the taxpayers who must meet increasing welfare and other public assistance costs.

The Public Service Employment bill, one of our major legislative initiatives in Congress this year—vetoed by the President in 1970—is now about to become law, with labor's crucial and timely support. This concept must be looked upon as a necessary public investment in the welfare of the nation. A variety of benefits to the public can be envisioned by wise application of its provisions. The subsidization of teaching aides in crowded classrooms, the employment of qualified individuals in clinics and health facilities, the potential of additional manpower and skills being applied to our mounting pollution problem are realistic possibilities. Private enterprise alone has not been able to meet the need, and we in Congress are not hesitant to move into the gap.

Consequently the President's recent veto of the accelerated public works bill is inexplicable. Although we knew it would not solve our total unemployment problem, we deemed it a worthwhile $2-billion investment toward that goal and a complement to the public-service program.

IT IS NOT A HOAX to put the nation's jobless to work on public works projects—the hoax was in the cynical attempt to substitute a manpower reform bill for a job-oriented approach. Training is an important facet of our future initiatives, but first there must be jobs to train people for. The President knows this. He is reading the same monthly reports we are. There is little credibility in the Administration's emphasis on the need to put welfare recipients to work so long as there is no urgency over the plight of the millions who are available and ready to work but can't find any.

In addition to emergency employment bills, the persistence of inflation necessitates some kind of incomes policy. Though we have made wage-price controls available to the President for the past two years, he refuses to apply their sanctions. Clamping controls on one industry is an unfair and ineffective way to halt the rising cost of living. If the building trades are not the hardest-hit occupation under this Administration's inept economic policies, I am not reading the charts correctly.

The President seems incapable of viewing inflation as a broad-based phenomenon and continues to point the finger at labor alone. If controls are needed, they are needed on prices and profits across the board as well as wages. We have to educate the public and in so doing get the Administration away from labor's throat. Wooing Middle America will not pull us out of the doldrums, as housewives are discovering every day with rising prices and the unemployment blight spreads upward into the homes of the educated and the managerial class. The Nixon Administration has tightened the ratchet and caught the country in a vise at a time when we desperately need expansion.

'Revenue Sharing' No Answer:

Reform Urged in State-Local Taxing and Spending Systems

STATE AND LOCAL governments should modernize their taxing and spending systems, rather than press for the kind of "no-strings-attached revenue sharing" proposed by the Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor declared.

Actually, "the federal government has been sharing its revenues with the states and localities ever since the Articles of Confederation," Cantor said. He noted that in 1971 alone, some $30 billion will flow to state and local governments in categorical grant-in-aid systems under substantive legislation enacted by Congress that require programs to meet federal standards of performance.

The revenue sharing proposed by the Administration really doesn't add any help to the state and local governments, Cantor declared. "It's a change of delivery systems for federal aid," he added. He made the statements on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio.

The labor economist said that "the federal government should spend its money in accordance with needs established by Congress." He pointed out that there are 81,000 local taxing and spending units in the United States, and they are in no position to judge national needs.

Cantor agreed that state and local governments are trying to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their own tax structures, "but they are really up against very overwhelming odds." Noting that "local government units grew up by historic or geographic accident," he said they are often "not responsive to needs."

HEAVY DEPENDENCE on "very unfair, regressive sales taxes" is a major flaw in state revenue-raising systems, he said, and often-abused property taxes "underpin 85 percent of city revenues." He said that although income taxes based on ability to pay would be more fair and efficient, they produce "only 15 percent of the total tax revenue raised by state and local governments."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS INTERPRETATION of the trend of the economy has been taken away from the technicians in favor of political briefings on unemployment and the cost of living, the Nixon 1972 line has become increasingly clear:

The President's "game plan" is working; "prosperity is just around the corner;" critics are motivated by obvious political considerations.

Two recent press conferences by top Nixon officials make the point clear.

As the month of June ended Texas Democrat John B. Connally, Jr., who entered the Nixon Administration some months ago, was named the President's "chief economic spokesman."

Connally, in his first major briefing to the press, made it unmistakably clear that the President is going to put the best possible interpretation on every scrap of economic information that he can put his hands on. Connally insisted that "there is not any question" but that housing is "improving," that "industrial production is up," that there "has been a slowing in the rate of inflation," that there has been a "fiscal stimulus" to the economy and that unemployment is up chiefly because of "the winding down of the war."

A few days later Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, at his own White House press conference on the unemployment figures for June, cited a seasonally adjusted drop in the unemployment rate from 6.2 percent to 5.6 percent as proof that unemployment is winding down as the Administration has been predicting.

HODGSON ADMITTED that the drop was only for one month and that it was largely due to failure of young people to look for jobs in as great a number as they normally do this time of year. Nevertheless, he insisted that the drop was "significant" and that the June figures were a "downward turning point."

Satisfactory as the June statistics may be from the Administration viewpoint, both the Connally and Hodgson press conferences brought out an extremely disturbing fact, the rate of unemployment which the Administration will consider satisfactory in the future.

Connally said that of course the Administration was not satisfied with the May jobless rate of 6.2 percent. But when he was questioned on what an acceptable rate would be, he described a 4 percent rate as a "myth" which had never been achieved in this country "save in wartime." He clearly indicated that a 4.5 percent rate was a more "realistic" rate.

Hodgson, in his press conference on the jobless figures, didn't want to get into a quarrel with Connally, but did concede that the Administration was thinking in terms of between 4.5 and 5 percent by next summer.

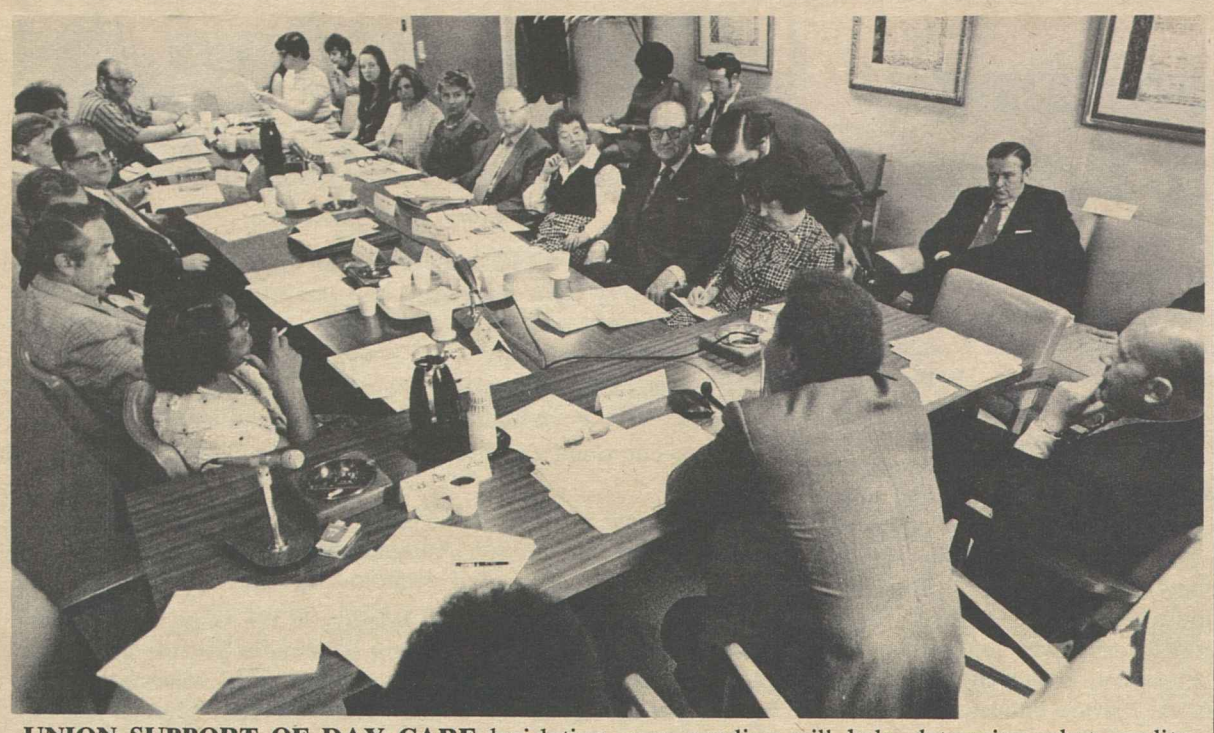
With a work force of some 80 million a 4.5 percent rate would mean 3.6 million unemployed, a 5 percent rate, 4 million. This is far from "full employment," even conceding the inevitability of a certain amount of frictional unemployment that cannot be avoided.

In addition, labor economists have noted that despite the "seasonaly adjusted" 5.6 percent rate of June, there were 5.5 million persons actually unemployed, about 1.1 million more than in May. They have further stressed that these figures do not take into account those who have part-time jobs when they would like to be working full-time or those who have given up job hunting in discouragement.

While the Administration is determined to see the economic picture in as rosy a fashion as possible, it is equally determined to cling to its economic theories which thus far have chiefly served to benefit the bankers and money-lenders.

Nixon has taken no steps to utilize the stand-by powers given him by Congress to regulate interest rates. Only recently a number of the country's major banks upped their prime rates from 5.5 percent to 6 percent without a word of protest, much less action, from the President.

MODERNIZED TAXING and spending systems would do more to ease the financial plight of local governments than Pres. Nixon's no-strings revenue-sharing plans, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.



UNION SUPPORT OF DAY CARE legislation now pending will help determine what quality of day care services the nation's children get, according to speakers at an institute sponsored by AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

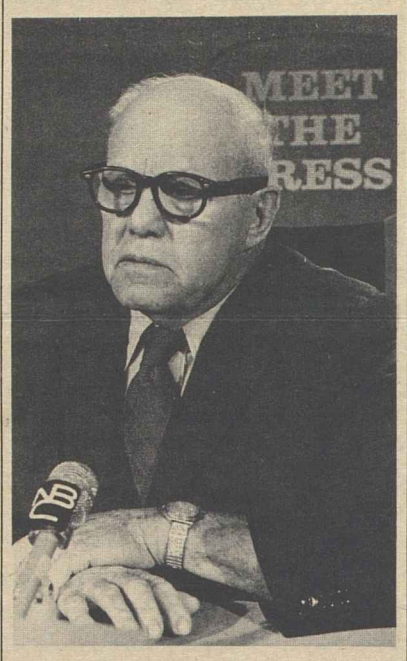
Higher Pay Floor Vital, Meany Tells TV Panel

An increase in the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour would increase purchasing power and help produce jobs throughout the economy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a national television audience.

Appearing on the NBC program "Meet the Press," the federation president declared that there are millions of persons "who should be in the economy as consumers" but who cannot "play their part" because of low wages.

To a question of whether increasing the wage floor would result in the loss of jobs, Meany said the same argument has been used ever since the first minimum wage law was passed in 1938 and at every increase since and that "no one has ever been able to come up with any statistical proof that this ever happened."

The questioning by four reporters—Neil Gilbride, Associated Press; James J. Kilpatrick, Washington Star syndicate; Philip Shabecoff, New York Times; Irving R. Levine, NBC—ranged over a number of current problems and actions. In his answers Meany made these points:



- The AFL-CIO does not advocate across-the-board wage and price controls but "if I was in his (the President's) position, I would impose controls at this time," to control inflation. The current price situation is running contrary to all the economic rules reflecting in part an inflationary psychology.
- The Philadelphia Plan approach as applied by the Dept. of Labor to St. Louis is "completely stupid," and is a plan that "sounds good politically but under no circumstances is it going to solve the problem" of jobs for minorities in the construction industry.
- **Despite Administration interpretations about the easing of unemployment, there were more people jobless in June than a month earlier and unemployment in 1971 is higher than in 1970.**
- The President should roll back interest rates, do something about available credit and should not have vetoed the public works bill. Current policies are hurting small business and especially the housing industry.
- There is a very grave question involved in the export of American capital and American jobs and that if the trend continues the United States will turn into a service nation, "we are not going to be able to produce anything."
- "If we are going to compete with the rest of the world on the basis of who can pay the least wages . . . to use human misery as an ingredient in competition" we will live to forget the dynamic American economy.
- Trade union leaders have exerted a moderating effect on wage negotiations and that leadership "is based on something much sounder" than the size of negotiated increases.

Air Line Pilots Fill Four Key Staff Positions

The Air Line Pilots have announced four key appointments to the union's headquarters staff: Norman A. Weintraub as research director, Arthur T. Van Wart as director of employment agreements, James F. Gartland as director of governmental affairs, and C. V. Glines as executive editor of Air Line Pilot magazine.

Weintraub was formerly assistant research director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and earlier was with the Allied Industrial Workers as assistant education and research director.

Van Wart will direct contract negotiations with 41 airlines employing 31,000 ALPA pilots and 22 carriers employing 12,000 ALPA stewards and stewardesses.

Gartland formerly was on the staff of Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa) after 12 years as administrative assistant to former Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.).

Glines previously was executive editor of Air Cargo magazine. He also held editorial posts with the U.S. Air Force and the Dept. of Defense.

Day Care Bill Passage Tied To Union Drive

The quality of day care centers for the children of working mothers will be determined in large part on how strongly trade unionists support federal legislation creating such a program.

That was the consensus of a one-day institute in Washington, sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Dept of Community Services and attended by a number of representatives of international and local unions concerned with the day care program.

Community Services Director Leo Perlis described the institute as "the kick-off for deeper involvement of labor in child care."

AFL-CIO Legislative Representative Kenneth Young described the current legislative status of the Child Development Act and warned unionists that they must make their voices heard.

Unless trade unionists begin writing their congressmen describing their own day care needs and problems, Young said, there is a chance for passage of legislation that would benefit private business more than the nation's children.

Chain-type operations are planning to enter the "nursery-care business," he cautioned, adding that these generally have provided poor service.

Union representatives participating in the institute also heard descriptions of union-operated day care centers sponsored by the Clothing Workers and Teachers

Theodore Taylor, director of the Day Care & Child Development Council, Inc., said that unions had to get behind child care legislation, if it is to be passed.

The AFL-CIO has testified in support of the proposed Child Development Act aimed at establishing federal day care systems for children from birth to age 14.

Randolph Library Gets TWU Grant

New York—The Transport Workers have contributed $5,000 for the construction of the A. Philip Randolph Library & Research Center at Edward C. Waters College in Jacksonville, Fla.

The library will house the books, documents and papers of the AFL-CIO vice president along with other historical material which details the role of Negroes in the labor movement.

Pres. Frederick O'Neal of the Actors & Artistes and B. F. McLaurin of the Sleeping Car Porters are the coordinators of the Randolph library fund.

Administration Condemned:

Guild Hits Threats To Press Freedom

Boston—The Nixon Administration's attempt to suppress the Pentagon Papers was assailed by the top officers of the Newspaper Guild at the opening of its 38th annual convention here.

James B. Woods, the union's international chairman, told the 200 convention delegates that Guild members should "fight shoulder-to-shoulder with management and not toe-to-toe, as we usually do, against government assaults on press freedom."

"This issue of rights under the First Amendment must take on priority for us all," he declared. The Guild and management "have an equal stake in freedom of the press and an equal responsibility in its utilization," he said. "Let us make clear that the Guild must and will carry on the fight."

Guild Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., reviewing recent Guild action against suppression of the Pentagon Papers and attempts to force the Columbia Broadcasting System to produce non-broadcast material for a Pentagon documentary, said that "at no time before in its history has the Guild been called upon so urgently to come to the aid of beleaguered elements of the media being buffeted by the forces of restraint."

An executive board resolution voices concern at continued government attempts to pressure the press in connection with the Pentagon papers and calls on "responsible officials at all levels of government to honor the First Amendment in deed as well as word."

Perlik, in his report to the convention, also urged the delegates to approve a joint recommendation of two special finance committees designed to end a growing general fund deficit and provide the ANG with additional funds for organizing and other purposes.

The recommendation would increase the general fund's allocation of per capita taxes from 60 to 70 percent as soon as the defense fund, which receives the other 40 percent, reaches $2 million.

The defense fund is expected to attain that figure by the fall, ending more than three and one-half years of assessments triggered by the prolonged Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike. But Perlik recommended that regardless of whether the $2 million constitutional floor is reached, the per capita reapportionment should be made no later than next Jan. 1.

Perlik also urged affirmative action on ANG executive board proposals to translate the demands of special Guild conferences on minority hiring and human rights into bargaining achievements. He said the bargaining table is "the best place to deliver" the Guild's equal opportunity message.

"No other group can have a greater impact on breaking down traditional taboos and prejudices unless it be the employers themselves," he said, "and, sadly, too many of them don't seem interested or willing."

Also scheduled to go before the convention is an executive board proposal to change the union's name from the American Newspaper Guild to The Newspaper Guild to reflect the union's international composition. It has 4,000 Canadian members.

The convention will also nominate candidates for international office, with contests to be settled by a subsequent membership referendum.

Railroad Rules Dispute Rolling to Showdown

A contract dispute on major U.S. railroads headed for a showdown as the United Transportation Union scheduled selective strikes of its members on two railroads and management threatened retaliation if the strikes take place.

The retaliation would consist of firings, layoffs and downgradings of thousands of railroad workers who would be affected if major roads impose their own work rules. Spokesmen for two management groups—the National Railway Labor Conference and the Association of American Railroads—described their plan as a means of pressuring the UTU to give in on a long dispute over work rules.

The union, which represents more than 265,000 train and engine crew members, was preparing to strike the Union Pacific and the Southern railroads as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Chicago & North Western, originally included in the union's strike call, filed suit for a temporary restraining order preventing a walkout. Union lawyers are appealing.

The UTU has been free to call selective strikes in the work rules dispute since June 7, when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a lower court decision that unions may call strikes against a few carriers, instead of being required to strike them all and thus creating a national emergency impelling Congress to act.

For more than a year the UTU has sought to negotiate new contracts with some 170 railroads without sacrificing the jobs and conditions of thousands of members who would be affected by drastic rules changes.

During the lengthy effort there was a one-day strike—by UTU and three other unions which later settled; court injunctions and a back-to-work law imposed by Congress; a recommendation from a presidential emergency board and an interim wage increase for the year 1970 which left the rules dispute and other wage changes to further bargaining.

The UTU was the only one of the four unions which struck for a day last Dec. 10 that was seriously affected by the proposed rules changes. It resisted changes demanded by the employers in exchange for wage increases.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna said the changes would wipe out most of the wage gains recommended by the emergency board and put into effect, in part, by Congress. The rules changes involve such things as the merger of seniority lists, interdivisional runs, road and yard jurisdiction, interchange operations and switching limits.

...any Hits Nixon 'Economic Disaster'

...ger, Sense of Urgency Mark AFL-CIO Focus on Loss of Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

Five AFL-CIO vice presidents sounded the five themes of the conference in opening day addresses—the need for immediate action on trade, reconversion to a peacetime economy, public works, public service employment and immediate aid for the unemployed.

Other federation vice presidents presided at panel discussions on these themes at which prominent congressmen and senators joined with delegates from virtually all affiliated unions to discuss the nuts and bolts of legislative action—and the grass roots support needed to push programs to enactment over White House vetoes and veto threats.

From floor microphones as well as from the podium, local and national union leaders spoke bitterly of plants closed as runaway employers moved operations to underdeveloped nations where labor can be exploited for pennies an hour.

Vice Pres. I. W. Abel ripped into the tariff and tax loopholes that have encouraged international runaways, profited multi-national companies—and created permanent, not just recession-caused, unemployment.

"Almost no part of the American work force has escaped the effects," the Steelworkers president said.

"We simply cannot continue to export American jobs and expertise and maintain our living standards under the rules of the game of international trade as they are played today. It's as simple and as frightening as that."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, who presided at the separate discussion panel on trade issues, stressed the importance of a united labor effort behind the legislation that is now in the final drafting stage.

The legislation is needed, Meany told the delegates, because nearly every other country has barriers against American imports, while the United States remains "the most open country in the world on trade."

Meany suggested that "a good approach on the question of trade is that any country that locks the door on us, we lock the door on them."

The strong feeling of the conference participants on the loss of jobs to low-wage areas of the world overflowed the three-hour discussion panel and was expressed repeatedly during the final general session at which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland presided.

Delegates from small unions as well as larger unions spoke of the tragedy of plant closings on workers who are abruptly thrown out on the streets.

There was anger at the exploiters of low-wage workers, not at the foreign workers who are exploited for the profit of the employers. A delegate spoke from the floor to urge unions to step up their support of AFL-CIO assistance to the free trade union movement in Latin America and throughout the world—so that the basis of world trade will not be competition to pay the lowest wages and benefits.

An earlier generation of American workers knew what sweatshop conditions were like, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky reminded the delegates.

The Clothing Workers president, speaking with deep emotion, told the conference his union "cannot compete with 9 cents an hour" wage rates and doesn't intend to compete. "It took us years to overcome sweatshop conditions in this country, and we don't intend to allow the sweatshop to return on the back of low-wage imports."

There was sharp anger, too, at the Nixon Administration's apparent assumption that workers must be left to bear the brunt of defense layoffs as the Vietnam war winds down—and at the lack of planning for reconversion or shifting of national priorities to unmet needs at home.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Floyd E. Smith, the president of the Machinists, made it clear that the trade union movement firmly rejects the reasoning of "those who say the American economy needs war because it cannot provide enough jobs in time of peace."

Put America's "great engine of production" to work on the "neglected needs of our land and our people," he urged.

Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, presiding at the panel discussion, said the Administration's lack of planning has "compounded and aggravated" the problems of reconversion.

And Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), whose state has borne a heavy burden in defense and aerospace cutbacks, told the delegates:

"Unfortunately for the nation, Mr. Nixon learned his economics as Vice President during the 1950s when we had three recessions in eight years."

Pres. Nixon's veto of the public works bill was sharply denounced by Meany in his keynote address, by Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, and by House Public Works Committee Chairman John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), author of the vetoed bill.

Raftery, president of the Painters, told the general session of the conference that Nixon's veto message "viciously" sought to make a "political scapegoat" of construction workers and repeats "the same tired and misguided arguments that helped bring this once-healthy economy into the stranglehold of recession."

Blatnik pledged that congressional efforts to enact a public works jobs bill are not ended despite the veto. He termed the vetoed bill "the most important single piece of legislation" that Congress had passed.

The companion measure for public service employment that has become law was hailed as a major step forward.

But speakers warned that labor and Congress must be alert to prevent the embryo program from being starved for lack of funds or twisted by its administrators into a distortion of congressional intent.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, took note of reports that the Labor Dept. plans to reshape the legislation into a variant of its special revenue-sharing plan.

"We are going to fight" any such attempt, he told the delegates. Labor is determined "to assure that what we have won in the legislation is not stolen away in administrative regulations."

A panel group headed by Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers, recommended that an AFL-CIO inter-union committee be set up to oversee the program and make its views known in the preparation of Labor Dept. guidelines.

On the theme of immediate aid to the unemployed, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge stressed that millions of jobless "need more than speeches, resolutions and good intentions."

The president-emeritus of the Retail Clerks stressed the immediate need for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, improved unemployment compensation and a decent welfare program.

At the discussion panel chaired by Vice Pres. Peter Bommarito, president of the Rubber Workers, there was at least a strong hint of influential congressional support for labor's longstanding goal of federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation.

House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) acknowledged that the great majority of states have not been moved by repeated presidential urgings to raise their jobless benefit ceilings.

Indicating that he is ready to take a fresh look at the need for federal standards, Mills told the delegates that "this matter of adequacy of benefits is too important to be left to hope alone."

HOUSE SPEAKER Carl Albert, who described Pres. Nixon's veto of the accelerated public works bill as "inexplicable," confers with Federation Pres. George Meany.

States Miss Deadline On Jobless Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

the states had been made. And Meany noted that the AFL-CIO warned Nixon two years ago that "without federal mandatory standards, the states which had repeatedly refused to meet their responsibility, would fail again."

Meany told the President that "unfortunately, we were justified in our prediction."

He noted that in the past two years, only four jurisdictions—Arkansas, Hawaii, Utah and the Virgin Islands—have met the proposed standards.

Only five states—Colorado, Connecticut, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Maryland—come anywhere close to the goal.

Specifically, the President's 1969 proposal urged the states to set a maximum benefit of two-thirds of the average wage in the state so that benefits of 50 percent of actual wages could be paid to at least 80 percent of the unemployed workers.

Meany read the text of his letter to participants in the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs, noting that "I will await the reply with a great deal of interest."

With 5.5 million workers unemployed in June, Meany noted in his communication to the President that the average duration of joblessness had risen from 8.2 weeks in July 1969 to 12.7 weeks in June 1971.

"The increase in the number of long term unemployed—jobless 15 weeks or longer—has been dramatic," Meany said: "400,000 in July 1969, compared to 1.73 million last month.

"Your message, quite correctly, called unemployment insurance an economic stabilizer," Meany said. "It is obviously the first line of protection for the unemployed.

"But to serve both functions, it must be based upon an adequate benefit structure."

The federation president emphasized that 35 years of bitter experience prove that only federal standards will raise benefits to an adequate level.

"The dismal record of the states in the past two years in ignoring your call for improving benefits underscores this point," Meany said.

HEW Sets Up Institute on Job Safety

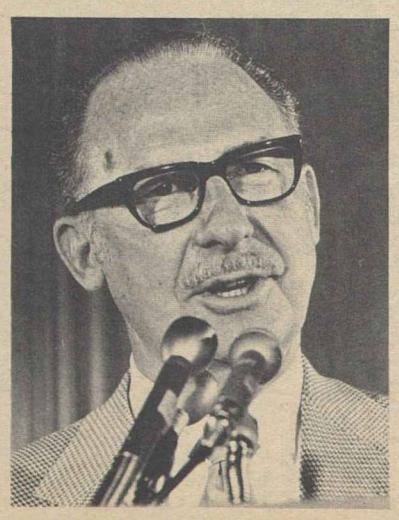
The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has established the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health that is provided by the job safety law Congress enacted last year. The law went into effect Apr. 28.

The new institute is headed by Dr. Marcus M. Key, director of the Bureau of Occupational Safety & Health since 1969. It is assigned under the Health Services & Mental Health Administration, HEW Sec. Elliot L. Richardson noted in making the announcement.

Although the institute has no physical facilities of its own, it is based at the HEW headquarters in Rockville, Md., and will make use of existing HEW laboratories and facilities in Cincinnati, Salt Lake City and Morgantown, W.Va., the department reported.

Under provisions of the job safety law, the institute will conduct research, experiments and demonstrations related to occupational safety and health. It will also work toward the development of on-the-job health standards, publish data on occupational illness and conduct inspections of plants and worksites.

LANE KIRKLAND
Chairs report session



JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE
Aid jobless now

JERRY WURF
Federal funds needed

FLOYD E. SMITH
Reconversion pressed

I. W. ABEL
Asks fair trade policy

Senate Majority Not Enough:

Public Works Killed As Veto Is Sustained

(Continued from Page 1)

—extension of the Appalachian Regional Development Act and continuation of similar regional programs in other areas of the nation.

Both these measures are expected to be speeded to passage in a new bill—possibly with the inclusion of some variant of an accelerated public works program.

One freshman GOP senator who switched to buck the Administration on the veto—Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut—told the Senate that his state's 10 percent unemployment rate had convinced him that the legislation is necessary.

"I will not associate myself with any economic game plan that has as one of its ingredients a level of 10 percent unemployment," he declared.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply assailed the veto in his concluding remarks to the AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs. The legislation, he said, could have provided 150,000 "badly needed jobs—immediately."

In other congressional developments:

- Congress passed and the President approved a compromise $5.15 billion aid to education appropriations bill that was given priority treatment in order to get federal funds to schools and colleges before the fall term starts.

It exceeded the President's budget request by $375 million, although it was substantially short of what education and union groups had urged. And it was the first year since Nixon took office that he did not veto an education funding bill.

- The House Rules Committee cleared a bill strengthening the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it enforcement powers similar to that of the National Labor Relations Board.

The bill, which is supported by the AFL-CIO and leading civil rights organizations, would also eliminate duplication of anti-discrimination jurisdiction by shifting functions of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and the Justice Dept. to the EEOC. It would also expand coverage to some 23 million additional workers.

- The House killed a move to cite the CBS network for contempt because of its refusal to turn over unused film from a controversial television program on the Pentagon to the scrutiny of the House Commerce Committee.

Opponents of the contempt citation warned that it would tamper with freedom of the press and the contempt citation motion was sent back to committee for burial by a 226-181 vote.

Rollcall Vote on Effort To Overide Nixon Veto

A 57-36 majority of the Senate voted on July 14 to override Pres. Nixon's veto of the accelerated public works bill. But the attempt to override failed because it fell short of the required two-thirds majority.

Labor strongly supported the position of the senators who voted to override.

FOR OVERRIDING

Democrats 51

Allen (Ala.)	Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Moss (Utah)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Muskie (Me.)
Bible (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Pastore (R.I.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Spong (Va.)
Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gambrell (Ga.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
Gravel (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 6

Case (N.J.)	Saxbe (Ohio)	Stevens (Alaska)
Gurney (Fla.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	Weicker (Conn.)

AGAINST OVERRIDING

Democrats 1

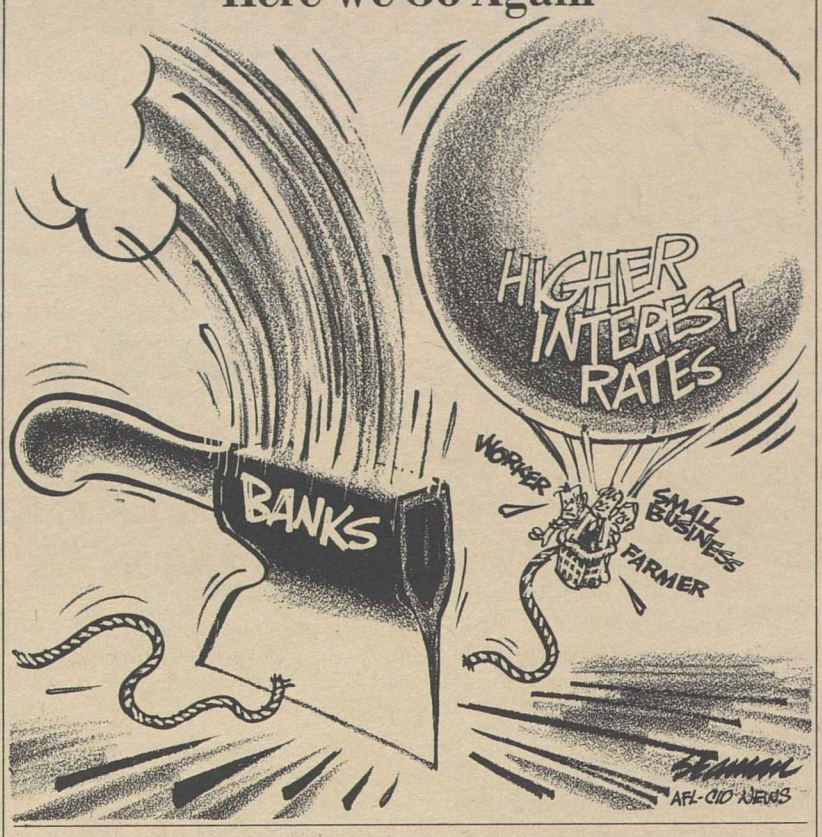
Byrd (Va.)

Republicans 35

Aiken (Vt.)	Curtis (Neb.)	Miller (Iowa)
Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Beall (Md.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Percy (Ill.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Roth (Del.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Smith (Me.)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Taft (Ohio)
Cook (Ky.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Young (N.D.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Mathias (Md.)	

Paired for overriding: Church (D-Ida.), Symington (D-Mo.).
Paired against overriding: Thurmond (R-S.C.).
Announced for overriding: Harris (D-Okla.).
Announced against overriding: Hatfield (R-Ore.), Mundt (R-S.D.).
Not announced: Brooke (R-Mass.).

Here We Go Again



500,000 Strike Bell, Negotiations Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

fused to move forward; it proposes to move backward," he said.

Beirne declared that his members are "sick and tired of subsidizing the telephone company . . . through low wages." Citing a number of inequities in pensions, wages, union security, health care, local issues and retroactivity, he added: "I know of no other major corporation that would have the gall to offer a wage increase of 9.5 cents an hour in this day and age."

The offer was Bell's proposal on starting rates for some traffic employes on the bottom step of the wage ladder, Beirne said.

The CWA president charged management with sex discrimination against women craft employes, who he said are paid about 62 percent of the rate paid to top male craftsmen.

The companies' pension proposals during 1971 negotiations would penalize workers who want to retire before age 65 after a long lifetime of service, the CWA leader charged. He said Bell recruits many workers at an early age—17 or 18.

Pension funds are paid for from revenues contributed by telephone users but "Bell management still is acting as though that is a private fund and it is gratuitously giving us a pension," Beirne commented. He outlined these other flaws in company proposals:

On union security, Bell has offered "nothing that even remotely resembles the mildest form of union security," ignoring the fact that the union is required by law to bargain for all employes in the bargaining unit represented by CWA.

On health care, Bell proposes to pay 80 percent of "usual, reasonable and customary costs," starting in 1972. CWA wants the company to pay 100 percent of the cost of being ill immediately.

On local items, there has been little or no activity on a vast backlog of unsettled local issues involving work practices.

On retroactivity, Bell has not proposed to make new benefits retroactive to contract expiration dates though it alone is responsible for the slow pace of negotiations.

CWA members across the nation voted in May and June by a 71 percent margin to authorize a strike. Contracts between CWA and the Bell companies started expiring Apr. 30, and were extended on a day-to-day basis until the July 14 strike.

IBEW represents plant, repair, installation, accounting employes and some telephone operators. CWA members work as switchboard operators, installers, clerks, linemen, cable splicers, repairmen, engineers, laboratory technicians, directory salesmen, equipment production workers, secretaries and in other capacities.

Picket L[illegible] Hold Solid[illegible] Copper Strik[illegible]

Helena, Mont.—Picket lines [illegible] unions representing 39,000 copper workers remain solid and morale is high, the unions reported as a strike against copper's Big Four and smaller independent companies entered its third week.

Little progress in negotiations was reported in talks called by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. In Washington, Mediation Service Director J. Curtis Counts recessed a meeting between unions and the Phelps Dodge Corp., one of the Big Four, pending a future call.

A strike of 26 unions which had coordinated their bargaining began July 1 after contracts expired without any satisfactory offers from Phelps Dodge and other industry leaders—Kennecott Copper Corp., Anaconda Mining Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co.

The Steelworkers, biggest of the striking unions, reported that its 20,000 members in copper became eligible to apply for strike assistance at the close of the second week of the strike. USWA local unions are allocated $10 a week per dues-paying member for those in need.

All applications are screened by local strike assistance committees.

Contract negotiations began Apr. 22 in Butte, Mont., where a coordinated union committee presented proposals drafted by all the unions in February. The unions asked each company in turn for "very substantial" wage boosts, major improvements in pensions and insurance plans, and cost-of-living protection with no limit.

3-Year Pact Gives Screen Actors Bigger Cut of Movie-TV Revenues

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild approved and sent to membership referendum a precedent-setting new agreement that will give its 23,000 members a bigger share of the revenues of motion picture and television films.

On the eve of a strike deadline, negotiators agreed on a package of improved benefits, including wage increases ranging from 42.7 percent to 56.5 percent over a three-year contract term.

The offer is being submitted to members in a mail referendum here and abroad, Pres. Charlton Heston said, with the unanimous endorsement of the union's board.

Under it, for the first time, actors will share in pay formulas when feature pictures or TV programs are released for use on cassettes for home viewing.

Of equal importance, in SAG's opinion, is contract language providing a new method of computing payment for actors in "prime time" TV network reruns.

Instead of basing an actor's residual fees solely on a set of minimums, as is the present practice, the new agreement provides that fees for reruns will include 50 percent of new higher minimums as a base for continuing payments, plus a percentage of actual salary as the yardstick for payment in the future.

The new formula method "tailors residual payments" to the salary of the actor, instead of paying all actors at one rate. That "turns a corner" for screen actors, their union said.

All television productions dating back to 1952 are included in the new payment methods under the proposed settlement.

The new pact raises the ceiling on employer contributions to the SAG pension fund. Other improvements include a raise of 15 percent in wage minimums and foreign film residual payments, plus a strong preference-of-employment clause encouraging wider use of professional actors. The clause has heavy penalties for violations.

SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales announced that a special membership meeting has been called for July 20 at the Hollywood Palladium. The contract proposal will be discussed with the understanding that its acceptance or rejection must await the secret ballot referendum vote.

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Mail, Phone Workers Win Major Gains in Bargaining

Bell System Offer Sent To Members

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Communications Workers won a 33.5 percent package of benefits from the Bell Telephone System after six days on the picket line and sent the company's offer to a nationwide referendum of nearly 500,000 members.

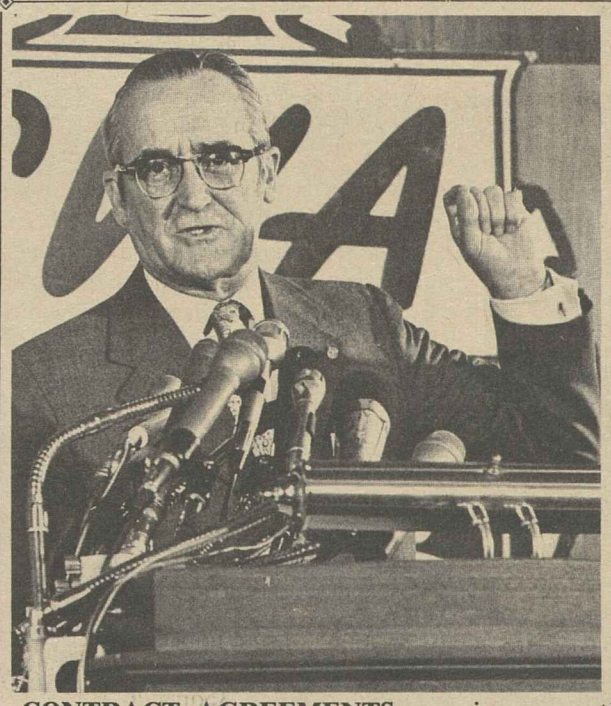
The proposed settlement over a three-year term "does not provide everything we sought" but it is the biggest package the union has ever won from the Bell System, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said in announcing that members of 32 CWA bargaining committees recommended approval.

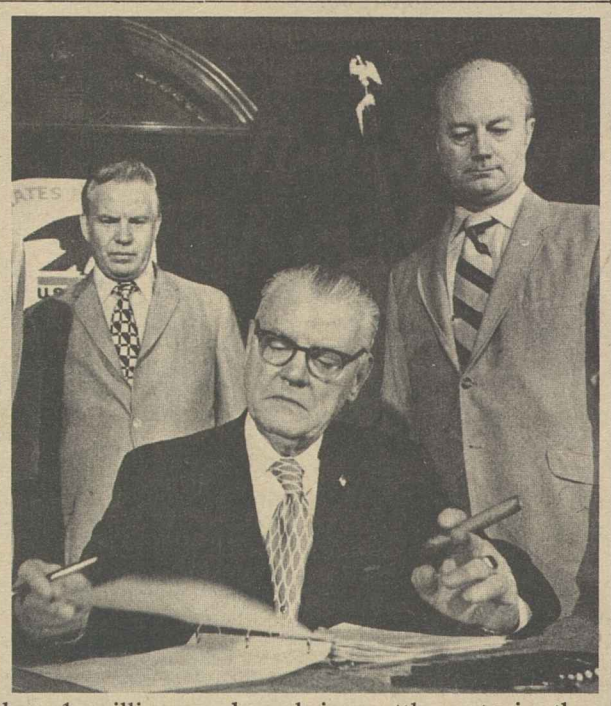
The Bell System, owned and managed by the giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co., made similar offers to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and two unaffiliated unions in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. But disagreement over local issues was delaying settlement as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The IBEW has 11,000 members on strike against the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., and 6,500 at San Francisco. Contracts covering an additional 120,000 employes of the Western Electric Co.—a Bell affiliate—and Illinois Bell are due to expire by Aug. 17.

The IBEW said it will submit Bell System offers, when all details have been ironed out, to its Western Electric System Council and the telephone council for New Jersey Bell and Illinois Bell. That union represents employes in 16 plants, according to IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard.

(Continued on Page 2)





CONTRACT AGREEMENTS covering more than 1 million workers bring settlements in the Bell Telephone System and the U.S. Postal Service. At left, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne announces the phone agreement at a news conference. The new postal contract is signed by Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the American Postal Workers Union, while Letter Carriers Pres. James H. Rademacher, right, waits his turn at the pen. With them is Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., whose mediation efforts helped achieve a settlement.

Postal Crafts Hammer Out $1,710 Hike

By David L. Perlman

Collective bargaining passed its first big test in the new United States Postal Service as union and management negotiators emerged from a marathon bargaining session with a two-year contract.

The agreement, hammered into final shape during 36 hours of virtually non-stop negotiations, covers all seven postal crafts—more than 650,000 workers.

It boosts annual wages by $1,250 over the contract period—in five steps of $250 each.

It gives all workers with at least six months of service an immediate $300 bonus in addition to the rise in the pay scales, with proportionate amounts for those with less than six months on the job.

A cost of living clause will add up to $160 more to the contract package in the second year.

The pay package, including the anticipated cost-of-living addition, totals $1,710.

And postal workers are guaranteed job security under a provision which assures that there will be no layoffs during the duration of the contract—as a result of technological changes or for any other reason.

Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr., who kept the parties at the bargaining table until the deadlock was broken, said the historic first agreement came about because both sides sought to avoid the alternative of arbitration.

Under the postal reorganization

(Continued on Page 3)

Magma Agreement Reached:

Copper Strikers Set Vote On Contract Breakthrough

Salt Lake City—A Steelworker-led coalition of unions on strike against eight big copper companies reached preliminary contract agreement with one firm and called 400 delegates to meet here July 24 to vote on the settlement and any others that may be achieved by that date.

The development was the first break in the strike of more than 35,000 copper workers who walked out July 1 when industry negotiators refused to match contract benefits won in the aluminum and can industries.

The first offer to settle came from the Magma Copper Co. in negotiations at Tucson with seven unions representing 3,000 of the strikers.

A similar proposal by the Anaconda Mining Co. was being studied by other members of the union coalition in Helena, Mont. If it is found acceptable it too will be voted on at the July 24 meeting of all the unions.

Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony of the Steelworkers, largest union in the coordinated bargaining team and chairman of the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee, said Magma union negotiators will recommend acceptance of the company's offer.

Elsewhere on the USWA bargaining scene, Pres. I. W. Abel called the union's Basic Steel Industry Conference to a meeting in Washington July 30 to hear a report on the status of negotiations for new contracts with nine major steel firms.

Basic steel contracts expire Aug. 1. USWA local unions have been notified to poll their members on strike authorization, with the vote count to be completed by July 26.

Both actions—convening an industry conference and taking a strike authorization vote—are customary in steel union negotiations, the USWA said.

In another development, the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. announced it will begin to close down its operations July 25. The firm's coke plants in Monessen, Pa., and Steubenville, O., will be closed first because the company has been unable to reach agreement with the union on a contract extension, a spokesman said. The firm has been meeting separately with the USWA.

(Continued on Page 3)

Unemployment Soars Above 10% In Nation's Poorest Neighborhoods

By Tom Castor

Severe unemployment continued to plague the nation's beleaguered inner cities as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate in America's poorest neighborhoods jumped from 9 to 10.1 percent during the second quarter of the year.

The actual unemployment rate was only three-tenths of a point lower than the adjusted figure at 9.8 percent. The unadjusted figure had skyrocketed to 9.6 percent during the first quarter.

The 10.1 percent adjusted jobless rate for the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas was up from 7.1 percent a year ago and 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 1969. The jobless rate for the inner cities stood at 4.9 percent in the first quarter of 1969.

Unemployment for the nation as a whole averaged 6 percent during the April-June period.

The rate for the poor neighborhoods is now nearly twice the rate for other urban neighborhoods of the same metropolitan areas where joblessness averaged 5.8 percent during the same period.

The number of unemployed persons in the inner city ghettos rose both on an actual and seasonally adjusted basis with more than 600,000 persons out of work.

Employment declined from 5.8 million in the first quarter to 5.5 million, on an actual basis, with the BLS noting that 16 percent of those counted as working were employed only part-time.

The civilian labor force in the areas dropped by an unadjusted

(Continued on Page 8)

First Rail Pact Cracks Roads' Solid Front

Chicago—The United Transportation Union won a tentative agreement from the Chicago & North Western Railway on a new 42-month contract that may point the way toward settlements with major railroads in the deadlocked work rules dispute.

The agreement covers wages, fringe benefits and work rules. It was reached after a U.S. District Court judge enjoined the UTU from calling a strike and got both sides to renew negotiations. Earlier the C & NW had withdrawn from the carriers' conference with a charge that the conference had

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Opens Resort Hotels To Organizers

Resort hotels may not bar union organizers from access to employes who live in closed compounds guarded day and night by private police, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

In the third of a series of decisions on charges brought by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, a three-member NLRB panel headed by Chairman Edward B. Miller ordered New Pines, Inc., to permit union representatives to visit hotel employes during their free time at the South Fallsburgh, N.Y., resort hotel, and to stop questioning employes coercively about their union affiliation or activities.

A board trial examiner concluded last November that the hotel management did not violate the law when it refused to give union organizers access to its premises to "distribute literature and solicit membership among employes." The examiner ruled also that questioning of a busboy by the New Pines general manager was a minor matter, and recommended dismissal of all charges.

The NLRB reversed the examiner. It ruled that the union, despite numerous attempts starting in 1969 to handbill employes and talk to them off the premises, "had no effective method of communicating with the hotel's resident employes."

They wrote: "Lacking physical access to the premises, the union could not distribute literature or speak to these employes at their residence, nor could it approach them as they traveled" from their room to work stations in the hotel grounds.

The right of unions to free speech and reasonable access was spelled out by the Supreme Court in a 1967 case. The NLRB has applied it in two other hotel cases —Grossinger's, Inc., and Kutsher's Hotel.

COLORADO'S LABOR HISTORY goes further back than the founding of the Colorado Labor Advocate nearly 50 years ago. AFL-CIO's Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who addressed the newspaper's anniversary dinner, meets Mike Livoda, a survivor of the 1914 "Ludlow Massacre" when an armed militia attacked striking miners and their families living in a tent camp. Livoda presented Kirkland with a copy of a history of the episode.

Labor Publications Held Major Asset of Unions

Denver—The nation's labor publications are among the trade union movement's "strongest assets" in building a better life for all Americans, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland came to Denver to address the 50th anniversary dinner of the Colorado Labor Advocate—one of the oldest of more than 300 union publications that the labor movement relies on to communicate with its members and their families.

The newspaper was born during a successful campaign to elect a governor pledged to disband "the infamous Colorado Rangers, who had earned a reputation for brutality against strikers," Kirkland noted.

And, he stressed, in the 1972 campaign, the Colorado Labor Advocate has "the same vital role to play that it has played so many times before, and so has the rest of the labor press." He predicted that the outcome would see the "game planners" of the Nixon Administration "go the way of the Colorado Rangers."

Kirkland told the anniversary gathering that the labor movement needs "every one" of its publications, "and we need more of them." (Excerpts, Page 4.)

There is a need, he said, for international union publications to bring every worker in touch with the national scene "as it affects his work and his fellow workers."

The union member needs to know what's going on in his shop and local union, at city hall and in the state legislature as well as in Washington, Kirkland said, and "no one publication can give him everything he needs to know."

Because "the daily press falls down badly" in covering the 98 percent of labor news that does not involve major conflict, "we have to rely on our own newsmen and our own newspapers."

A special guest at the anniversary celebration was Frank Palmer, founder and first editor of the Advocate, who came from Michigan for the event.

Kirkland noted the tremendous changes and accomplishments since the newspaper's birth, but stressed that the word "satisfaction" is not in labor's dictionary.

He spoke of the nation's need for jobs, for health care, for improved education—and of the labor movement's commitment to these goals.

"Maybe," said Kirkland, "when the United States has created the healthiest, best educated and most creative and productive society humanly attainable—maybe then the labor movement will be satisfied."

But not until then, he emphasized.

Meany Urges Step-Up In NAB Jobs Program

The depressing impact of a sagging economy on job opportunities must be overcome by increased cooperation of organized labor and management in the JOBS project of the National Alliance of Businessmen, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The training program should be expanded in both the job entry level and in the upgrading of workers' skills, Meany said in a message prepared for the NAB national conference.

Meany's statement was delivered by P.L. Siemiller, former president of the Machinists and now the NAB's vice president for labor relations.

Meany pledged the continuing cooperation of the trade union movement in the NAB efforts.

"There are thousands of people who need the type of help that the JOBS program can provide," he stressed. "With full employment and human dignity as our goals, let us get on with the job that must be done. It is a job we can do together."

Noting that the current "economic mess" makes the task of expanding job opportunities more difficult, Meany called on 600 NAB representatives attending the conference to redouble their efforts to aid the unemployed.

"But," he added, "we must be realists. No job training program is going to turn the economy around by itself. We need an expanding economy which creates new job opportunities in the private sector, coupled with an effective public service employment program."

Meany noted that the JOBS program takes a practical approach to the employment problem and that the federation is pleased to cooperate.

"The reasons are simple," he stressed. "We believe in training people for jobs that exist. And that is exactly what JOBS does."

While progress is being made because a number of employers are making more meaningful jobs available, Meany said others are not participating in the program on the excuse that their unions will not permit it.

"We don't like being used as an excuse," Meany said, stressing that if such rare situations exist they can be rectified.

"That is exactly why Roy Siemiller works full time with the NAB. And that is one reason why our Human Resources Development Institute is working with you."

Meany also urged the NAB to step up its efforts in finding jobs for returning veterans and pledged that the AFL-CIO will expand its own efforts through the HRDI jobs-for-veterans program.

Strike Suspended:

Phone Settlement Put to Members

(Continued from Page 1)

The CWA called all its striking members back to work in the Bell System and Western Electric on July 21. Some local unions called the proposed settlement "not enough," but were advised to resume work and vote their feelings in the secret ballot referendum.

CWA members in 55,000 U.S. communities will receive in the mails a detailed description of the company offer, and a ballot which must be returned by Aug. 10.

Both CWA and IBEW members struck after rejecting "inadequate" company offers on wages, retroactivity, cost-of-living protection and pensions. CWA negotiators called off that union's strike and recommended acceptance of a new offer because they were "convinced the prolongation of the strike, or the beginning of another strike in August would not produce sufficient improvements to warrant the sacrifice called for," according to Beirne.

The contract includes a major advance in union security. It provides for maintenance of membership and requires that all future employes, after 30 days on the job, must either join the union or pay it an "agency shop" fee equal to union dues.

CWA said the contract will increase wages over the three years by an average of $36.48 a week—29.5 percent above present wages. An additional 4 percent will go for improvements in pensions, health insurance, supplementary medical insurance, vacations, holidays, work schedules, night-work differentials, union security and leaves of absence for union work.

Basic wage increases for workers at the top of their progression schedule will range from $16.50 to $29 a week the first year; from $5 a week to $7.50 the second year, and from $5.50 to $8 the third year.

In addition, Bell and Western Electric employes will be protected against rising costs by an "uncapped" escalator clause adding an expected total of $11.50 a week.

Total payroll costs per hour of work will increase over three years from the present cost—$4.63 to $6.18, the CWA estimated. The estimate does not include the living-cost factor.

CWA won for the first time a "big cities" allowance tailored to higher costs in more than two dozen major cities. The allowance will range from $5 to $9 a week. Applied to the new basic wage schedule, it will produce $38 a week the first year for Metropolitan New York employes, Beirne said.

He listed these other improvements:

- Progression schedules will be reduced by one year for all workers.
- The pension formula is improved from a flat 1 percent of the highest five-year average wages, times years of service, to 1 percent for each year before age 55 and 1.5 percent for each year of service after age 55.

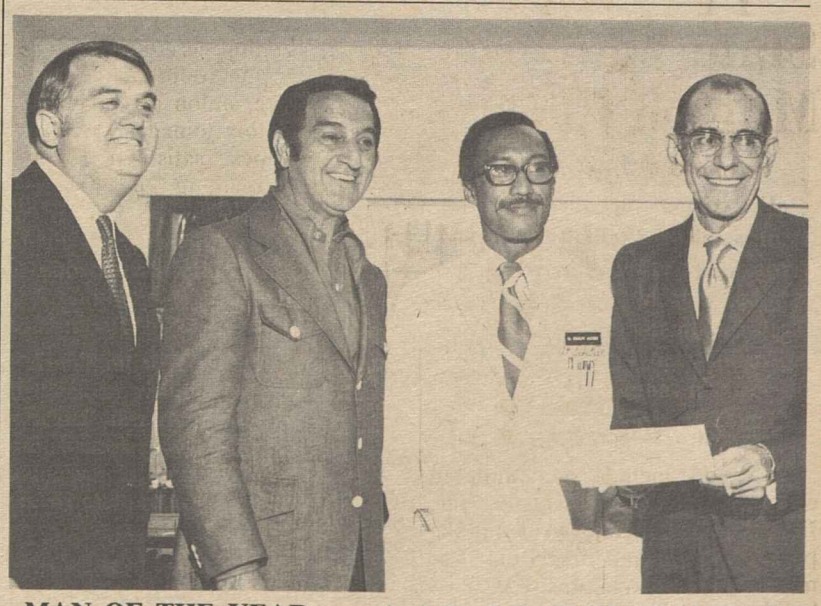
Under the new formula, a member retiring at 65 with 30 years' service and $130 a week earnings would get a pension of $198 a month, an increase of 15 percent over the old formula.

- The optional retirement age for men will be identical with the present retirement age for women —age 50 with 25 years of service, or age 55 after 20 years of company service.
- Survivor benefits will be provided for a surviving spouse under the new pension provisions. All retiring employes may in future elect a survivor option before retirement.
- Maximum accidental death benefits will be raised from $30,000 to $50,000. Minimum pensions for retirees under age 65 will be raised from $85 to $100, and for those over 65 to a bracket ranging from $135 a month to $145.
- Beginning next Jan. 1, employes will be offered a dual choice of health insurance—stay with Blue Cross-Blue Shield or enroll in a group practice plan.
- Basic medical benefits will be changed from the present set-fee formula to 80 percent of a doctor's "usual, customary and reasonable charge."
- Premiums now paid for by retirees at $5.30 a month for Medicare Part B coverage will be paid by the Bell System.

The settlement also calls for no fewer than nine paid holidays for all workers; vacations of one week after six months, two weeks after a year, four weeks after 17 years.

A non-discrimination clause was included. Union leaves of absence with credit for service were increased from two years to four, plus an additional two years for union business without a service credit.

Full retroactivity to May 1 for first year wages is provided.



MAN OF THE YEAR award of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., is bestowed on Pres. Ed S. Miller, right, of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes. Miller also was named to the hospital's board of governors. From left are Dr. Donald Pinkel, medical director; entertainer Danny Thomas, a founder of the hospital; Dr. Rudolph Jackson, head of sickle ce anemia research, and Miller. Members of the hotel-restaur union have contributed more than $400,000 to the hospital

Boost Totals $1,710:

Bargaining Passes Postal Service Test

(Continued from Page 1)

law enacted last year, which changed the mail service from a government agency to a semi-autonomous corporation, arbitration is required if a contract dispute remains unsettled after 180 days.

Postal workers are still considered federal employes to the extent that they are barred by law from striking.

The 180-day period was technically up at midnight on July 18. But with an agreement in sight, the negotiators "turned their backs" on the clock and on the calendar to continue their bargaining.

At 2:30 a.m. on July 19, Usery summoned Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount to the Washington hotel where the 'round-the-clock negotiations were held. By late afternoon the three union negotiators had a contract package to recommend to the full seven-craft bargaining coalition, known as CAPE—the Council of American Postal Employes.

Bernard Cushman, the veteran labor attorney, served as chief spokesman for CAPE during the six months of negotiations. With him in the long, tough windup of the bargaining were the presidents of the two largest postal unions—Francis S. Filbey, who heads the American Postal Workers Union which was born just weeks ago by the merger of the Postal Clerks and four smaller unions, and James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers.

Both parties agreed to further negotiations on a number of secondary issues that were not resolved. Talks will resume in mid-August and any items not resolved after 90 days will go to arbitration.

The final package was approved by the presidents of the seven craft groups—the Maintenance Employes, Mail Handlers, Special Delivery Messengers, Motor Vehicle Employes and Rural Letter Carriers, as well as the Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers.

No further ratification procedure is required, but joint union-management teams will visit major postal centers throughout the nation to explain the contract provisions and seek to establish a climate of good relations under the union contract.

In addition to the $300 bonus, which does not become part of the pay scale, postal workers will receive their first $250 raise retroactive to July 20. They will receive additional $250 increases in their annual pay scale on Oct. 20, 1971, Jan. 20, 1972, July 20, 1972 and Jan. 20, 1973. The cost-of-living increase, based on the rise in the index over a one-year period, will take effect July 20, 1972.

A tough stumbling block to agreement was the issue of disciplinary action and grievance procedure — specifically whether workers whom management seeks to suspend or fire should be kept on the payroll until the grievance procedure is exhausted.

The compromise provides a 30-day "stay of execution" for dismissals while the grievance is being processed and a 48-hour stay for suspensions except in cases where an employe being disciplined is unfit to work. No worker will be removed from the employment rolls until the grievance is finally decided and, of course, employes who were upheld will be entitled to pay for any period off the payroll.

The postal negotiations began in January, but not until late June did there appear to be any realistic hope of a negotiated settlement.

For months, postal management insisted that it would not make any money offer unless the unions first accepted a stringent "management rights" clause.

A neutral fact-finding committee —one of the mandatory steps required by the postal law in the event of a deadlock—issued a 20-page report listing the many issues in dispute, but made no recommendation for settlement.

CAPE, the union coalition, filed unfair labor practice charges accusing management of bad faith at the bargaining table.

Not until late June did management put its first money offer on the table—an offer that was to be raised five times during the course of negotiations.

Usery, the government's top trouble-shooter in labor-management negotiations, nudged the parties into intensive bargaining and during a continuous 24-hour session, "considerable progress" was reported but there were still too many unresolved issues to wrap up an agreement.

It took the final session of 36 hours, with only a 90-minute break to freshen up, to wrap up the contract.

At the signing ceremony, in the ornate reception room of the U.S. Postal Service, union and management negotiators joined in expressing the deepest satisfaction that collective bargaining had met its first and hardest test.

It was the first time that Congress did not have to act on pay legislation for postal workers and both Cushman and Blount said it would have been a poor start if the initial contract, covering the entire range of working conditions and union-management relations as well as pay rates, had to be written by outside arbitrators.

Both sides had high praise for Usery's role. And the former Machinists representative — who between railroad and postal negotiations had managed some seven hours of sleep in a four-day period —said the success of the negotiations gave him "one of the happiest days of my life."

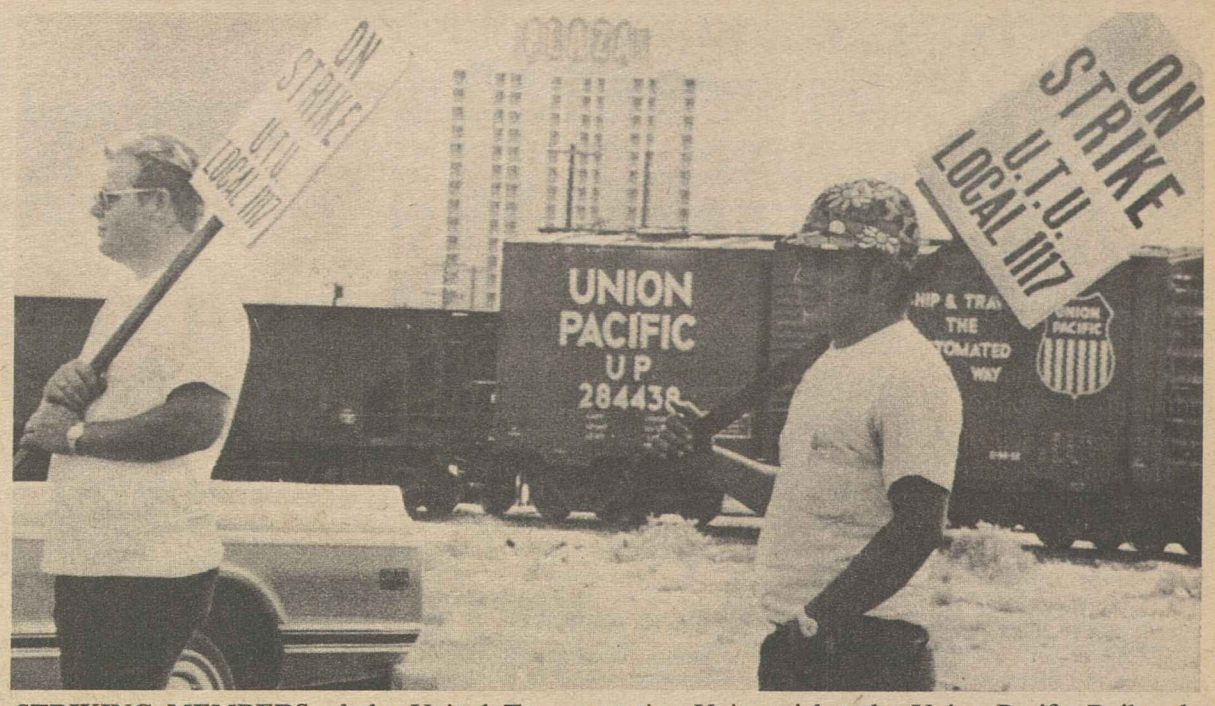
Copper Unions Slate Vote on Magma Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

In copper negotiations, the unions said the tentative Magma settlement would raise wages an average of 59.02 cents an hour this year, 15.49 cents additional next year and 17.49 cents more in the third year of a three-year contract—92 cents in all.

It would include an unlimited clause tied to the Consumer Price Index in the second year of the proposed pact, and other improvements in shift premiums, pensions, holidays and insurance coverage.

Magma workers will stay on strike until the terms are ratified, the unions said. They continued to meet with Anaconda and Kennecott Copper Corp., and asked for renewed negotiations with five other firms involved in the strike.



STRIKING MEMBERS of the United Transportation Union picket the Union Pacific Railroad freight yards at Las Vegas. The union called selective strikes against that road and the Southern Railway System when management negotiators sought to force rules changes affecting the jobs and wages of several thousand employes. Other railroads put the rules changes in effect in retaliation for the strike, the UTU said.

Philadelphia Plan Opposed in TV Poll

Los Angeles—Feelings run strong against extending the Philadelphia Plan's racial hiring quotas to all federal construction projects, the producers of the Advocates television program reported.

The results of a national mail poll of TV viewers showed that 78 percent opposed extension of the plan; 19 percent were in favor.

An additional poll of 18,000 persons on a special subscriber list in the Los Angeles area showed that 58 percent were against the plan and 38 percent were for it.

The question of whether the Philadelphia Plan should be extended was proposed on the Advocates program late in June over the Public Broadcast Service network.

Suit Protests State Dept. Bid To Shift Jobs

The Government Employes have filed suit to stop the State Dept. and the U.S. Information Agency from establishing a Foreign Service Specialists Corps which would strip about 6,000 federal employes of Civil Service protections.

Congress rejected a similar project in 1966.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court at Washington, D.C., asks an immediate halt to the move which would impose the State Dept.'s vicious "selection out" system by which employes are fired if they fail to reach a certain grade within a specified time limit.

In effect, the proposed move would put the employes under State Dept. foreign service regulations which are strictly an "in-house operation," the AFGE charged.

The government workers would lose their rights under the Veterans' Preference Act in addition to Civil Service protections. Both of these laws assure them appeal rights outside their own agencies.

The suit charges that the State Dept. and USIA's action gives employes the questionable alternative of voluntarily chosing to join the Foreign Service Specialist Corps or remaining in dead-end jobs, which the two agencies bluntly warned will be lacking in promotion opportunities and which, AFGE charges, would see them eventually "phased out of their government jobs."

First Railroad Reaches Agreement With UTU

(Continued from Page 1)

failed to make positive moves toward settlement.

Under the new pact, UTU members will get 17.5 percent in pay increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970; 5 percent more, effective Oct. 1, 1971, Apr. 1, 1972, and Oct. 1, 1972. Another 5 percent in raises will be split into two increases, effective Jan. 1, and Apr. 1, 1973. Some rules changes also were agreed to, the negotiators told a press conference in Chicago.

The UTU has been on strike since July 16 against two major railroads and served notice the strike will spread to eight other carriers this month unless management cancels unilateral work rules changes and begins bargaining in good faith.

With little progress reported in negotiations under federal auspices in Washington, the union gave notice that it intends to withdraw its members from service July 23 on the Southern Pacific and the Norfolk & Western and July 30 on six other roads. The object is to expedite agreement on the work rules dispute, UTU Pres. Charles Luna stressed.

The roads in the latest notice are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Alton & Southern Railway, and four industrial or "belt line" carriers.

The UTU has been trying for more than a year to get new contract terms from the carriers. When negotiations came to an impasse over wages and management demands for changes in working rules, the UTU and three other unions struck several national carriers and were ordered back to work by Congress in special legislation—the fifth such intervention in railroad negotiations since 1963.

The other unions reached agreement with the employers on contracts containing minor rules changes. UTU then announced it would strike a few roads selectively but would avoid a national shutdown.

When the carriers appealed to the courts to restrain selective strikes, UTU won the right to call such strikes. An appeals court ruling to that effect was left undisturbed by the Supreme Court. When the union struck the Union Pacific and the Southern railways July 16, management of all other roads began putting their own work rules into effect.

Thousands of employes lost their jobs with no severance pay to cushion the loss. Thousands more were transferred to jobs hundreds of miles from home without payment of expense money.

Rules on pay rates, promotions, seniority, job assignments, vacations and other benefits won in past contract negotiations were scrapped forthwith. The carriers claim the right to make such changes under the Railway Labor Act.

When Luna said the union will press for lost pay for all the affected employes and a no-recrimination clause in contracts, the carriers' chief negotiator halted negotiations to have his staff prepare an angry press release denouncing the make-whole remedy.

Luna called it a "classic example of recent railroad tactics to drive all issues to Congress" and thus buttress a claim that the selective strikes are causing a national emergency.

The Wall Street Journal reported in a news roundup that the Santa Fe road admitted laying off "about 1,000 workers;" the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad trimmed its force by about 400; the Illinois Central failed to call in an unspecified number of workers, and the Norfolk & Western "isn't using some 300 to 375 firemen.

AMA Termed Constant Foe Of Health Bills

The American Medical Association has consistently opposed every program designed to improve medical care or make health care available to more people, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) stated at a hearing of his Senate health subcommittee.

Kennedy noted that the AMA, which now vehemently opposes the labor-backed National Health Security program, previously opposed social security, non-profit group health insurance, Medicare, group practice and even more training funds for new doctors.

As a result, Kennedy said, "the organization of health services is still a shambles. The AMA and its friends in political life and in the health insurance industry have stood in the way of every step towards an efficient, effective, affordable health care system for the American people."

He said that the AMA has put "the lives and well-being of American citizens below its own special interests in ordering its priorities. It deserves to be ignored, rejected and forgotten."

The Labor Press

THERE ARE A LOT of gloomy remarks to the effect that the labor press is losing its impact; that it can't stand the competition of the television set and the commercial press and mass of printed paper that comes to everybody's mailbox.

In recent years we have heard a lot, too—though we don't seem to hear it any more—about how the labor movement itself is losing its steam, and how union members are getting lazy and self satisfied and timid, and how they care more about hanging onto what they have, than about winning more and winning it for others. Well, that is nonsense.

In the America of 1971, the labor movement stands almost alone as the only major force still working to upgrade the quality of life for all the American people.

Building this movement of ours and strengthening it in every way we can is the most important task before us; not only as workers, but as citizens, and as upholders of the idea of a free, just and liberal democratic society.

We are not a majority. Union members are a minority of the population and a minority of the work force. It is our unity that makes the difference. And one of our strongest assets in building that unity is the effective communications instrument we have created in the labor press.

It isn't as effective as it should be. American workers in AFL-CIO unions are served by 55 weekly publications, 30 biweeklies, two triweeklies, 210 monthlies, 30 quarterlies and an uncountable number of small, irregular publications. All of them are served by the AFL-CIO News Service, as well as by their own professional and volunteer staffs.

EVERY TRADE UNIONIST needs to know all of the things that are going on that affect him—the negotiations and grievances in his own shop and in the shop down the street. What's happening in city hall and the capitol building. What's happening in Washington. What's happening to prices, to wages, to fringe benefits, to jobs. Every union member needs to know what's going on, where help is needed, what has to be done. No one publication can give him all the things he needs to know.

Certainly, the daily press falls down badly. Unions scarcely exist, where they are concerned, unless there happens to be a strike, or unless some politician raises an outcry about the "terrible power of the unions."

I often think the daily press and other media are missing the greatest success story in history by the blind, clumsy, ill-proportioned coverage they give our movement.

Every year about 100,000 union contracts are negotiated. About 98 percent of those negotiations take place without conflict, without the loss of an hour's working time, and they are almost entirely ignored.

Conflict is what catches the eye of the media, and they tell a story of conflict. They tell about the 2 percent. So we have to rely on the labor press to put things in proportion.

We have to rely on our own newsmen and our own newspapers to report what progress our unions are making in civil rights, consumer affairs, community affairs and a thousand other things.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at the 50th anniversary dinner of the Colorado Labor Advocate in Denver.

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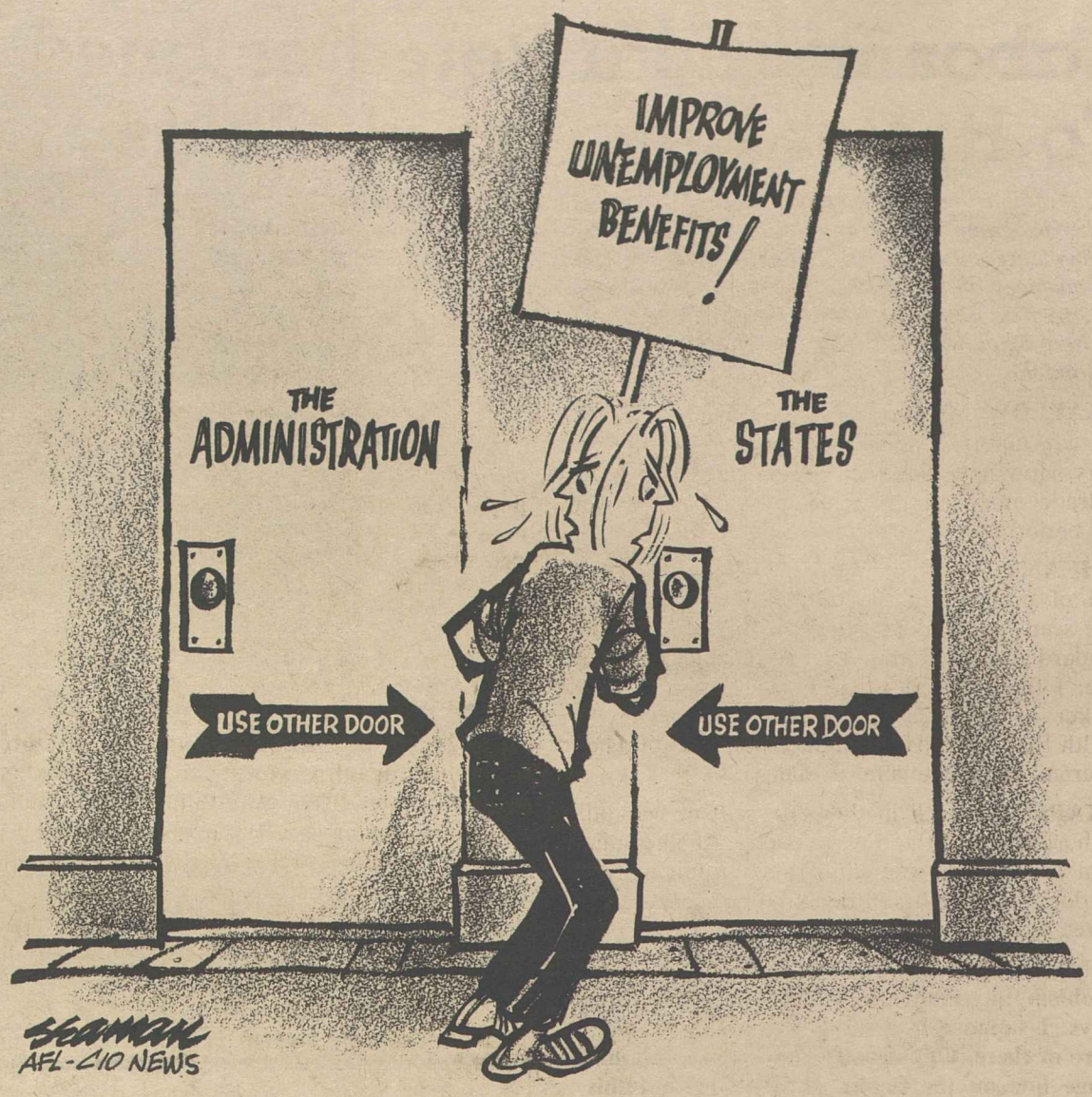


A Word Edgewise:

Proliferation of New Nations Brings Woes to Philatelists

By John P. Roche

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO if you set out to become a stamp collector, you went to a department store and bought a Scott worldwide album and then settled down to fill the blanks. From a philatelic viewpoint, the world was manageable and only a few nations flooded the market with new issues. The United States, for example, issued 31 commemorative stamps in the decade 1920-30; Britain only 9.

In the 1930s things began to speed up: Postmaster General Jim Farley, in combination with a stamp-collecting President (Roosevelt), put the U.S. Post Office on the commemorative map with some of the most attractive stamps we have ever issued: the National Parks series of 1934. But you could still manage with one substantial album.

I put away my general collection when Gen. Lewis B. Hershey sent for me, and after the war specialized in British 19th Century colonials. It therefore came as a shock to learn that if today a 10-year-old wants to start as I did around 1930, his first acquisition is a set of albums that virtually fill a shelf.

Naturally I have been aware of the emergence of new nations, but completely unaware of the extent to which many of them must have postage stamps as their leading export. There are, for instance, a bunch of little oil states along the Persian Gulf that seem to send out a new stamp with every tanker. One wonders if they are ever used for postal purposes. Indeed, there is a rumor that one of these trucial states, as they are called, does not even have a post office.

Under these circumstances, collecting the world, which we used to do as kids, is obviously preposterous. You would need two full-time assistants just to mount new issues, and a third out buying new albums. So, sensibly enough, stamp collectors have gone "topical," that is, they specialize in certain kinds of stamps that have a common subject: fish, butterflies, flags, stamps-on-stamps, works of art, etc.

However, this too could be a losing cause; the prolific stamp-issuing countries obviously have their spies out. If people want animals on stamps, they will oblige; if they want religious art, that's fine too. You name it, and Cyprus, Anguilla, Fiji, the New Hebrides, and dozens of others will start the presses.

In fact, these ruminations were triggered by a list of new offerings that a dealer sent me. It is absolutely fascinating.

Suppose you are interested in marine fauna. You send 97 cents to the dealer and receive stamps of the "Robber Crab," the "Spotted Pebble Crab," and the "Galati" (whatever that is) from the British Indian Ocean Territories (wherever they are). The Cypriots have a gorgeous "Virgin Mary and Child with Archangels," with which you can mount "The Adoration of the Shepherds" (Anguilla), the "Apparition of Angels to Shepherds" (Britain), the "Nativity" by Durer (Antigua), the "Madonna of the Goldfinch" (Grenada), and, if you have a secular streak, "Marley's Ghost" (Dominica).

THIS LIST may be unrepresentative because it reflects last year's Christmas output, but there are other delicacies in store for the specialized collector.

For years people have collected trains on stamps and they are still represented (Jamaica's 125th railroad anniversary), but what about antique cars? It is cheering to report that the Republic of the Maldives has come through with imagination: a series of eight stamps portrarys early automobiles, the Columbia, 1899, the Duryea, 1902, running up to the two-rupee value, the Autocar, 1907. This could be a great coup on the part of the Maldives.

The roster could go on indefinitely: Bhutan, for example, has a two-horse parlay: a series of animals and one on the conquest of space, which begins with an illustration from Jules Verne's "From the Earth to the Moon." But it is too depressing. The only sensible thing to do is throw the list away and go back to British 19th Century colonials, a category that has not been enlarged in the slightest for 71 years, and you never have to buy a new album.

Perpetual Assurance

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

'Power For Good':

Labor Political Role Designed To Foster Key Social Gains

The following is excerpted from the Eternal Light program "A Conversation with George Meany" presented by NBC radio network under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The interview was conducted by Herbert Kaplow, NBC News White House correspondent.

KAPLOW: Mr. Meany, you have been involved in trade union leadership for something like 50 years. How have you seen the missions and goals of trade unionism in this country develop over this period?

MEANY: Well, of course, I've seen a great deal of progress in the trade union movement. I've seen tremendous upward progress in the standard of life of the American people in that time. I think that it's reasonable to say that the worker in America gets a better share of the wealth that he helps to produce than he got when I started. I'm quite sure of that.

KAPLOW: Back in those days there was talk of shorter weeks, there was talk of a higher minimum wage, there were child labor problems. Now we don't have those problems, certainly to the degree that they were present then.

MEANY: Well, we don't have the child labor problem anything like it was back in those days. I suppose it may be a problem in spots here or there. Of course, we've had a minimum wage law on the books since 1938, and this still is a problem from two angles.

One, the present minimum wage is not sufficient; it's not sufficient by official government estimates to keep people together; that's why we have thousands of people in this country that work full time and still have to depend on federal or local charity of some kind to keep going. So from that point of view the minimum wage law is not adequate. And then there are still some people, workers, who are excluded from the minimum wage law. So from those two points of view there is some improvement needed there.

But more and more labor's activities over the years have been directed toward things that are of a general nature and affect all people rather than those that affect specifically the workers alone.

KAPLOW: Is that because you achieved many of the goals that were directed specifically toward what were then considered the exploited workers?

MEANY: Well, partly, but also because the trade union movement leadership many years ago realized that if we were to have decent wages and good working conditions we have to have an economy that could sustain decent wages and good working conditions. And we came to the conclusion—when I say "we" I mean people that preceded me—came to the conclusion that labor had an interest in the welfare of all the people; that you couldn't do something that would enhance the welfare of the people without enhancing the welfare of the trade union movement.

So, despite the fact that the trade union movement represents a minority of the working population and always did and of course does even to this day, we were never discouraged by that because we felt that even if we were in a minority, as an organized minority we could make an impact on government, on state legislatures, on the Congress. And the record proves, of course, that this is so.

When I was a young fellow at this business all we thought of was wages and working conditions on the job. In other words, all of our problems were self-centered. We were thinking of ourselves and our membership. But many years ago we came to the conclusion that what is good for the great mass of the people must be good for us. And we followed that right along. This is not altruistic in a sense; it's practical. I would say it's sort of an intelligent selfishness, let's put it that way if you want.

KAPLOW: There are some people in the country who feel that the labor unions have a disproportionate power in this country.

MEANY: Well, I'm not really concerned with that charge—I've heard it—because I don't get excited over power if it's constructive. Now, of course, there's always a sort of connotation about the word "power" to feel it's power to destroy, power to control other people's lives, et cetera. If the trade unions have power, I contend—and this can be documented going way back—that it's power for good. If we're trying to get a better share for a worker of the wealth he helped produce, we're trying to get better care for his children, better education. This is what we use our power for.

Yes, we have influence. We have a political machine that is set up to try to elect to Congress people who are favorable to the ideas that we espouse, but at the same time you'll find out that we have our defeats, that we certainly are not all-powerful.

But I am not concerned about the charge of having too much power. It doesn't concern me at all, because if we have too much power, I say you cannot have too much power if the power is for the good, if it's being used for good.

Without Wage Cut:

Focus of Bargaining Remains On Shorter Working Hours

DESPITE GROWING INTEREST in the four-day workweek, the thrust of most union contract bargaining will continue to center on shorter workdays without reduction of take-home pay, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald declared.

Oswald said that a recently completed detailed study shows that only about 8,000 U.S. workers are now on four-day weeks, but that major gains have been made in shortening workweek hours, with some 10 million workers now on standard weeks of less than 40 hours. He added that "more and more unions are negotiating a reduction of hours," not only by shorter workdays, but also through "longer vacations, additional holidays and earlier retirement."

Oswald appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broacast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Oswald agreed that the four-day week concept that includes 10-hour days does pose scheduling problems, particularly in factories and other establishments that operate in shifts around the clock. But, he said, "some unions have negotiated a four-day, eight-hour provision," citing a recent Printing Pressmen's contract in Canada.

He said that the increasing productivity of workers should make substantial "reduction of hours of work" without reduction of pay a real possibility in the next decade. If the expected productivity gains of the next 10 years were applied to shorter hours, "a 29-hour workweek . . . maintaining the same real take-home pay" would be possible by 1980, Oswald observed.

Turning to other bargaining trends, Oswald noted that while workers covered by union contracts have won longer paid vacation periods in the last 20 years, "a large number of non-union workers still do not get paid vacations." He added that "in the United States, paid vacations exist only through union contracts—as a right—or through the employers' largesse, in non-union situations."

ON PENSIONS, Oswald said that Congress should "beef up the social security program, rather than leave the full burden on collective bargaining in the private sector." He pointed out that the "growth of private pension plans has largely been the result of the failure of social security to meet the needs of retirees," and that such problems as vesting, portability, funding and re-insurance might be best handled by the federal government.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine and Donald Finley of United Press International.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ON AUG. 17, 1936, Wisconsin paid the first unemployment benefit check ever issued in this country from a state unemployment fund.

The check, in the amount of $15, was paid to Neils B. Rund. It covered one week of total unemployment.

Today an unemployed worker in Wisconsin could receive as much as $84 for one week unemployment. He could do even better than that if he lived in Connecticut where he could receive up to $123, or Massachusetts as much as $104, or Rhode Island, $95.

If the unemployed worker resided in Mississippi the best he could do would be $40 a week. However, after next January this will rise to $49. In at least half a dozen other states he would not be able to get more than $50 a week.

Minimum weekly unemployment benefits vary as much as $3 in Missouri to $25 in California.

Here, too, we see widespread disparity.

Two years ago Pres. Nixon urged the states to set the maximum benefits at two-thirds of the average wage in a state. Currently, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out in a letter to Nixon, only four states have reached this goal.

Benefits is only one area of jobless compensation that differs so greatly from state to state.

In Utah you can receive your benefits for as long as 36 weeks or 34 weeks in Wisconsin or the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico permits payments for only 20 weeks, however.

The number of ways in which states determine whether an unemployed worker is eligible for jobless pay almost defy imagination.

In Michigan you must have worked 14 weeks at $25.01 per week or more. In Indiana you must have earned $500 over the last year with $300 in the last two quarters. In Idaho you must have earned during the year one and one-fourth times what you earned in your best three-month period but not less than $520.01 over the year.

Nevada has a simple qualification: you must have earned money 33 weeks out of the last year with no minimum required. On the other hand, West Virginia demands that you earn a minimum of $700 during the year but with no requirement for having worked a certain number of weeks.

Three states—Alabama, Alaska and New Jersey—require employes to pay state unemployment taxes. No other state does. The maximum employer contribution varies from 6 percent of wages in Michigan to 2.7 percent in a large number of states.

All this illustrates the crazy-quilt pattern of the so-called federal-state unemployment compensation system. Many more illustrations of extremes, state by state, could be drawn.

THE FEDERAL-STATE program is peculiarly unique to the United States. To secure passage of unemployment compensation in 1935 it was necessary to bow to the philosophy of "states rights."

Actually though, except for Wisconsin and Ohio, the states were making little progress in passing jobless benefit laws in the 1930s. In 1933, for example, 83 bills were introduced in 23 states and none enacted. Supporters realized that federal legislation was essential but with proper deference to the states. Many states were actually waiting for the federal government to act and pick up a large part of the cost.

We've learned a great deal since 1935. No one thinks that a federal system would be unconstitutional. Also, there is a fuller recognition that unemployment is not a local or a state problem and its causes are not contained inside state borders.

The basic inequities, state by state, written into the unemployment compensation program, can be largely wiped out by simply adopting federal standards, a floor for at least benefits and duration but, perhaps, in every category.

In that way an unemployed worker who lives in Mississippi need not be penalized and states in New England could pay high benefits if they desired.

SHORTER HOURS without reduction of take-home pay remains the major thrust of union bargaining, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Donald Finley, left, of United Press International and Frank Swoboda of Business Week Magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

VACATIONING COLLEGE STUDENTS handle cargo on the Duluth, Minn., waterfront as a part of a summer jobs program initiated by Local 1366 of the Longshoremen. The program provides jobs for about 50 students a day during peak periods of activity on the Duluth docks. Union membership requirements have been waived for the students.

Sea Unions Call for Full Funding To Keep Public Health Hospitals

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and the Seafarers urged a $30 million increase in the Fiscal 1972 budget for the U.S. Public Health Service to keep open the eight remaining PHS hospitals and 26 out-patient clinics.

MTD Administrator O. William Moody told a Senate subcommittee that a budget of $101 million would be necessary if the PHS hositals are to operate at full efficiency. He noted that this figure represents an increase of $10 million over the Fiscal 1971 budget "based solely on the inflation in hospital costs since the 1971 budget was proposed."

He also asked the Senate panel "to recognize the great potential in the Public Health Service for new and innovative types of medical services by appropriating funds for the renovation and modernization of the eight PHS hospitals."

The hospitals are situated in Baltimore, Boston, Galveston, Tex., Norfolk, Va., New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Seattle. They provide medical services for American merchant seamen, members of the Coast Guard, other federal employes and sometimes act as emergency facilities for surrounding communities.

The Administration has been seeking to close the facilities, but the Senate recently passed a resolution urging that they be kept open.

Moody warned that there is no guarantee that cities would be able to maintain the hospitals if federal support were cut off. The proposed budget would also cut the PHS medical corps from 6,200 to 970.

In addition, he said, the reduced budget would mean the termination of medical manpower training programs that turn out thousands of new medical personnel annually.

"This will be the cost in terms of human values of converting to a program where all medical care for PHS beneficiaries is provided by private contract hospitals," Moody said.

He said such a plan would actually cost more. Instead of the present $70-a-day cost of treating a U.S. seaman including all doctor costs, it would cost $100 or more, which would pay only for basic hospital services—not additional doctors' fees.

Moody said that while $90 million had been considered sufficient to operate the PHS, $71 million would be needed for medical care, alone, "without any of the ancillary benefits that the U.S. Public Health Service provides."

"The proposed savings in this budget are illusory at best," he said, "as they represent a shift of funds that will cut the budget in one area, but increase its commitments in another."

Debate Opens on Loans For Faltering Firms

Congress moved towards action on legislation authorizing emergency government loans to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and other major employers caught in a financial bind that might force them to shut down and dump tens of thousands of workers on the unemployment rolls.

The bill passed its first big test in the Senate, with the 56-36 defeat of a motion by Sen. William Proxmire to send it back to committee for further hearings.

As the Senate debate opened, the House Banking Committee voted approval of an identical measure—also choosing broader legislation in preference to limiting assistance to Lockheed alone.

Initially, the Administration proposed only a $250 million loan guarantee to Lockheed, which needs the money to go ahead with production of its TriStar "airbus." Banks which have already extended substantial credit to the company have said they will put up the additional funds needed only if there is a guarantee of repayment.

The Senate Banking Committee, however, broadened the bill to authorize similar guarantees up to a total of $2 billion to any major enterprise whose failure would seriously damage the national economy.

The House Banking Committee then decided to follow the same legislative path.

Before the House committee acted, Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith testified that abandonment of the TriStar would mean the difference between jobs and unemployment for 32,000 workers directly—employes of Lockheed and its contractors and suppliers—and thousands of additional jobs as a chain reaction to the unemployment.

Most of the jobs that would be lost, Smith noted, are in areas already suffering "serious and substantial" unemployment.

The House committee was closely divided on whether to support the original bill limited to Lockheed or the broader measure. But once the decision was made, the legislation was cleared by a 23-11 vote.

Deck Officers Elect Secretary-Treasurer

New York—Election of Capt. Robert J. Lowen as secretary-treasurer of the Masters, Mates and Pilots was announced by the union. He succeeds Capt. Charles M. Crooks, who died in January.

The appointment was by unanimous vote of the union executive board, Pres. Thomas F. O'Callaghan said. The union agreed in March to become the Marine Division of the Longshoremen.

Capt. Lowen has been a union member since 1952, when he was graduated with honors from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y. He became a master in 1958 after World War II service as a Navy quartermaster.

'Amalgamation' Pressed:

Guild Delegates Vote Higher Wage Goals

Boston—Delegates to the Newspaper Guild's 38th annual convention voted to boost their union's wage goals and directed the officers to continue to explore the possibility of "amalgamation" with other unions in the publishing and broadcasting industries.

The collective bargaining report adopted by the convention also urged Guild locals to look into "the advantages of joint bargaining."

Delegates approved a new wage goal of $450 a week for experienced editorial, advertising and circulation employes—up $25 from the previous bargaining target.

A convention resolution called for the resignation or dismissal of Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell, who was accused of attempting to undermine freedom of the press through his effort to block publication of the "Pentagon Papers."

Mitchell was also hit for the Justice Dept.'s "vindictive" efforts to indict the New York Times reporter who obtained the Pentagon's classified Vietnam report.

In other actions, the convention:

- Adopted a wide-ranging program to advance recruitment and training of minority-group employes and to assure equal rights for women on newspaper staffs.
- Agreed to put a larger share of the union's income into its general fund for organizing and servicing, after its strike-assistance defense fund reaches the $2 million mark. At that time, the general fund's share of per capita payments will rise from 60 to 70 percent. The current special strike assessment will also cease when the $2 million figure is reached.
- Voted to rename the union The Newspaper Guild, dropping the word "American" in acknowledgement of its substantial Canadian membership.
- Called for an end to U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia contingent on the release of U.S. prisoners of war.
- Urged recycling of newsprint to conserve forest resources.
- Endorsed establishment of press councils and review boards with Guild representation in the United States and Canada.

Delegates rejected proposals to establish full-time posts of women's rights and minority hiring coordinators, but directed the union's executive board to designate members to oversee both of these programs.

Also rejected were resolutions to allow paid local officers to serve on the Guild's international executive board, to hold conventions every two years instead of annually, and to establish regionally-assigned international representatives.

Nominations made at the convention assured a rematch of the contest for top officers that was held two years ago.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., incumbent president, will again be opposed by Brian L. Flores, administrative officer of the Washington-Baltimore local. And Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker will be opposed by John (Ned) Sweet of San Antonio, who will again be the running mate of Flores.

The mail referendum election will be held Sept. 23-28.

AFTRA Scores Move To Curb News Media

Dallas—A congressional committee's attempt to probe the editing of a news program was sharply challenged by delegates to the 34th annual convention of the Television & Radio Artists.

The convention denounced efforts by the House Commerce Committee to cite the Columbia Broadcasting System for its refusal to surrender unused material gathered for a controversial documentary program on the Pentagon.

The House has since rejected a motion to cite the head of the network for contempt.

That action would have had a "chilling impact" on the news media, delegates stressed in a convention resolution. It would have intimidated reporters, newsmen, commentators and analysts in their "rights and obligations under the First Amendment . . to investigate, research, analyze and report the news."

"Broadcasters are entitled to report the news to the American people with as much freedom from censorship or coercion, whether by congressional committee action, citations for contempt, or otherwise, as newspapers and magazines," AFTRA declared.

Delegates also pledged strong support for members who had been striking at the Westinghouse radio station KFWB in Los Angeles. Agreement was reached July 16 after a two-month strike.

In other resolutions, the convention established guidelines for negotiations on video cassettes, slide films, pensions and fringe benefits.

Re-elected to new one-year terms were AFTRA Pres. Bill Baldwin and Vice Presidents Kenneth Harvey, New York; Joe Slattery, Chicago; John F. Henning, Boston; Arthur Metzler, Louisville; Elizabeth Morgan, New York, and Rubin Weiss, Detroit.

Three new vice presidents were elected: Bill Cole, Los Angeles; George Herman, Washington-Baltimore, and Bill Hillman, San Francisco.

Mel Brandt, former AFTRA president, was elected treasurer to succeed Jack Costello. Parley Baer was elected recording secretary to replace the late Roy Glenn.

Ed Sullivan was selected for the union's George Heller Memorial Gold Card Award, which is presented annually to a person who has made a most "significant contribution to AFTRA and its members."

Sullivan, who was out of the country, sent recorded greetings to the delegates. He will receive the award upon his return.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of June 30, 1971. Members who do not receive statements by July 30, 1971 are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 706, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Despite Recent Progress:

Black Workers Still Trail In Both Jobs and Earnings

Negroes and other minorities have made some progress in eliminating racial differentials in income and employment during the 1960s, but the gaps remain and are likely to persist for some time, according to an expert on minority employment.

Dr. Ray Marshall, a University of Texas economics professor, notes also that the rate of progress for minorities in the employment picture has been uneven.

His observations appear in an article in the July issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine. Dr. Marshall is the author of several books and numerous studies on minority group employment patterns.

Marshall notes that minorities have been far more successful in penetrating the blue-collar job market than they have been in getting into clerical, technical managerial and professional jobs. But even here, he said, the rate of penetration has been uneven.

"In general," he writes, "blacks have had the greatest difficulty penetrating those jobs which have the greatest skill and educational requirements.

"Because of this unevenness in progress and because of the persistence of the overall gap between whites and minorities in terms of income and employment, civil rights forces can be expected to continue to push for economic improvements during the 1970s and 1980s," he predicted.

With Negro unemployment running nearly twice the national average and the median family income for blacks only 61 percent of that for whites, Marshall suggests that what is needed is a program that strikes more at institutionalized racism than at overt discriminatory employment practices.

He pointed to the Apprenticeship Outreach program as a workable solution to the problem.

"This kind of program can be, and has been, transferred to other situations where it is desirable to gain jobs for Negroes and other minorities in areas from which they had previously been excluded."

The author notes that in 1960, nonwhite apprentices totaled 2,191, or only 2.52 percent of the number of apprentices in the nation.

The Outreach program, endorsed by the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept. caused a dramatic change in the figures.

By this year, minority apprentices totaled 9,328, and Marshall said "mainly because of the Outreach programs there have been relatively large percentage increases in minority apprentices since 1964, and there is every indication that the number will continue to increase."

Although Marshall concedes that Outreach programs have not been uniformly successful, he suggests that where the program has had only limited success, this has been due more to "identifiable personnel problems and faulty administration" than to defects in the basic concept.

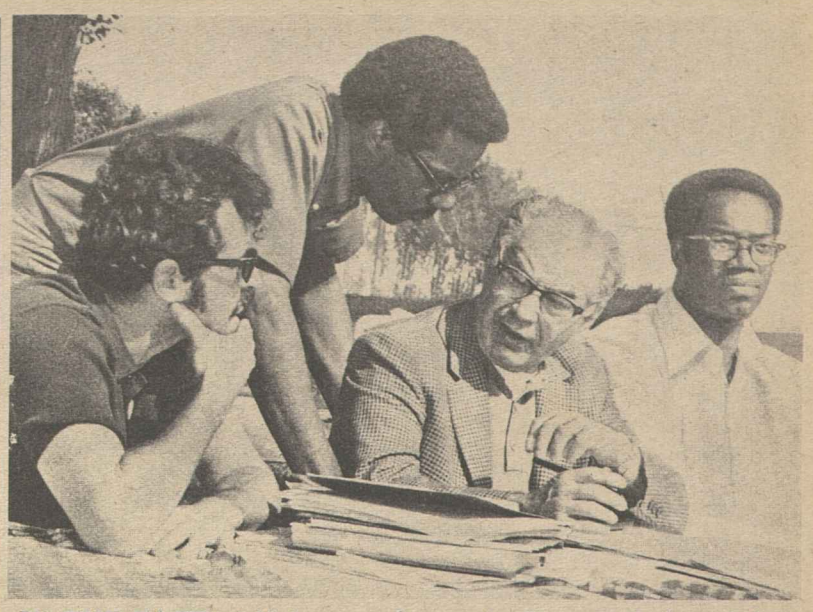
Marshall emphasizes that the Apprenticeship Outreach concept is important as an example of the kinds of things that might be done to change employment patterns in many other situations where minorities are much more underrepresented than in apprenticeship programs.

"The value of this approach already has been demonstrated in such diverse situations as preparing minorities for foreign service and civil service entrance examinations and in preparing them for journeyman status in the construction industry without going through apprenticeship."

As a final note, Marshall warns both employers and unions that they must cooperate in eliminating inadequate employment opportunities for minorities.

If they do not, he said, "they have little grounds for complaining when the courts, government agencies and civil rights groups make demands on them that threaten their control of traditional training and employment procedures.

"Experience also has demonstrated that those unions and employers who resist equal opportunity changes the most are the ones who ultimately have to make the greatest adjustments."



IN THE FACE of high unemployment, efforts to find work for the disadvantaged are stressed at a conference of AFL-CIO Human Resource Development Institute leaders in Hampton, Va. From left are James D. Boyle, national director of the placement program; HRDI Director Robert McGlotten, HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman, and Richard G. Womack, assistant program director.

Government Unions Hit Civil Service Job Plan

The AFL-CIO and unions representing federal employes warned Congress that Civil Service Commission proposals to revamp the government's job classification system would "destroy the principle of equal pay for equal work in federal employment."

Kenneth Meiklejohn, an AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House Civil Service subcommittee that a commission task force ignored a congressional mandate to develop a coordinated job evaluation system.

Instead, he charged, its "interim report" would compound inequities by establishing five classification systems where there are now two, and would restrict promotion opportunities for employes.

Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., and Director John A. McCart of the Government Employes Council also testified in opposition to the Civil Service Commission plan and associated themselves with the AFL-CIO statement.

The union witnesses also took sharp exception to a statement in the commission report that development of job evaluation and pay systems should "recognize union views."

Meiklejohn told the House panel that unions in the federal service are set up to "bargain" on issues affecting wages and working conditions, not merely to present their views.

CONVERSION AND EDUCATIONAL AID is needed for jobless scientific and technical workers, union witnesses told the House Subcommittee on Science, Research & Development. From left, are Pres. William T. Cleary of the Technical Engineers, Pres. William Lucas of AFTE Local 9, Representatives George P. Miller (D-Calif.), John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio), and James W. Symington (D-Mo.).

Jobless Professionals Seek 'Role'—Not 'Dole'

Jobless scientists, engineers and defense workers want to play a "role," not go on a "dole," six representatives of the Council for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes stressed in testimony before Congress last week.

All six spokesmen for the coalition of AFL-CIO unions repeatedly cited the desire of their members to perform useful social services to their country rather than accept a hand-out, should they become unemployed.

The union witnesses presented 48 pages of testimony to the House subcommittee on Science, Research & Development during hearings on a bill to assist in conversion and re-education of jobless scientists, engineers and defense workers.

Presenting the testimony were Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the council; Executive Vice Pres. George Gill of the Communications Workers; Pres. William Lucas of Technical Engineers Local 9; Sanford Lenz, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Henry Zylla, of IUE Local 445; and Keith Prouty, research director of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

"We must put our money where our new priorities are," said Golodner, "in pollution control, public services, noise abatement, preventive medicine, mass transit and housing."

The unionists gave their support to the bill, but made it clear they felt it is only a beginning.

"We emphasize that no single program or piece of legislation is going to be effective in moving this nation toward a solution of the scientific and technical manpower problem," Prouty told the subcommittee.

Gill urged the adoption of an 11-point program, authored by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which he said would stimulate the economy towards full employment and provide assistance for those that need it.

He also proposed that the bill be strengthened by adding provisions for labor representatives on the advisory commission, financial aid to state and local governments, and emphasis on assisting experienced men who are laid off.

Lenz declared that real work programs are needed to cure the basic ills of the economy. He said the United States was the only industrial country in the world that exports jobs, and the problem is growing as multi-national firms expand operations in low-wage countries at the expense of American workers.

Lucas pointed out that the job crunch for scientists and engineers had been a recurring phenomenon over the last 15 years.

To prevent this situation from continuing, Zylla said, "we must develop the methods necessary to bring together the required funds and the available skills on the problems which have the highest national priorities."

Fire Fighters Staffer Harry Williams Dies

Portland, Ore.—Harry Williams, a staff representative and former vice president of the Fire Fighters, died July 3 of a heart attack.

Williams, 58, had been on the union's staff since April 1969 and had been a vice president of the Fire Fighters for five years previously.

IUD to Probe Crisis in Jobs At Convention

New protections and advances for workers in light of spiraling inflation and high unemployment will take top priority as the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. holds its ninth convention Oct. 5-6 in Washington, D.C.

The convention call issued by IUD Pres. I. W. Abel stated that since the department's last biennial convention, "we have lived through an era of economic troubles:

"A rise in unemployment by some 2.5 million men and women, to a point where over 6 percent of the people have been without work, and a constant escalation in the cost of living, which has eroded the substantial improvements in wages and benefits won by our affiliated unions."

Abel said that the situation is further complicated by the rising flood of imports which has not only brought serious unemployment, but in some cases "wiped out whole sectors of American manufacturing."

"Much of this difficulty is a product of the burgeoning growth of American-based, multi-national corporations which have shipped vast quantities of capital and technology to other countries in order to garner still greater profits through overseas production, without regard for the welfare of American workers," he declared.

Clears Senate, 88-2:

Works Bill Trimmed To Avoid New Veto

The Senate voted overwhelming approval of a pared-down public works bill aimed at providing jobs for unemployed workers—although not as many as the legislation Pres. Nixon vetoed.

Under the bill passed by the Senate, 88-2, the authorization for public works construction in areas with special unemployment problems would be boosted by $250 million a year—$500 million over the two-year period. This compares with the $2 billion authorization for the same period in the vetoed bill.

The money would be added to funds for the economic development program administered under the Commerce Dept., but the definition of communities elegible for federal grants was considerably broadened—and can now include neighborhoods and areas less than city-size that have lost major sources of employment or otherwise have special jobless problems.

Fewer communities would be eligible for federal public works grants than under the vetoed bill. But in those that would be helped, the effect would be similar — creation of badly-needed jobs at the same time that the communities get the permanent value of facilities that they need but can't otherwise afford to build.

Quick House action is expected and the strong bipartisan support in the Senate was seen as a sign that the Administration is not making any veto threats this time around.

The legislation also includes the non-controversial extension of the Appalachia Regional Development Act and companion programs for other regions with common economic problems. Both were also part of the vetoed bill.

Enactment of the new legislation would not, by itself, guarantee a go-ahead on the public works program.

The money must still be appropriated—and past public works appropriations have often been less than the spending ceiling authorized in the enabling legislation.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate routinely approved, as part of a State Dept. appropriations bill, funds to pay the United States share of the budget of the International Labor Organization. Last year Congress withheld the money as a sign of U.S. dissatisfaction with the increased Communist bloc role in the ILO. The House this year again knocked the ILO appropriation out of the budget, and the issue will have to be resolved at a House-Senate conference on the bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has said that the United States has an obligation to pay the money it owes to the ILO so long as it remains a member. "We owe them money and we should pay it." Meany told newsmen at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting this spring.

- The Senate agreed on a debate limitation for a bill limiting political campaign spending on behalf of candidates, ending the possibility of a Republican filibuster. Pres. Nixon last year vetoed a bill setting a ceiling on spending for television and radio broadcasts.

- A House Labor subcommittee began voting on a minimum wage bill that would raise the pay floor to $2 an hour in two steps and gradually bring the farm worker minimum up to the same level. Republicans will seek to substitute the Administration bill that would put off a $2 rate until 1974, keep farm workers below the regular minimum, and establish a special sub-minimum youth rate.

Jobless Rate Tops 10% in Inner Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

147,000 persons during the second quarter, but remained equal to its first-quarter levels on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Over the year, the BLS said, the civilian labor force in urban poverty areas declined by 155,000 as the population of these areas decreased.

But the percentage of the population in the labor force also declined from 56.9 percent to 55.5 percent, indicating that people were giving up the search for work in ever-increasing numbers.

Unemployment figures for poverty areas and the nation as a whole do not include those who have become discouraged and stopped looking for jobs.

Blacks and members of other minority groups continued to be hardest hit by joblessness in the nation's slums with a rate of 11.9 percent during the second quarter, up nearly a full point from the previous quarter.

The unemployment rate for whites in poverty neighborhoods, while at a lower level, showed a much more dramatic increase, jumping from 7.7 percent to 9.1 percent.

Joblessness among teenagers showed its first dip in a year, dropping from 28.9 percent in the first quarter to 27.8 percent in the April-June period, seasonally adjusted.

On an actual basis however, it showed a large increase, from 23.2 percent to 28.5 percent.

The seasonally adjusted decrease in joblessness among teenagers was credited almost exclusively to a sharp drop in the unemployment rate for Negroes in the 16-19 age group which decreased from 44.9 percent to 36.2 percent.

But here again, actual figures showed that the unemployment for Negro teenagers jumped from 34.2 percent to 39.1 percent.

What Now?

CHORUS PICKET LINE of Variety Artists protested a proposed Clark County, Nevada, ordinance that would have established a 5-percent tax on the gross incomes of entertainers in Las Vegas. Because of AGVA's strong and vocal turnout, the county commissioners turned down the proposal.

Job Security, Single Pact Called Key Goals in Dock Negotiations

Miami Beach—Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told the 1971 convention of his union here that job security and port conditions would be the most important topics of discussion in forthcoming ILA negotiations with the American shipping industry.

Gleason told the 1,000 delegates that money would be of secondary importance in talks scheduled to begin next month in New York.

By job security, Gleason was referring to the union's plan to extend to all its members the guaranteed annual income provisions of the current contract that now apply to most members of the New York area locals.

On port conditions, Gleason was focusing on the union's goal of a single contract covering all ports under ILA jurisdiction from Maine to Texas.

The ILA's current three-year contract with the industry expires at the end of September, and Gleason's remarks were made in a rebuttal to Helen D. Bentley, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

In a speech to the convention, Mrs. Bentley warned that a prolonged strike this fall "could put the final skids under financially strained American-flag companies, because, almost without exception, not a single one can withstand a termination of the vital cargo-cash flow for any more days than you can count on the fingers of one hand."

Gleason insisted that the union has no desire for a strike and reminded the convention that the ILA's seven strikes over contracts in recent years had followed 80-day no-strike injunctions issued under the Taft-Hartley law.

He noted pointedly that Pres. Nixon had promised not to invoke Taft-Hartley provisions this fall.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an address to the delegates, castigated the economic policies of the Nixon Administration for piling recession on top of inflation.

He criticized the Administration's rosy predictions on the country's economic future and its optimistic interpretation of government reports that show 5.5 million workers unemployed, and an ever-increasing cost of living.

"The public relations image is building every minute of the day, day in and day out," Meany said.

He called the Administration's pronouncements on the economy "Madison Avenue gimmickry."

"And what Madison Avenue has as its stock and trade is 'fool the public.' They make a virtue of deceit."

"Well, we don't buy this sort of thing. We are very practical people in the trade union movement and we are concerned with facts and we deal with people and their problems and that is what unions are all about," he said.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland addressed the convention on the exportation of American jobs brought about by outmoded foreign trade policies "dictated by private interests that know and respect no flag except the dollar sign."

"We in the AFL-CIO are not isolationists," Kirkland said. "We want more trade, more jobs and more prosperity on a world-wide basis. Our goal is to raise the living standard of all the workers of the world, rather than to see American living standards depressed."

And he said that if there was any question where Nixon stood on preserving jobs of American workers, "it ended with his recent assault on the jobs of American seaman."

Kirkland was referring to the suspension of the presidential executive order requiring that 50 percent of all U.S. grain sold to Iron Curtain countries be carried in American flag vessels.

"In effect, he selected a group of American workers—those in the maritime industries—as expendable," Kirkland said. "In effect, he publicly declared that these workers can be excluded from a share in America's economy, and the needs and hopes of their families can be sacrificed in order to increase the profits of the giant grain shippers."

Kirkland noted that several years ago when the shippers "with the connivance of the Commerce Dept., tried to whittle away the 50-50 policy" it was the ILA's refusal to load ships that safeguarded the jobs of American seamen.

He said he was sure there would be some action against the Administration by the maritime trades and reiterated a Meany pledge that "it will have the strongest support that the AFL-CIO can give."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) told the delegates that unemployment is actually running about 8 percent—instead of 6 percent as the government says—because as many as 1.5 million persons have left the labor force altogether and are not counted in Labor Dept. statistics.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) charged that Administration policy has resulted in the largest two-year federal budget deficit since World War II.

Humphrey said that if the present gap in the Gross National Product continues, the current recession will have cost American working people more than $55 billion in lost real income during 1970-71.

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U.S. Technology Exports Held Threat to Economy

Price Index Continues Sharp Rise

By Tom Castor

The Consumer Price Index jumped a seasonally adjusted five-tenths of 1 point during June with sharp advances in the cost of food, transportation and home ownership accounting for much of the rise, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The index increased even more on an unadjusted basis—six-tenths of 1 percent—which represents the actual prices the consumer pays.

The June increase pushed the CPI to 121.5 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that the same cross-section of goods and services that cost $10 four years ago, now cost $12.15.

The White House was quick to point out that real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents were higher than year-ago figures for the sixth consecutive month.

Spendable earnings during June were $91.96—seven-tenths of 1 percent higher than May and 1.8 percent higher than June 1970. But they still were 1 percent below the all-time high recorded in September 1968.

This meant that despite substantial wage increases, the average worker's purchasing power was the same, or slightly less than it was three years ago.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, although agreeing that June "was not one of the better months on the price front," emphasized that the first half of 1971 had seen the smallest six-month rise in prices since the last half of 1967.

The index showed a 4-percent rise over the first six months of the year, as compared with 6 percent in the year-ago period, but prices accelerated to a 5.3-percent rate in the second quarter, up markedly from the 2.8 percent recorded January to March of this year.

Even at that, Hodgson said the June increase in the CPI did not constitute a trend because much of the increase was due to higher food prices—which fluctuate sharply anyway—and to higher interest rates.

He did concede, however, that much of the relatively slow-paced increase in the first quarter was directly tied to declining mortgage interest rates which have since turned upward again.

Ronald Ziegler, White House press secretary, said the Nixon Administration continues to "have confidence in the policies

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A HANDCLASP seals the tentative new two-year contract between the Telegraph Workers, led by Pres. E. L. Hageman, right, and the Western Union Telegraph Co., whose negotiators were headed by Vice Pres. Gerald P. Kent, left. About 17,000 union members returned to work after a 57-day strike, pending a membership vote on the new agreement. Still unsettled is a strike by 3,000 members of the Communications Workers against Western Union in metropolitan New York.

In 57-Day Walkout:

Telegraph Strikers Win Improved Pact

The Telegraph Workers won "important improvements" from the Western Union Telegraph Co. after a 57-day strike and returned to work pending a referendum vote of their 17,000 members.

Another 3,000 employes represented by the Communications Workers remained on strike in New York and New Jersey while negotiations continued.

All members of the Telegraph Workers' negotiating committee agreed to recommend the settlement, which will be voted on within the next three weeks, Pres. E. L. Hageman said. It includes wage increases of 10 percent this year and an additional 9 percent next year, a stronger job security plan, improved severance pay schedules, more paid vacation and other benefits valued by the union at 4 percent of payroll.

Hageman said the job security language will "prevent wage reductions for employes with five years or more of service" when staff reductions require "bumping" into other jobs.

The severance pay provision was raised by 50 percent for employes displaced by work transfers or office closings. If an employe is displaced and is eligible to retire, he will be given a cash bonus of 25 percent of the new higher severance schedule, plus retirement pay, according to the union president.

Besides across-the-board wage increases totaling 19 percent, the new pact provides additional raises for technicians and other workers in skilled classifications.

A new clause requires the company to notify the union and engage in prior negotiations with it on any plan to contract-out work now performed by employes in the union bargaining unit.

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Labor Warns of Peril To Living Standards

The accelerating export of U.S. technology abroad undermines the American economy and threatens the nation's standard of living, the AFL-CIO charged in congressional testimony.

Licensing and patent agreements with foreign firms and joint ventures with foreign producers amount to exporting U.S. production, services and jobs, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller warned.

And while American companies entering into such agreements may reap an immediate profit from royalties, "those benefits do not flow to the United States economy."

Biemiller and AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger testified before a House Science & Astronautics subcommittee which is exploring the export of America's technological advances.

Biemiller cited the shift in the U.S. trade balance over the past decade from a healthy surplus to a possible deficit this year.

"There seems to be a relationship between the rise of foreign spending by U.S. firms on plant and equipment abroad and the loss of leadership in trade," he told the panel.

Latest government figures show that U.S. imports exceeded exports for the third consecutive month in June—and over the first six months of the year the nation spent $372.3 million more on imports than it received from exports. Imports rose 15 percent over the same period last year as compared with a 5 percent rise in exports.

The AFL-CIO testimony sharply criticized government policies that encourage the export of technology, production and jobs as "a waste of our resources and a denial of the nation's need to provide a rising standard of living for all of its citizens."

Labor believes that the United States "should not spend the taxpayers' dollars to export the taxpayers' jobs," Biemiller declared. "That's self-defeating."

He contrasted the American gov-

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Pared-Down Public Works Bill Passed

By David L. Perlman

The House voted 375-27 approval of a "quarter-loaf" version of the accelerated public works bill that Pres. Nixon vetoed a month ago.

The new legislation would authorize up to $500 million in new federal money over a two-year period to help communities with high unemployment and bare treasuries build needed public facilities.

This compares with the $2 billion spending authorization in the vetoed bill.

It would mean tens of thousands of jobs in communities and neighborhoods with the heaviest unemployment rather than hundreds of thousands of jobs spread over a wider area.

The House improved one section of the Senate bill by allowing unused spending authority to be carried over into the next fiscal year. The Senate was expected to promptly accept the House change and speed the legislation to the President's desk.

Pres. Nixon is expected to sign the trimmed-down bill, which also includes a non-controversial extension of the Appalachia Regional Development Act and other regional assistance programs. The ex-

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New Strike Targets Added in Rail Dispute

By Eugene A. Kelly

Cleveland—The refusal of major railroads to bargain with the United Transportation Union on wages and work rules has left the UTU "no choice but to set up an increasing selective strike pressure," Pres. Charles Luna said.

Luna, in a statement charging government interference in negotiations on the side of management, named three more carriers the UTU will strike next month in its long effort to settle the wage-rules dispute without sacrificing the jobs and income of thousands of train crewmen.

Negotiations broke down July 26, but were resumed July 29 in Washington at the request of the Administration.

UTU members struck the Southern and Union Pacific railroads July 16 in a selective strike procedure ruled legal by the courts. They walked out July 24 on the Southern Pacific and the Norfolk & Western. Five more roads have been chosen for walkouts July 30, another five for Aug. 6 and the latest three on Aug. 11 — the Lackawanna, Louisville & Nashville and the Frisco Road.

A U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the union's right to strike a few roads at a time provided it has exhausted the processes of the Rail-

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Steel Showdown Near, Copper Pattern Spreads

The Steelworkers headed for a contract showdown with nine big basic steel firms even as the USWA and 25 other unions were bargaining to resolve the four-week copper strike by extending the pattern settlements won from five copper producers.

The basic steel negotiations in Washington affecting 350,000 USWA members faced a deadline of Aug. 1, when existing contracts expire. A report on those negotiations was to be made July 30 to 600 local union presidents and other officers at a meeting of the union's Basic Steel Industry Conference.

The conference, according to union custom, will consider any offer made by industry negotiators at that point. It has authority to decide whether to strike or extend the contracts.

Neither union nor management has reported on the status of negotiations to date. But the USWA announced the results of a strike authorization vote conducted recently under the union constitution. The vote was 93 percent in favor of strike action,

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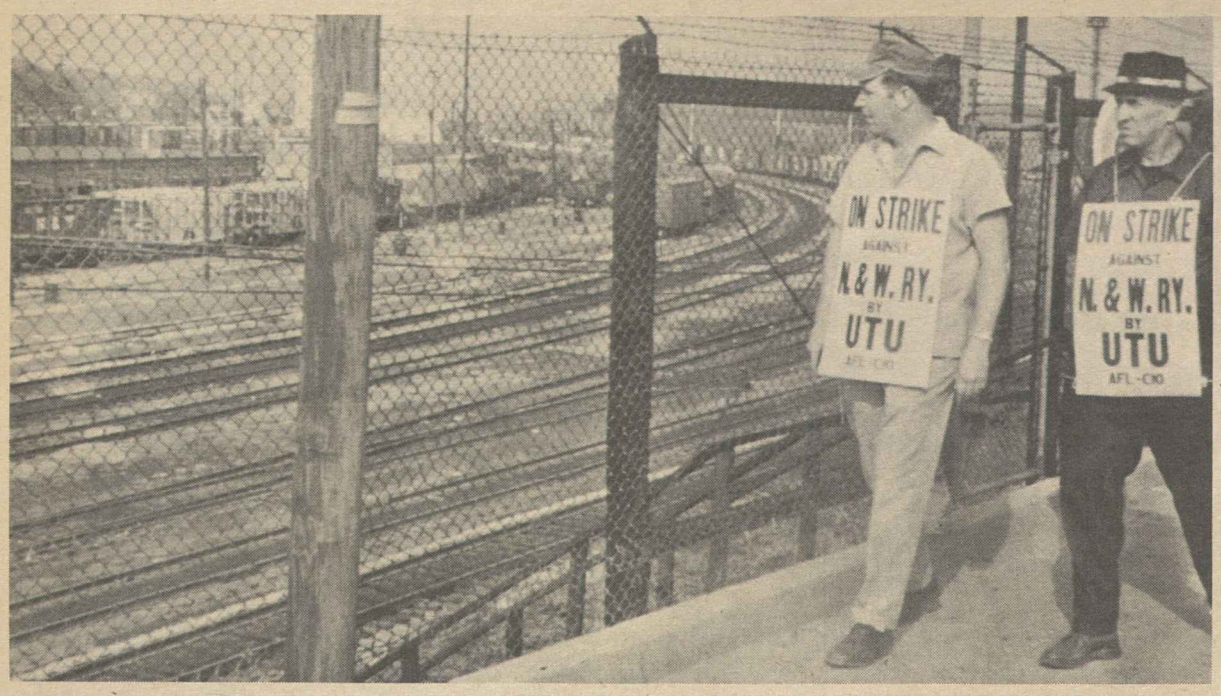

UNITED TRANSPORTATION UNION members began picketing the West End yards of the Norfolk & Western Railway in Roanoke, Va., as the UTU's selective strike method spread to more railroads. The Supreme Court has upheld such strikes when used by railroad unions in pursuit of a national agreement refused by the carriers.

Union Hits Refusal to Bargain:

New Strike Targets Set in Rail Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

way Labor Act without getting an agreement, and provided it gives at least two weeks' notice. The Supreme Court refused to disturb this ruling in spite of management appeals, and the UTU complied with all its terms.

Of 160 major U.S. railroads, 17 are UTU strike targets to date. More will be chosen until the carriers agree to bargain in good faith, the union said.

"There is no other course open, since the railroads continue to refuse to bargain," Luna explained.

"We have made offers that should have been the basis for bargaining. We have even given them an offer allowing changes in work practices. But nothing can induce them to bargain." The offer paralleled one accepted by the Chicago & North Western Railway.

In support of his charge of government bias toward the employers, Luna cited a message from Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson after the breakdown of negotiations and Luna's return to his headquarters. The message proposed that the union and management "mutually agree to resolve the matters in dispute . . . by submitting the unresolved issues to arbitration" by a panel of three "distinguished experts" selected by the parties to the dispute or named by Pres. Nixon.

The request, Luna charged, "reflects the complete bias of the government toward the management position" and presents "proof that a position is being constructed either for Congress or some court."

The union's attitude toward arbitration was made clear throughout the negotiations, and was explained to Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery as late as July 26, Luna said.

"This is exactly why management does not and will not bargain," he emphasized. "To revert to arbitration at this point, when we have established the right to the exercise of economic strength through court action, would be foolish."

Hodgson's reference to "another railway union which has settled" on wages and work rules was called by Luna "pure nonsense and aggravation." That union—the Locomotive Engineers—settled "conditional on the UTU settling," he said.

Further, the BLE member who loses his job "bumps down and takes a job from a UTU member"—a fireman or brakeman, according to Luna. Such a member then walks the streets and in effect "pays for the wage increase" negotiated this year, he said.

Luna declared "it is very distressing to find the Secretary of Labor coming along and telling us that strikes hurt. We all know that strikes hurt—they hurt us worst of all."

But "collective bargaining never can work as long as the government remains a slave to management and interferes when collective bargaining is beginning to succeed."

"The chips are down and the bets are made," Luna declared. "The U.S. courts have approved selective strikes. Let's find out whether collective bargaining will survive in this industry, or whether we should allow it to deteriorate to a meaningless phrase."

In other developments, a House subcommittee opened hearings on a number of bills calling variously for compulsory arbitration on the rails, a system allowing selective strikes and Administration-imposed settlement terms.

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) told a Senate subcommittee hearing on the Penn-Central Railroad that he may call both labor and management before the subcommittee to air the issues in the rail dispute.

The head of the struck Norfolk & Western road said in New York City that his railroad is collecting $737,000 a day from 64 other big roads in a mutual aid pact. The president of the Southern system, also struck by the UTU, said his road's daily subsidy is $635,000.

Financial statements of several struck roads showed sharp gains in profits for the first half of 1971.

Living Costs Continue to Rise Sharply

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we are proceeding with" and planned no change in economic tactics.

"We think that very good progress is being made in dealing with the problems of the economy," Ziegler said. He added that the Nixon Administration is doing everything it can to slow rising food prices which jumped sharply again in June.

Supermarket prices soared nine-tenths of 1 percent during the month led by a 1.4-point increase in the prices of meats, poultry and fish, and a full 3-point increase in the cost of fruits and vegetables.

Overall food prices were up 1.9 percent from the first quarter and were running 3.5 percent higher than a year ago.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the overall price of food was five-tenths of 1 percent. Pork prices did not rise as much as they usually do in June, and egg prices fell.

The price of restaurant meals and snacks, however, rose another five-tenths of a point in June.

The cost of services climbed five-tenths of 1 point as mortgage interest rates no longer held down this component. Services were 1.3 percent higher in the second quarter and 5.6 points higher than during June 1970.

Leading the increase in services was the cost of housekeeping and home maintenance, which was up 1.2 points over May and 9.4 percent higher than year-ago figures.

The cost of homeownership—including purchase prices, mortgage interest rates, taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs—was up 1.1 percent over May and showed a 1.4 percent increase in the April-June period compared with the first quarter of the year.

While overall apparel prices dropped one-tenth of a point in June and women's and girls' clothing were down four-tenths of 1 percent, the cost of transportation jumped seven-tenths of 1 percent over the previous month.

The most notable increases in transportation were hefty rises of 1.9 percent for public transport and 1.2 percent in the price of used cars.

Approximately 41,500 workers will receive cost-of-living escalator adjustments based on the June national CPI or one of the city indexes.

But 4,500 other workers will not receive adjustments because they already have been paid the maximum cost-of-living increases stipulated in their contracts.

Police Harass Strikers At Tennessee Hospital

Oneida, Tenn.—Court injunctions, state troopers and county police have failed to destroy the unity of 100 low-paid hospital workers in the fourth week of a strike for recognition of their union by the Scott County Hospital.

The pickets are new members of Service Employes Local 150-T, a statewide union of public employes headquartered in Nashville. On strike since June 30 in this remote outpost of the labor movement, they feel their cause is right and their hope for better wages and working conditions reasonable.

"We'll stay with them until they win," said Business Agent Johnny R. Roberts of the local, which has 4,000 members across the state. "All they want is for the hospital board to recognize them and negotiate with them." Wages, Roberts said, averaged $67 a week before the strike started.

The hospital has about 150 beds and serves a small town and rural area just south of the Kentucky border. Its service employes, mostly women, joined Local 150-T last winter and asked hospital management for recognition, with or without an election. Trustees refused to answer their requests for a meeting.

Union members waited through three months of frustration, then left their jobs to picket. They were manning the lines in front of the hospital on the first day of the walkout when officers of the Scott County Court in Huntsville served an order on 12 union officers and members restraining picketing.

Three days later, another injunction was served on 40 pickets walking alongside State Route 27. Roberts and other pickets were held in the county jail and released 30 hours later when friends raised cash bonds in an area-wide collection.

Roberts led a march past the hospital that night to demonstrate in support of the right to picket.

The marchers walked on the edge of the highway and were not blocking traffic when members of the Tennessee Highway Patrol arrived. They had been summoned, the union said, by Arzo Carson, state attorney general.

Roberts described what happened: "Before the troopers arrived it was relatively peaceful, but the situation did not remain so. We have 15 eye-witnesses who say members of the Highway Patrol assaulted and brutally beat the Rev. Levi Bowling," whose wife was among the pickets.

Bowling was driving his truck slowly behind the pickets when the state police halted him, pulled him out of the truck and beat him with a flashlight and nightstick, the union witnesses reported. The troopers took him to the county jail, then to a hospital at Somerset, Ky., some 50 miles away.

"The doctor said there is a good chance he will never walk again," Roberts said.

Bowling was a coal miner for 24 years. His back was crushed in a mine accident and he walked after many months of recovery with surgical pins in the injured area. The pins broke loose because of the beating he received, the union said it was told.

Meanwhile, pickets remain at their posts every day from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m., 100 yards or more from hospital entrances as the court order requires. A few strikebreakers have been hired and seven pickets have been notified of their replacement, the union reported. It represents nurses' aides, orderlies, ward secretaries, housekeeping and maintenance workers in public hospitals and universities.

House Passes Blue-Collar Pay Bill Despite Threat of Presidential Veto

A labor-backed bill to improve the pay system of the federal government's 650,000 blue-collar workers easily passed the House despite Administration opposition and warnings of a presidential veto.

A one-sided voice vote sent the legislation to the Senate, where hearings have already been held on similar bills.

AFL-CIO affiliates, representing the big majority of government workers, joined in urging the legislation as an important step towards giving blue-collar workers the same opportunity for within-grade pay increases that white collar and postal employes have long had.

Under the present wage board system of setting blue-collar rates on the basis of area prevailing wages, employes start at 96 percent of the prevailing rate, move up to parity after six months on the job, and reach the third step of 104 percent 18 months later.

The House bill would add two additional 4-percent increases—each after two years at the previous pay step. The new top step would thus be reached after six years.

The legislation would also:

- Extend the prevailing wage system to include about 140,000 workers who now have what amounts to second-class status as government employes. They are employed by military post exchanges and other self-financing activities and are not paid from appropriated federal funds.

An attempt to delete this section of the bill was soundly beaten, 232-147.

- Provide a uniform 7.5-percent night differential for workers on the second shift and a 10-percent differential for anyone on a post-midnight "lobster shift."

- **Establish a high-level advisory council on wage board policy with equal representation from unions and management. The board would be headed by a neutral chairman, appointed by the President for a four-year term, who would not hold any other government post.**

- Workers who are downgraded or bumped to a lower-rated job would have their pay red-lined for a two-year period so that they would not have to take a pay cut.

The House passed an almost identical bill last year. In the hope of avoiding a presidential veto, a House-Senate conference committee trimmed the final version down to a four-step wage system, rather than five.

The bill, nevertheless, was vetoed by the President. He waited until two hours before the 91st Congress adjourned—thus precluding any attempt to override the veto.

Despite the Administration's continued opposition, the legislation won a bipartisan 21-3 endorsement from the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

All committee Democrats voted to report the bill and only three Republicans dissented, echoing Pres. Nixon's claim that the legislation would be "inflationary."

The bulk of federal blue-collar workers—about 80 percent of the total—are employed by the Dept. of Defense.

New Strike Authorized:

Steel Talks Near Deadline, Copper Settlements Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

if that should be necessary, and 7 percent opposed.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel has reiterated the union's position on 1971 negotiations—it wants an acceptable settlement on or before the contract expiration date. He has said the terms should be at least equal to the settlements reached by the USWA earlier this year in the aluminum and can industries—31 percent in improved benefits, plus cost-of-living protection.

Negotiations in copper headed into their final phase when a Steelworker-led coalition of unions representing 35,000 workers reached a contract with the Kennecott Copper Corp. that the unions labeled a pattern-setter.

The Kennecott agreement achieves the major goals of this year's negotiations—a sizable wage increase and a cost-of-living clause protecting the wage gains. Four other companies followed Kennecott, and employes of some returned to work when local negotiations were completed. All have been on strike since July 1.

Meanwhile, the unions said in the Nonferrous Workers' Strike Bulletin, the walkout will continue at all Kennecott properties "until the contract language is finalized and all remaining local issues are resolved." All other strikes where no final agreements have been reached also will continue.

Settlements were concluded first at the Miami Copper Co. and the Magma Copper Co., where new terms were approved and some 4,000 strikers returned to work. Kennecott was the first of the Big Four companies to settle. Two others then reached tentative agreement—Phelps Dodge Corp. and the Anaconda Mining Co.—subject to working out contract language.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. is the only one of the industry's Big Four without an agreement. Negotiations also were continuing with two smaller producers.

The pattern agreement with Kennecott includes wage increases of about 92 cents an hour over three years, a cost-of-living clause with no ceiling on raises tied to the Consumer Price Index, and improvements in pensions, health care, holidays and other benefits.

Delegates to the National Nonferrous Industry Conference, representing all the unions that bargain for workers in the industry, voted at a meeting in Salt Lake City to approve the agreements with Kennecott and Miami Copper, provided local issues were settled.

A settlement with Magma was rejected by the 400 delegates as unsatisfactory, but union and management negotiators later resolved the disputed issues.

The conference voted unanimous support to the bargaining team's action in rejecting the last offer by American Smelting because it contained no cost-of-living protection. Action on the Phelps Dodge and Anaconda pacts was left to the steering committee.

The approved pacts provide across-the-board wage increases of 50 cents an hour effective immediately, second and third-year hikes of 12.5 cents an hour, plus increases between grades that will add 10 cents an hour to rates in the first year, 3.5 cents the following year and another 3.5 cents in the third year.

The agreements call for a 25 percent boost in shift differential pay in the second year of the contract—from 8, 12 and 16 cents an hour per shift to 10, 15 and 20 cents.

Another second-year improvement will boost retirement payments from $5 a month times years of service to $7.50. Disability pension benefits also will be raised. Current retirees will get a $15 monthly boost, and widows of qualified employes an additional $7.50.

Pension benefits for widows of employes with 10 or more years of service were liberalized to permit payments at age 40 instead of the current 55.

Other improvements cover supplemental unemployment benefits, an additional paid holiday in the second contract year, a wider range of hospital and medical benefits, improved sickness and accident benefits, safety and health plans, job review and civil rights clauses.

IBEW Scores Gains At Western Electric

Bell Telephone System employes represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won major gains in contracts covering 60,000 workers in Western Electric units and 11,000 plant employes of New Jersey Bell. The New Jersey group returned to work after a four-week strike.

The Western Electric settlement, the union reported, provides wage increases up to 37.6 percent over a three-year period, plus an estimated 2.5 percent more in a cost-of-living clause and fringe benefits.

Eight IBEW local unions in Montana settled with Mountain States Bell without stopping work. The union's Illinois Bell system council, representing 15,000 employes, is meeting daily in Chicago in Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service offices. Its members are not on strike but did respect CWA picket lines during the latter's six-day strike early this month.

Negotiators for 30,000 IBEW members continued efforts to reach a first settlement with New England Bell and set Aug. 1 as their deadline for agreement. Contract talks are being conducted in Boston by union members who recently switched to IBEW from an independent union.

The New Jersey Bell settlement provides wage increases ranging from 70 cents to $1.02 an hour over a three-year term. It also provides for upgrading of job classifications, improved shift differentials and mileage allowances, a cost-of-living clause and other gains.

An agreement by management to eliminate territorial zone classification for installers will add 74 cents an hour to the wages of about 2,000 employes, the union said.

Two other IBEW strikes against Bell are continuing in California—by 6,500 directory service workers in San Francisco, whose picket lines are being respected by members of the Communications Workers, and 2,000 toll test board employes in Los Angeles.

Montana locals in Billings and seven other cities won a "pattern" agreement with a guarantee that wage rates will be the same in all cities regardless of size or number of telephones. Also they negotiated a union security clause and double time rates for overtime after the regular working shift.

Ballots in a mail referendum on a proposed new CWA contract with Bell System companies and the Western Electric subsidiary of Bell have been mailed to some 500,000 employes nationwide. They are to be returned by Aug. 10.

Shoe Unions Hit 'Voluntary' Import Quotas

The "voluntary" Italian shoe export quotas to the United States, recently announced by the White House, were criticized as "far from being a workable solution to the imports problem" by the heads of two AFL-CIO unions last week.

Presidents John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers and George Fecteau of the United Shoe Workers called the quotas a "fraud" and said that only agreements with teeth in them could be of value.

"Italian shoes have already cost 65,000 American shoe workers their jobs," they said as they pledged to work to get quota legislation through Congress.

The two leaders of more than 80,000 shoe workers declared that the agreement limiting 1971 Italian shoe imports to 5 percent over the 1970 level is worthless because imports are already running about 22 percent over 1970.

Both men suggested that the agreement could be easily circumvented by the Italian shoe industry because its exports to the United States are in terms of dollar value. Simply downgrading the value of the shoes would enable the Italians to increase the actual amount of footwear shipped to this country.

"The American shoe industry can be saved," they stated, "only with hard-nosed quotas supported by tariff restrictions."

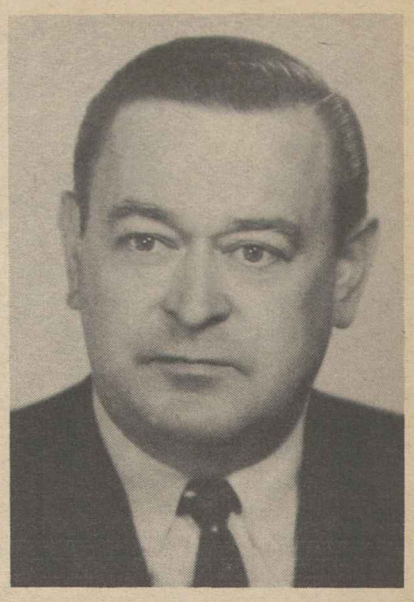
Job Problem Theme Of September Tape

The AFL-CIO's recent nationwide Conference on Jobs will be brought to the local union level in the September program of COPE Report, the monthly cassette tape message from COPE.

The September program will include highlights from the Washington conference. Reports on foreign trade, public works, public service employment, emergency aid to the unemployed and reconversion are covered on the 30-minute tape.

Speakers include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, House Speaker Carl Albert and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Paul Jennings, Matthew Guinan, Jerry Wurf, S. Frank Raftery, James A. Suffridge, Floyd E. Smith, Peter Bommarito and Joseph D. Keenan.

Information on subscribing to COPE Report is available from COPE.



PAUL J. BURNSKY, right, Machinists director of organization, has been elected president of the AFL-CIO's Metal Trades Dept., succeeding Maywood Boggs, left, who resigned. Burnsky will take over the president's duties Sept. 1.

Paul J. Burnsky Elected To Head Metal Trades

Paul J. Burnsky, director of organization for the Machinists, was elected president of the AFL-CIO's Metal Trades Dept., succeeding Maywood Boggs, who resigned effective Sept. 1 for "compelling personal reasons."

Boggs has been president of the department since July 1969.

In announcing Burnsky's election by the department's executive board, Boggs described him as "the right man, at the right time to head the department." He said Burnsky brings with him "the kind of background, experience, knowledge and vigor that will move the Metal Trades Dept. ahead."

Burnsky, 49, began his union career as a member of IAM Lodge 1487 in Chicago. At the time, he was a mechanic for Capitol Airlines, and he served his local union as shift steward, shop committee chairman and vice president. He was a member of IAM District 144's negotiating committee and a delegate to both the Chicago and Illinois AFL-CIO.

He was appointed a grand lodge representative in 1950 and came to the Machinists' Washington, D.C., headquarters in 1965, serving as an administrative assistant to IAM past Pres. P. L. Siemiller. It was then that he began representing the Machinists in Metal Trades Dept. activities.

Burnsky served as Metal Trades convention delegate and as a member of the department's Cooperative Committee on Organization of Federal Employes and its Organization & Disputes Committee.

He was appointed organizing director of the Machinists in 1970 by Pres. Floyd E. Smith. Burnsky will resign that post when he assumes the Metal Trades presidency.

Boggs was a vice president of the Boilermakers from 1956 until his election as head of the Metal Trades.

COPE Ties '72 Election To Union Member Vote

Victory in 1972 depends on voter registration, COPE Director Al Barkan said in an interview recorded for COPE Report, the monthly cassette tape message to union officials.

Reporting on a series of meetings around the country with leaders of state and city central bodies of the AFL-CIO, Barkan said he found "solid confidence that we can win in 1972."

"The primary responsibility now, as always, is registration," he stated. "Every hour spent on registration this year frees our COPE volunteers for two hours of other important political activity in next year's elections."

Barkan predicted victory in 1972 if 75 to 80 percent of all union members and their families are registered to vote.

In another feature on the August program, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) explains "no-fault" automobile insurance.

The present system of auto insurance, Hart said, often requires "a toss of the coin" to determine who is at fault. With "no-fault" insurance, the consumer would get substantially all of his actual losses.

"The lawyers would get less; the court fees would be less; there would be fewer investigators; the overhead would be less, but the payment to the fellow who paid his premium dollar would be substantially greater," Hart said.

Also on the August COPE Report is a detailed analysis of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reports on blacks in the labor movement.

Taylor, Sheehan On Safety Panel

Two job safety specialists from organized labor were named to the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson.

They are George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, and John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers.

The 12-member committee, created by the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, consults with and makes recommendations to the Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare on the administration of the act. The committee members represent labor, management, occupational safety and health professions and the public.

The first meeting of the committee is scheduled for Aug. 11. All sessions are open to the public.

Behind the Price Rise

THE ORDINARY American family measures inflation in a very direct and unconfusing way: How much does it cost this month compared to last month?

By that measure the Administration's policies to curb inflation are a washout no matter how Labor Sec. Hodgson tries to blur the sharp edge of the statistics.

In the first three months of 1971 the cost of living, as measured by the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased at an annual rate of 2.8 percent.

In the second three months of the year the annual rate of increase nearly doubled to 5.3 percent.

It's true that on a six-month basis the annual rate of climb is only 4 percent. But that's not what it's all about. If the Administration's plans to curb inflation were succeeding, the second quarter would have been at the same level or lower than the first quarter; instead it nearly doubled.

So the ordinary family last month paid $12.15 for a cross-section market basket of goods and services that cost $10 four years ago.

And those goods and services were priced at the same level to the 5 million persons unemployed last month. Four years ago when the market basket cost $10 there were only 3 million unemployed.

MOSTLY UNNOTICED and unmentioned in the living costs stories and reports is the effect of interest rates. The first quarter of the year when the annual rate of increase was 2.8 percent, interest rates were declining. These rates, essentially the price of money, are reflected throughout the economy; they enter into the price of nearly all goods and services.

This higher price of money certainly contributed to the doubling of the rate of increase in living costs during the second quarter of the year.

There are of course other factors in the CPI, but the Administration's inability or unwillingness to control the rise in interest rates plays an important role in what's happening when the ordinary American family goes shopping.

On Individual Liberties

It's so terribly easy, in these days of multiplying pressures and mounting tensions, for people to feel outrage or even hatred for muggers and smut peddlers, for student protesters and black militants, for men who leak secret documents and papers that print them.

Yet the very swiftness with which angry emotion can come makes it all the more necessary that the government move slowly and deliberately to prosecute and punish. Times of high tension and easy anger are traditionally those that most severely strain the strength and resiliency of the constitutional guarantees of individual rights. Yet those safeguards were not designed, after all, primarily to protect the powerful or popular—they normally need no special protection—but rather the weak and the unpopular.

The Nixon Administration usually says all the right things about its commitment to individual liberties, but sometimes its actions don't quite jibe.

—from "The Search for Security" by Alan L. Otten in the July 16, 1971 Wall Street Journal.

AFL-CIO News

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The Man Who Came to Dinner

A Word Edgewise:

Fairness in TV Network News Legitimate Concern of Congress

By John P. Roche

WELL, DR. FRANK STANTON of CBS has been spared a trial for contempt of Congress and—unless some security risk at the network leaks the "CBS Papers"—we shall never know exactly how the "Selling of the Pentagon" was put together. As has been suggested here before, this is just as well—there is enough snooping in our society already. And besides CBS has changed its rules, in effect proclaiming that while it is not guilty, it won't again play games with interviews.

Yet, conceding that Harley Staggers's committee went off the reservation in this particular instance, the fact is that the investigators were trying to put a handle on a notably slippery billiard ball: bias and distortion in the presentation of news. And when the networks claim that they are just like newspapers, and have the same constitutional protection, they have gone well beyond the First Amendment as it is generally interpreted. Indeed, the Supreme Court has sustained the right of Congress to require "fairness" from both radio and TV stations.

This is a crucial distinction. Newspapers are private property, and have the right to be as biased as they choose. If you don't like one paper's position, you can always buy another. Radio and TV stations, on the other hand, are utilizing public property—the air waves and channels—and if all you get is the same pitch from all the networks, you can either believe it or turn it off.

To prevent any one viewpoint from dominating these publicly owned media, Congress passed and the Federal Communications Commission is supposed to enforce the "Fairness Doctrine," which requires that all sides of controversial questions be presented. And presented fairly: you can't have a university professor representing one side, and the village idiot the other.

The legitimate, and constitutional, concern of Congress then is not with such esoteric questions as were raised in the "Selling of the Pentagon," nor should it be with the paranoidal issue of the political viewpoints of the TV editors or commentators.

It is simply this: Is the news presented fairly? No more, no less. The trouble with this standard is the absence of accepted criteria of fairness and the lack of objective techniques of measurement.

However, a land-mine is shortly going to explode. Miss Edith Efron of TV Guide decided back in 1968 that there must be some way of empirically evaluating "fairness" in TV network news. So she got three tape recorders and had transcribed all the daily prime-time news features on the three networks from Sept. 16 to election eve, Nov. 4, 1968. As issues, she chose the presidential race and 10 associated matters including Vietnam policy, black militants, demonstrators, and the white middle class.

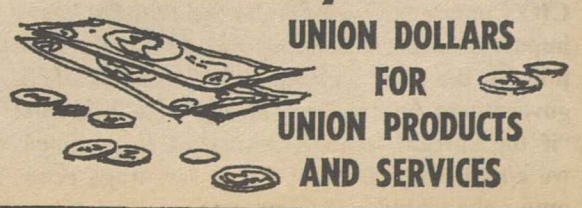
She then took this mass of material—over 100,000 words per network—and broke it down in terms of "for" and "against," e.g., Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon, George Wallace, or black militants, or the war.

WITHOUT GOING into details here, the result is a volume, "The News Twisters" (to be published in September by Nash) that should make quite a stir. It is a devastating indictment of unfairness of treatment by all three networks. Without an independent investigation of her data and methods, it is impossible to issue a final verdict on her charges.

But the point is that she has put a handle on that billiard ball, has provided a prima facie case of private news-management that would bring a true bill from any grand jury in the nation.

In other words, what Miss Efron's charges merit is a thorough, sophisticated and nonpartisan investigation by Congress of the extent to which its stewardship, as set forth in the Fairness Doctrine, has been evaded. It might be added that this is not a matter of grinding any special ax—she suggests that the New Left was treated as unfairly as the war in Vietnam.

Get Your Money's Worth!



UNION DOLLARS FOR UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Bayard Rustin Says:

National Interest Undermined By Inaction on Inner City Decay

SPEAKING at the recent NAACP convention in Minneapolis, Andrew Brimmer, a leading economist and the single black member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, pointed to a basic problem affecting black America in the cities: the division between the stable, reasonably affluent working and middle class segment of the black community and the black underclass.

The first group has already made considerable economic progress and is in a position to take advantage of opportunities as they open up.

The second group consists of blacks who live in the spiritually and physically oppressive world of the urban ghetto. They have few marketable skills and so little chance of moving ahead when opportunities arise, nor are they now in a position to acquire skills in the near future.

A few exceptionally talented individuals may be fortunate enough to escape from the impoverished ghetto, but in the absence of a new and radical social commitment on the part of the government, most of them have little to look forward to that will be different from the past.

Summing up his fears about where we are moving, Dr. Brimmer said that "We may end up . . . in the black community with a large body of underclass people, sort of people on the fringes of things with no real opportunity to participate in what actually is going to be substantial economic expansion over the decade."

The tragedy is not only that people are poor, but that they are unable to escape from their poverty. Moreover, they are receiving little help from the outside. Our government is more concerned with helping the rich than solving pressing social problems.

Last January, to cite just one example of government neglect, the Treasury Dept., acting on an Administration proposal, ruled to reduce business taxes by an annual average of $3.9 billion over the next 10 years—a tax saving for business totalling $39 billion. The government claims that the tax cut for business will stimulate investment and production, but it is just as likely to increase business profits.

Moreover, there is no reason why the government, if it collected the $39 billion in tax revenues, could not use the money to rebuild our cities and provide for other basic social needs. In addition to stimulating the economy, such an approach would further the cause of social justice.

Writing in the June 1971 issue of the Federationist, the monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, economist Nat Goldfinger points out that the business tax cut was announced in January, "only weeks after the President vetoed a bill passed by both houses of Congress to provide federal funds for the creation of public service jobs for the long-term unemployed and seriously underemployed; it came only weeks after the President vetoed congressional appropriations for housing and urban development; and only weeks after he vetoed funds for education."

THE UNJUST NATURE of the President's priorities is not all that is outrageous. His actions also run counter to any reasonable assessment of what is our national interest. We have come to see during the past decade that it is not in our national interest to permit our cities to decay to the point where they have become centers of poverty, segregation, crime, congestion, and pollution.

Nor is it in our national interest to stand idly by while the black underclass, referred to by Dr. Brimmer, grows in size and provides a permanent source of despair and resentment that can be turned against the entire society.

Two years ago Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish social scientist, assessed the racial situation in the United States 25 years after his monumental work, An American Dilemma.

After discussing the progress that had been made in a number of areas, he noted that one of his major miscalculations had been to assume that the United States would not permit its cities to deteriorate into their present condition. Coming from a society like Sweden, where social planning is a way of life, he found it incredible that the most affluent society in the world could not take the steps necessary to preserve its own well-being.

The decade of the 1950s was a period of great complacency in the United States, even though the conditions were developing that were to produce the riots of the 1960s.

Today we do not have the illusion that all is well, yet we are still doing nothing and the future is not bright. If our society can be compared to a volcano, it follows that those at the top are no less vulnerable to the consequences of an eruption than those at the bottom. The message to Mr. Nixon is that social justice is in the national interest.

How to Buy:

Consumers Caught In Auto Tire Jungle

By Sidney Margolius

IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS tires in general have become at least somewhat safer as the result of safety standards required since 1968 by the federal tire safety law, although they still have a distance to go in improved endurance and reserve load capacity.

Consumers also now can get a little more information, as the result of the government requirements that certain data must now be imprinted on the sidewalls.

Otherwise, the tire business is more of a jungle than ever. Five years ago there were some 1,100 tires of different brands and quality on the market. Now, marketing researcher Stefan Josenhans found in a survey for this column, there are 1,700 different models, grades and brands, and most of them come in 12 to 15 different sizes.

As before, you have to decide on the general grade—premium, first line, second line or third line, none of which are dependable designations in any case since the manufacturer does the designating and one maker's "premium" tire may be no better than another's "first line."

This choice is further complicated by the additional cords now in use—fiberglas, polyester, nylon and rayon, with or without steel belts. Now new types of construction have been added. In addition to the conventional bias ply tires, there now are belted bias tires and radial tires.

Each of these types may be made with different cords. A belted bias tire, for example, may have polyester, nylon or rayon cords in the body, and fiberglas, rayon or steel cords in the belt. Moreover, some belted bias tires may have four cord plies in the body; others, only two, and the cords may be polyester or nylon.

The tire safety law of 1966 had directed the government to promulgate simple grade standards by 1968 so that tires would be graded 1, 2, 3, or 4. Thus, consumers would have a clue to the general quality of a tire whether the maker calls it premium, first line or "super deluxe." But establishing grades apparently has been difficult, and we are still waiting for them.

Until the government finally can develop a grading system, or require that manufacturers provide more data meanwhile, tires will remain a jungle of exaggerated names; a world in which low-grade tires sound like high-quality luxury tires.

Guarantees also vary considerably. Five different types were found to be offered by various manufacturers and larger retailers.

THE NEW DESIGNATIONS give some clues to the type of tire. A tire labeled "7.75-14 N" means that it is made with nlyon cord. If labeled "Poly" it uses polyester cord. If the designation includes the letters "78" this means that it has a 78 percent profile, (the height divided by the width). The 78 series is wider with more "footprint" on the ground and consequently better cornering ability than lower grade tires which may not show a profile designation but often have an 83 percent profile. Tires with a "70" designation have an even lower profile than the 78 series.

The letter "R" in the designation means a radial model. For example, in the designation "ER78-14," the E refers to the tire size, the R stands for radial, the 78 indicates the profile and the 14 the wheel size.

Under the federal tire safety law, tires must be labeled with the manufacturer's name or brand name, and a code number to identify the manufacturer to the purchaser upon request. But if the dealer is unwilling to identify the manufacturer, here are the code numbers for most of the leading manufacturers who also make the private-brand tires: 125, Gates; 126, McCreary; 127, Uniroyal; 133, Michelin; 137, Mohawk; 138, Kelly-Springfield; 140, Dunlop; 141, Dunlop Canada; 145, Goodrich; 146, Seiberling; 147, Firestone; 148, Mansfield; 151, General, 152, Lee; 153, Armstrong; 154, Dayton; 155, Firestone Canada; 163, Goodrich Canada; 167, Uniroyal Canada; 169, Goodyear; 170, Goodyear Canada; 171, Seiberling Canada.

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Quick Action Needed:

White House Still Without Plan For Jobs, Economic Problems

ALTHOUGH UNEMPLOYMENT has nearly doubled since Pres. Nixon took office, the Administration still has "nothing in sight" to create jobs and spur the economy to reverse the worsening trend, AFL-CIO Economist Nat Goldfinger declared.

Pointing out that since January 1969, the nation's jobless rolls have shot up from 2.7 million to more than 5 million, the federation's research director said that only a sharp shift of Administration policies can ease the "breadline unemployment" situation.

But, Goldfinger stressed, the recent comments of Nixon's top economic advisers hold out no hope that "the Administration intends to quickly turn this thing around."

"To reduce employment and provide jobs for growth in the labor force and for the returning GIs," he said "it would be necessary to create about 2.5 to 3 million new jobs within the next 12 months."

Goldfinger said the recent national AFL-CIO Conference on Jobs showed that the heavy impact of imports on American production and jobs "is the most serious problem that the U.S. government has to face up to." He said that "if the current trend is permitted to continue, we could well wind up with a low-wage economy—the kind of low-wage, service-type economy in which the American standard of life is destroyed."

Goldfinger appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Goldfinger renewed organized labor's call for federal action to curb and supervise the flow of U.S. capital to foreign companies and subsidiaries of American companies that are producing heavily for U.S. markets and "displacing large proportions of American production and American jobs."

BECAUSE OF THE RECESSION and the continuing sluggishness of the economy, Goldfinger noted, only about 75 percent of U.S. industrial capacity has been utilized. He also urged establishment of quotas to "slow down the very sharp rise of imports."

Turning to continuing inflation, Goldfinger said that "equitable, across-the-board, even-handed" controls on "all forms of prices, costs, income and profits, as well as wages," would be "workable . . . if the Administration had the determination" to make them work.

Reporters questioning him were Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine and Donald Finley of United Press International.

DESPITE "breadline unemployment" that has nearly doubled the jobless rolls during Pres. Nixon's 2.5 years in office, his Administration still fails to move on job-creation and badly-needed economic spurs, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Donald Finley of United Press International.

South Dakota Names Iowan To Labor Post

Pierre, S.D. — South Dakota reached into neighboring Iowa for the state's first Commissioner of Labor-Management Relations, the head of a new department established with strong union support by the legislature.

A five-member, labor-management relations board selected Henry E. Carter of Des Moines, Ia., for the new post. Carter will also serve as the state's industrial commissioner.

South Dakota AFL-CIO Pres. Cliff W. Shrader said the state's trade union movement has long sought establishment of a State Dept. of Labor and he termed the new agency "a start in the right direction." Nearly every other state, he noted, has a labor department.

Carter is a former Machinists business agent, who served as a member of the Iowa Employment Security Commission from 1957 to 1969, including six years as commission chairman.

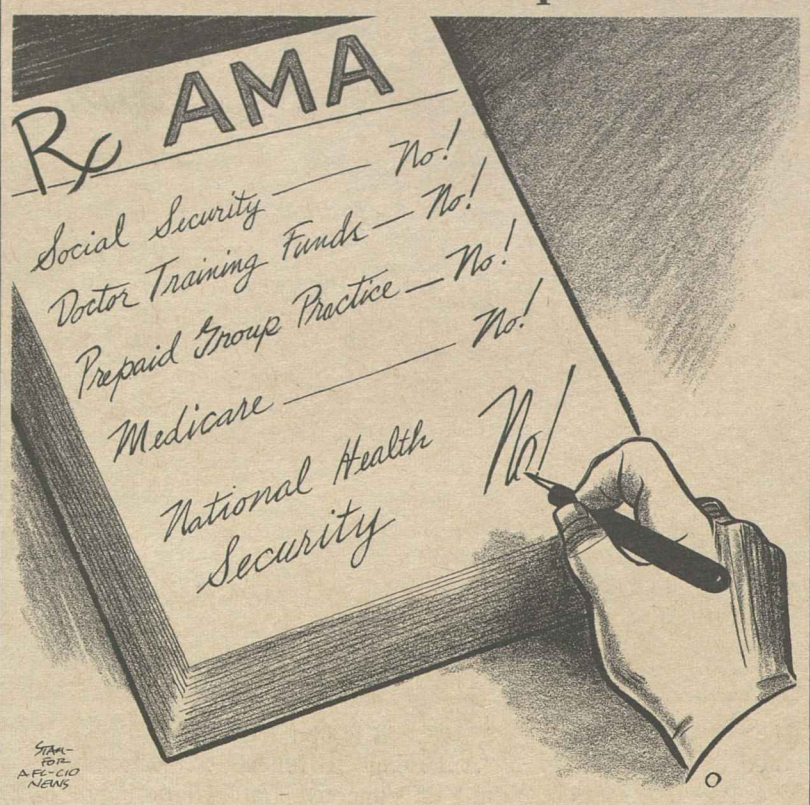
He then moved to the staff of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute as project director in Des Moines, and for the past year has been project director of the Des Moines area Outreach program, geared to preparing persons from minority groups for apprenticeships in the building trades.

Textile Workers Win Fieldcrest Elections

Columbus, Ga. — The Textile Workers Union of America won bargaining rights for 1,235 employes of Fieldcrest Mills' Muscogee plant in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was TWUA 620, no union 510.

The union also bargains for Fieldcrest workers in eight plants at Eden, N.C., and one each at Stokesdale, N.C., and Fieldale, Va.

Same Old Prescription



Peace Corps Seeks 100 Skilled Craftsmen

The Peace Corps is seeking 100 volunteers with construction skills for the Congo and other developing nations, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery has announced.

"The developing nations urgently need help in training their people to work with their hands to build up their own countries and improve the standards of living of all," Raftery said, adding:

"Through the Peace Corps, a craftsman can pass on his skills to others, thereby making a practical contribution to a better world and demonstrating the dignity of labor."

Raftery, president of the Painters and a former Seabee in the South Pacific during World War II, is a member of the National Advisory Council of Peace Corps/ACTION. ACTION is the new volunteer agency which includes the Peace Corps, VISTA, Foster Grandparents and other federal programs.

A new Peace Corps program in the Congo has high priority, Raftery reported, with 50 construction and maintenance personnel needed by late fall. The skills sought include 10 machinists, 10 diesel mechanics, 10 gasoline mechanics, 10 heavy equipment operators, 5 welders and 5 auto electricians.

These volunteers would take part in a plan to create a network of training and operational centers which would rebuild roads, bridges and ferries throughout the Congo. A transportation system is seen as the key to development of the Congo, which is equal in area to the United States east of the Mississippi. The World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development are backing the project.

Swaziland and Sierra Leone are other African nations seeking skilled volunteers. Swaziland needs 14 skilled volunteers, most of them experienced mechanics; Sierra Leone needs people with experience as builder contractors and foremen to oversee projects and train foremen and workers.

Korea has requested four agricultural mechanics and four electricians to serve at rural vocational training centers. The United Nations' UNICEF and the International Labor Organization are cooperating in this pilot project to equip Korea's rural youth with skills badly needed in farming areas.

Micronesia, the Pacific area administered by the United States under a UN trusteeship, has asked for several volunteers with construction experience, along with engineers and architects.

The Peace Corps, which has 7,500 volunteers in 57 nations, provides language training, travel, housing, health care and a modest living allowance. A readjustment allowance of $75 a month is payable at the end of the 27-month tour; $200 a month is set aside for families in the few cases where they can be accommodated and the spouse can perform volunteer services.

Applications are due by the end of August. Applicants should write Ray Dolan, Labor Liaison, Peace Corps/ACTION, Washington, D.C. 20525, or call collect, (202) 382-2657.

Stove Union Mounts Organizing Campaign

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Delegates to the 35th triennial convention of the Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers approved an increase in monthly dues to $5.50 in three steps.

The current per capita tax of $3.75 will be raised to $4.50 next Oct. 1 and to $5, Oct. 1, 1972. It will reach the $5.50 level a year later.

Stove Workers Pres. James M. Roberts said the added revenue will be used to meet the increased cost of conducting the union's affairs.

Citing a decline in membership of between 1,500 and 2,000 unionists since the last convention, Roberts reported that an extensive internal and external organizing campaign will be launched to recoup the losses.

He attributed the membership decline primarily to the shutdown of a number of smaller firms absorbed by conglomerates which have shifted their manufacturing operations to other areas.

Layoffs brought on by the economic recession also contributed to the membership drop-off, he told the 81 delegates to the four-day convention.

Roberts was re-elected to his sixth consecutive three-year term as president. Also re-elected were Sec.-Treas. Edwin F. Kaiser and Executive Vice Pres. Fred C. Keller.

The convention voted to expand the union's executive board from nine to 11 members. Added to the board were George Pierson, fourth vice president, and international representatives Richard Bacher and E. Ray Sullivan.

Convention speakers included Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director of the Industrial Union Dept.

AFL-CIO Bars Aid To Heublein Boycott

The AFL-CIO has not approved or endorsed nor is it encouraging or supporting a boycott of Heublein, Inc. products, Federation Pres. George Meany has informed all affiliates and state and local central bodies.

Meany specifically directed state and local bodies "to cease whatever support you may now be giving the product boycott."

The boycott was called by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee which has called on AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies for support.

Meany wrote that the Heublein firm for over 30 years has recognized and bargained with numerous local unions of AFL-CIO affiliates and that the "company and those unions presently enjoy numerous sound contractual relationships."

Convention Action:

Dues Increase Voted By Elevator Union

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 22nd convention of the Elevator Constructors voted to increase per capita payments to their international union, elected officers and laid the groundwork for collective bargaining in 1972.

The 250 convention delegates from the 17,000-member, Philadelphia-based union approved a per capita formula providing for increases in each of the five years before the next convention.

The adopted plan calls for annual increases beginning next Jan. 1 when the per capita payment will be raised from $3.15 to $3.90. It will go to $4.15 at the beginning of 1973, to $4.40 in 1974, to $4.65 in 1975, and to $4.90 in 1976.

Pres. R. Wayne Williams won re-election, defeating challenger R. M. Williams of Philadelphia by a 3-1 margin.

Sec.-Treas. Tom Fitzgerald and Edward R. Smith, assistant to the president, were re-elected without opposition. The eight incumbent vice presidents of the international also were returned to office.

Delegates also selected four men for the union's labor committee for 1972 bargaining: John E. Russell of Pittsburgh, Everett A. Treadway of Baltimore, Jerome Mullett of Detroit and Sam LaPaglia of Chicago.

A unanimously passed convention resolution gave strong support for the AFL-CIO's program for National Health Security.

The convention heard criticism of the Nixon Administration from a trio of speakers: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Frank Bonadio of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

The three speakers sounded a common theme: that the Administration has done nothing to hold prices at a stable level and has consciously contributed to growing increases in the national unemployment rate.

Meany urged delegates to gird for the presidential election, stressing that "we have got to see to it in 1972 that we get an Administration in Washington that is responsive to the problems of the little people of America; that is not just interested in the bankers and the great business corporations of this country."

He said that with 5.5 million American workers unemployed, with the cost of living rising by more than 6 percent, and with the President sitting on $12.5 million in appropriated public works funds, the most discouraging part of the economic picture is the Administration's "stubborn refusal" to change its "game plan."

"They are still sticking to a tight money plan; they're still sticking to a plan that has brought us interest rates the highest in the history of this country," Meany told the delegates.

"Can you imagine that we now have a situation where a man making $20,000 a year with a family cannot buy his own home? He can't buy a decent home because of the high cost of money, which is the interest rate, which is something the President of the United States could control with a snap of his finger," Meany said.

He cited COPE as a vehicle for change in 1972 and voiced confidence that the building trades would "continue to be in the forefront" of COPE activities.

Western Union Strike Yields Improved Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Other improvements include five weeks of vacation after 25 years of service, increased per diem allowances for travel on company business, improved vehicle allowance for motor messengers, better hospital benefits and a 25 percent increase in group life insurance coverage.

Hageman said union bargainers consider the agreement a "good" contract with "very important improvements." It is "not all we wanted," he said, but is better than the company proposed when the walkout started June 1. The company then offered a 6-percent increase this year, 10 percent next year, plus 4 percent if and when rate raises were granted.

The new terms, if approved, will be effective as of July 28, the day that UTW strikers returned to work.

CWA-represented members also walked out June 1 and will maintain picket lines until they win a settlement too, that union said.

NEWLY RE-ELECTED top officers of the Elevator Constructors clasp hands in solidarity during the union's 22nd convention in Miami Beach. From left are Edward Smith, assistant to the president; Pres. R. Wayne Williams, and Sec.-Treas. Tom Fitzgerald.

Talks Open in September:

Dock Union Points To National Pact

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 42nd Longshoremen's Convention voiced staunch support for the union's bargaining goal of a nationwide contract that would bring them to approximately $7.50 an hour in wages and fringe benefits.

The convention ended here with a note of warning to the Nixon Administration to keep its hands off upcoming ILA talks with the American shipping industry as delegates spoke out against compulsory arbitration on wages or other issues.

Negotiations by the 129,000-member union and the industry are scheduled to get under way in September in Washington, D.C.

ILA Pres. Thomas Gleason had said at the beginning of the convention that the nationwide pact, covering union jurisdictions from Maine to Texas would be one of the top goals.

He warned delegates that new methods of cargo packaging, including containerization and loading from barges instead of docks, seriously threatened the dock workers.

"Its purpose is to move freight more efficiently and to cut shipping costs, notably labor," Gleason said.

He made it clear that the union has no intention of standing in the way of progress, but he said contract negotiations would be designed to insure that Longshoremen "share in the fruits of progress with higher wages and benefits."

Gleason also condemned Pres. Nixon's suspension of the 50-50 grain cargo rule which required that half of all grain being shipped to Communist countries be carried in American ships.

He called it an issue of plain job security.

Gleason was re-elected as were Sec.-Treas. Harry R. Hasselgren and 21 international vice presidents.

Delegates also elected a 22nd member to the international executive board. He is Norman Quigley of Montreal, an ILA Atlantic Coast District vice president.

A new vice president also was elected to the Atlantic Coast District, reflecting increased membership in the ports of Newark and Elizabeth, N.J. Lester Gardner, business agent for ILA Local 1233 in Newark was named to that post.

The convention adopted a resolution in strong support of the proposed National Health Security Act, and empowered their executive board to petition the President and Congress to declare the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday.

ILA members already have Dr. King's birthday as a paid holiday.

Harry Bridges, president of the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen, which represents West Coast dockers, sounded a note of conciliation in remarks to the convention. Earlier in the year, Gleason had addressed the ILWU convention in Honolulu.

The ILWU currently is striking West Coast ports. And Gleason offered the ILWU "whatever help, whenever they ask for it, because whatever they get out there will just be more in our favor."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called on delegates to form a coalition of white and black workers to defeat Pres. Nixon in 1972.

He said that white and black workers have been duped for years into fighting each other, but must unite to gain the political power necessary to eradicate social injustice.

NEWSPAPER GUILD'S EMBLEM is updated by convention delegates in Boston after the union voted to delete the word "American" to reflect its international composition. From left are Guild Vice Presidents James Young of Vancouver and Glen Ogilvie of Toronto and Delegate J. T. Jones of Victoria, B.C.

New York Teacher Aide Program Flourishes with Union Cooperation

The pioneer New York program to expand the use of teacher's aides in the schools has not only helped relieve overburdened teachers in the classrooms, but has created valuable links in teacher-community relations.

Velma Hill, chairman of the paraprofessional division of the Teachers Local 2 of New York City, also notes that the New York system has upgraded minority group members to a point where they are making vital contributions to the schools and institutions where they work and, at the same time, helping themselves as well.

Mrs. Hill's observations on the maturing of the paraprofessional as a functioning part of the education system appear in the July issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

When the project began in 1967, it employed 1,500 aides who were to assist teachers by taking attendance, collecting lunch money and performing other tasks that would free the teacher to teach.

Since the aides were helpers and not professionals, they did not have to meet stringent educational requirements. They were paid $2,000 a year and received minimal sick leaves, vacations and health insurance. There was no job security.

Faced with all these inadequacies, the "new careers" concept was fast becoming a farce, Mrs. Hill recalls. Left on their own, the paraprofessionals would have become nothing more than a source of cheap labor.

This realization started the New York City local on one of the most difficult and, in the end, one of the most rewarding organizing campaigns ever conducted, the article reports.

It was difficult because many teachers distrusted the concept of paraprofessionals, and regarded them as possible "community spies."

It was also difficult because, Mrs. Hill notes "racial tensions were high and many people sought to keep the paraprofessionals out of the UFT."

After joining the union, the first step was to negotiate a satisfactory contract.

"The negotiations proved exceedingly difficult and moved slowly," says Mrs. Hill, "because the school board was convinced that the UFT did not have the backing of the paraprofessionals and would not risk calling a strike."

After a show of solidarity between the teachers and their aides, the board was finally prompted into action and a settlement was reached.

The new contract nearly tripled wages. It provided four weeks vacation, sick leave, health care, dental and optical care and grievance procedures. It also provided for a college program with release time during the school year and a four-week free summer college and high school equivalency program.

The program has also upgraded the duties of the paraprofessionals beyond menial chores. They now lead small group instruction, help with homework, act as tutors and help identify classroom problems. They also aid in communicating with parents, who are often their neighbors.

Mrs. Hill notes that the paraprofessionals also provide continuity of learning and authority when substitute teachers must be called upon.

Although the concept of paraprofessionals in education is now established, only the surface has been scratched in terms of its potential application in other fields such as health, Mrs. Hill suggests. She says that under pressure from the labor movement, whose social programs call for greater public investment in human resources, programs that provide better services for the American people can grow steadily.

As a final note, she points out that most of the workers in new paraprofessional programs will be minorities who are now among the poorest in society. "The fact that these workers will be making a vital contribution to schools, hospitals and other human welfare institutions, while they are helping themselves only magnifies the meaning of their struggle."

Ruling Denies License Of 'Unfair' Radio Station

A hearing examiner for the Federal Communications Commission ruled against renewing the license of a Puyallup, Wash., radio station after various civic groups protested that it failed to give equal time to opponents of its outspoken views. The station has until Aug. 20 to appeal.

The examiner denied a petition for renewal of Radio Station KAYE's broadcast license on the ground that it had violated the FCC's Fairness Doctrine and stated, "the issue is fairness and KAYE has not been fair.

"KAYE has given lip service to its espousal of the right to dissent. But that has been the extent of carrying out the obligations of reasonable opportunity for presentation of contrasting points of view," said Ernest Nash, hearing examiner for the FCC.

"Characteristically, commentators appearing on KAYE expressed their opinions in language which included a noticeable amount of invective and vilification. There was no programming to balance the strongly spoken views of KAYE with contrasting viewpoints," the hearing examiner said in his decision.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, said that while the case did not involve organized labor, it has ramifications directly affecting federation affiliates plagued by broadcast stations presenting anti-union views.

"Under the Fairness Doctrine, unions have the right to present an answer to such views, and if they are denied that right, they have a legitimate complaint which they should file with the FCC," Harris said.

In the case of Radio Station KAYE, groups like the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith presented testimony before the FCC and submitted transcripts of broadcasts, as did the Puget Sound Committee for Good Broadcasting.

The station aimed most of its programming towards nearby Tacoma, attacking the municipal government, the Human Relations Commission and the city manager, personally.

"No record was kept by the station as to personal attacks, nor was there any case in which an individual or organization which had been attacked was given the opportunity for response required under the Commission's rules and policies," said Nash's ruling.

"The evidence is overwhelming that KAYE violated the Fairness Doctrine and failed to observe the requirements of the personal attack policies and rules."

Major Store to Delete Phony Labels on Suits

New York—Phony "union labels" are being removed from imported suits sold by Macy's, a major department store here, as a result of an agreement between the department store and the Clothing Workers.

The agreement was reached when Macy's was confronted with a show cause court order obtained by ACWA's New Haven, Conn., Local 125.

Macy's promised to put forth its "best efforts" to assure that suits with the bogus label would no longer be sold in any of its branches.

Macy's also agreed to direct the importer involved, Sportclothes Ltd. of Los Angeles, to remove the objectionable label, which resembles a standard American union label and bears the words "union made" and the letters "NFTWU."

The ACWA contended that the letters "NFTWU" do not represent any union, Japanese or otherwise. The local charged that the suits were improperly marked and in violation of the Connecticut Consumer Fraud Act.

A similar complaint, following the detection by the ACWA of bogus labels at Macy's in New York, has been filed by the ACWA with the Consumer Fraud Bureau of the Federal Trade Commission and the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Dept. These complaints are still pending.

Reaction to the intensive consumer education campaign being conducted by the ACWA has resulted in the addition of another name to the list of chain stores agreeing to sell only American made clothes.

Klein's department store in New York, in a joint statement with ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Hollander and ACWA Union Label Regional Director Jerry Landman, declared its intention not to "import any more men's and boys' clothing."

Commenting on the agreement Hollander declared that "industry as well as retailers should realize that imports are destroying the ability of the American worker to buy."

Klein's joins Korvettes and Bonwit-Teller as stores which have recently agreed to discontinue the sale of imported men's and boys' clothing.

Trimmed After Veto:

$500 Million Voted For Public Works

(Continued from Page 1)

tent of the Administration's commitment to the program, however, will be more thoroughly tested in the appropriations request it submits for the funding of the program. The authorization bill merely sets a ceiling on the spending; the money must then be voted in a separate appropriations bill.

And the final test will be whether the Administration promptly allocates the funds voted by Congress —so that the job-creating projects can be quickly started.

In a related area, the House Appropriations Committee issued a sharp blast at the Nixon Administration's refusal to spend the full amount of public works funds Congress appropriated last year.

Congress had added $63.4 million to the President's budget to finance various water and power projects and the committee said it is "deeply concerned" at the Administration's refusal to use the money.

As a result, the report charged, the eventual cost of the program will be substantially higher and meanwhile the nation is losing $242 million a year in benefits that would have come from the projects.

This, it suggested, is not "good business."

Congressional leaders and the AFL-CIO have repeatedly called on the President to release more than $12 billion in funds that Congress voted but federal agencies have refused to spend.

In other congressional developments:

- Both the House and Senate moved towards a decision on legislation to enable the government to guarantee loans necessary for Lockheed Aircraft and other major employers to stay in business.

A minority of senators opposing the loan guarantee bill has sought to block a vote, forcing supporters to seek to muster the two-thirds majority required to break a filibuster. A 59-39 vote to limit debate on July 28 fell short of the needed two-thirds. But on the eve of a new cloture vote July 30, there were reports that a compromise was being worked out by both sides. The House was scheduled to take up the bill the same day.

- Attempts to increase funds for health programs met with mixed success when the House took up a multi-billion dollar appropriations bill that included the budget of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The main effort, to add $230 million for seven health programs, failed on a recorded teller vote of 214-169. But then the House voted 236-153 to add $82.4 million in federal grants to states to finance vocational rehabilitation programs for handicapped persons.

- A House-Senate conference committee refused to include funds for U.S. dues to the International Labor Organization in the final version of a State Dept. appropriations bill.

The Senate had voted the money, but the House conferees led by Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.) prevailed. The statement on the final version declared: "The conferees have not the slightest intention of ever abandoning our membership in the ILO. We do not lose our voting rights until we are two years in arrears. The conferees recommend that no payment at all be made at this time pending further improvement in our position."

While the AFL-CIO has been critical of Communist bloc efforts to distort the goals of the ILO, Federation Pres. George Meany has urged that "the United States has an obligation to pay the money it owes to the ILO so long as it remains a member."

Survey Shows Wide Doubt on Nixon Policies

Most Americans doubt that the Nixon Administration is doing a good job of solving the problems of inflation and unemployment, according to a quarterly survey conducted by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center.

Jay Schmiedeskamp, a university economist who directs the center, said in a Washington speech that only 14 percent of those responding to the survey believe the government is doing a "good job." The majority, 52 percent, rated the government's economic policy as only "fair."

Twenty-eight percent said the Administration is doing a "poor job."

"This is the major reason why consumers have continued to keep a tight rein on their purse strings," Schmiedeskamp said. "What the government does, or does not do, has a powerful influence on consumers' willingness to go into debt."

Although an "Index of Consumer Sentiment" based on the survey did rise during May, Schmiedeskamp believes that consumers are waiting to hear the message of "decisive action by the government, or substantial progress against unemployment and inflation . . . before a full recovery in consumer sentiment can be expected."

Public Health Hospitals Given Additional Funds

The House made it clear to the Nixon Administration that it wants all of the nation's Public Health Service hospitals and clinics kept open.

By an overwhelming voice vote, it added $14 million to the President's budget request for the facilities. Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) and Majority Leader Hale Boggs charged that the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare is already restricting admissions to some hospitals as the first step to closing them down—despite continued need for the facilities.

The added money restored the appropriation to last year's level.

Earlier, the Senate had passed a resolution urging continued operation and greater utilization of the Public Health Service facilities, which provide medical care for merchant seamen as well as serving their communities.

INDIAN OIL PAINTING produced by trainees at the Kicking Horse Job Corps camp in Montana was presented to Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters to acknowledge the union's participation in the program. The Painters sponsor training projects at 29 Job Corps centers across the country. Inspecting the work are Raftery, Ralph J. Conroy, associate director of the Job Corps, and William Duval, director of education, apprenticeship and training for the Painters.

IUD Scores Labor Dept. Failure To Assure Worker Safety Role

Workers are being shut out from a role in the implementation of the new occupational safety act by Labor Dept. proposals that would allow states to dilute its effectiveness, the Industrial Union Dept. charged.

Pres. I. W. Abel, in a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, said unionists "are genuinely worried" that certain Labor Dept. proposals "violate both the spirit and letter of the law."

"We are dismayed by the retrogressive nature" of the proposed procedures for regulating approval of state plans on the enforcement of the act, Abel stressed.

"Federal occupational safety and health legislation arose from the necessity to assure protections that the states—without exception—were not able to provide," he noted.

The heart of the legislation, Abel said, is the worker's right to participate in the development of policies, procedures and standards under the act, besides taking part in the enforcement process and the review and appeal of enforcement actions.

But the proposals for state implementation are lacking on seven specific guarantees of worker participation, Abel charged.

These proposals, he said, do not provide for:

- Worker representation in any body comparable to the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.
- Employes to observe the monitoring or measuring of exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents; nor do they provide for labels or posted warnings.
- Adequate protection for workers who file complaints so their names can be withheld from employers on request.
- Unqualified prohibition of advance notice of an inspection.
- Right for an employes' representative to accompany the inspector during the "walk-around."
- Written reports on inspections.
- Placing job safety and health responsibilities in agencies whose other functions don't conflict with the protection of workers.

By advancing proposals that do not contain these safeguards, Abel said, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration "is actually encouraging the states to deny workers rights mandated by the act."

Of particular concern to the IUD is the proposal that would ban the "walk-around" privileges of employes since labor fought hard to keep this right in the legislation. Congress, Abel pointed out, sustained this key point.

The only conclusion that can be derived from the proposed regulations, he said, "is that the Dept. of Labor would nullify the obvious intent of Congress. Our lawyers believe that this proposed action is legally untenable."

Abel urged Hodgson to reconsider the position taken by the Labor Dept., adding, "If these proposals prevail, much of what the labor movement fought for and believes it won will have been lost by administrative fiat."

The Labor Dept. issued the proposed regulations June 18.

OSHA reported that 45 states and the District of Columbia have reached agreements with the Labor Dept. as of July 12 to submit plans for assuming responsibility for enforcement of the job safety law.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. announced the signing of agreements with eight states for the implementation of the law in four hazardous industries: lumber and wood products, roofing and sheet metal, mobile home and transportation equipment, and meat and meat products.

The eight states are California, Florida, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington. They will share $886,320 for their services to OSHA.

7-31-71

Exports of Technology Held Peril to Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment's approach with that of other nations, noting:

- Most countries give a strong preference to their own manufacturers in government procurement.
- Capital controls are used by almost all nations, particularly for direct investment abroad.
- Some countries have set up barriers to the transfer of technology through patents, while the United States encourages such transfers except in very limited national security situations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently cited the licensing of General Electric technology to Japan for production of highly advanced military and spaceship equipment. All of these features, Meany stressed, "were developed at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer."

The AFL-CIO testimony warned that "global managers of global corporations should not be decision-makers for the present and future policies of this nation. Foreign economic policy should be made by the United States government."

Multinational corporations "juggle their bookkeeping and their prices and their taxes," Biemiller stated. "Their export and import transactions are within the corporation, determined by the executives of the corporation—all for the benefit and profit of the corporation."

Biemiller emphasized that labor's position is not isolationism.

"Clearly no nation can or should try to stop all interchanges, nor build walls against the world."

But, he stressed, "no sensible nation can afford to ignore reality . . . in a practical world of nations, each of which is self-determinant of its national interest."

New Rail Pact Called 'Major Victory'

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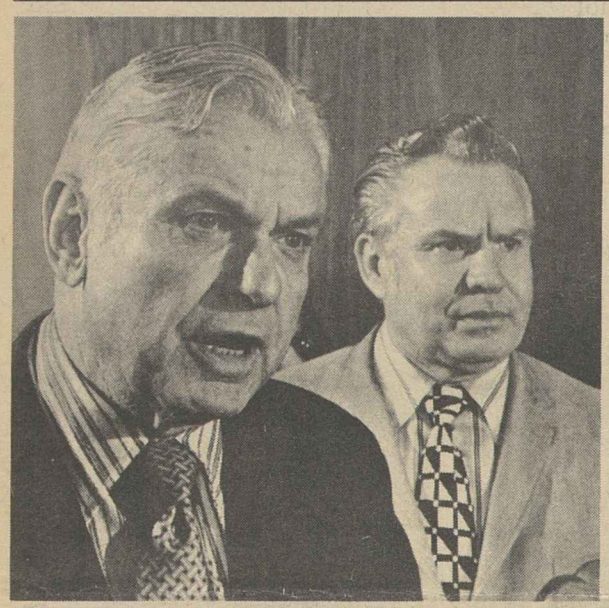
350,000 Steelworkers Win 'Most Successful' Contract



PRESIDENTS of two big unions headed negotiating teams that produced significant new contract settlements in the steel industry and on the railroads. Left, Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union joins Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr. in announcing UTU's first national contract with major railroads since its formation in 1969. Right, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and steel industry spokesman R. Heath Larry report a contract settlement that headed off a scheduled strike of 350,000 Steelworkers.

3-Year Package Praised by Abel

By Eugene A. Kelly

More than 350,000 members of the Steelworkers began drawing benefits from new three-year contracts that USWA Pres. I. W. Abel hailed as the result of "one of the most successful, if not the most successful contract negotiations" in the union's history.

The agreements with nine big basic steel firms assure union members a 31 percent package of benefit improvements over the contract span and a vastly improved grievance and arbitration procedure.

Union negotiators extended a strike deadline by 24 hours to reach agreement without a strike. The terms were approved unanimously by a standing, shouting vote of 600 local union presidents who had telephoned the details to members back home.

The settlement came three hours before a scheduled shutdown of blast furnaces and steel mills of a group of producers headed by the United States Steel Corp. Their contracts were due to expire at midnight Aug. 1.

Union negotiators headed by Abel held out over four weeks of determined bargaining for improvements at least equal to those won this year in the aluminum and can industries, and also for working-condition language tailored to the specific needs of basic steel employes.

New contracts with the nine major producers call for general wage increases of 75 cents an hour over the three-year term, plus a

(Continued on Page 3)

Public Jobs Plan Voted Full Funds

By David L. Perlman

Congress moved quickly to provide $1 billion to launch a public service employment program designed to put about 150,000 persons to work in jobs that cities, counties and states haven't been able to fill because of lack of funds.

The money bill contained the full amount authorized for the program during the current fiscal year. But the manner in which the Labor Dept. proposes to distribute the money brought sharp protests from congressmen who had led the fight for enactment of the legislation.

With Congress about to recess for a month-long vacation, how-

(Continued on Page 8)

On Nation's Railroads:

Safeguards Gained On Working Rules

The United Transportation Union returned to work on 10 struck railroads with major gains in contract benefits and working conditions that provide important new protections for the UTU's 180,000 members in the industry.

The union called off a series of selective strikes that produced the first national agreement since the UTU was formed by the merger of four on-train unions on Jan. 1, 1969.

Settlement of the 18-month dispute over railroad work rules was a "major victory for collective bargaining and selective strikes," UTU Pres. Charles Luna told an Aug. 2 press conference at which the settlement was announced. He said the union had achieved an agreement "we are proud of, one that we can live with."

The new contract will be voted on within 21 days by UTU general chairmen and local union chairmen. It provides an orderly method for protecting members and settling disputes over work rules the railroads have insisted on changing or abolishing.

Exact language of the memorandum of agreement was not available, but the substance of one key protection for workers displaced as a result of work rules changes is a guarantee of a year's income with no cut in pay for every year of service. Makeup pay is provided for men transferred to lower-paying jobs along with payment of expenses or losses for those forced to take jobs in another state.

The work rules were the central issue in the dispute that brought on the strikes. Wage provisions had

(Continued on Page 3)

Profits Show Sharp Rise For Quarter

Corporate after-tax profits jumped an average of 10.3 percent in the second quarter of the year over the similar 1970 period for the highest three-month increase since the third quarter of 1968, the Wall Street Journal reported.

The newspaper said that the upturn in corporate profits which began in the first three months of the year has accelerated, but that prospects for continuing improvement are uncertain.

The Journal based its findings on tabulations of the second-quarter earnings of 597 companies, plus

(Continued on Page 3)

Job 'Disaster' Aid Bill Clears Senate Panel

Areas hit by extreme unemployment would be eligible for special federal assistance under an Economic Disaster Relief bill approved by the Senate Public Works Committee.

The legislation was originally introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), and its concept had been spelled out in an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement in May that declared:

"Legislation is needed to provide immediate assistance to communities affected by high unemployment, similar to the federal aid that is provided areas hit by natural disasters."

The committee bill authorizes the President to designate an economic disaster area at the request of the governor of the state affected. A federal official would be named to coordinate government relief programs in the area.

Individuals hit by economic disaster would be eligible for housing assistance, mortgage and rental payments, food coupons and surplus commodities.

The bill also provides:

- Extension of unemployment benefits.
- Relocation assistance for those who have job opportunities in other areas.

(Continued on Page 8)

Lockheed Loan Action Tied to Unemployment

Congress approved a federal loan guarantee designed to save the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy and preserve the jobs of tens of thousands of its workers and employes of its subcontractors.

The legislation had the support of both the AFL-CIO and the Administration, but the votes in both the House and Senate were hairsbreadth close. Both party lineups and normal liberal-conservative divisions were splintered on the issue.

In the end, the argument prevailed that a recession-mired economy cannot afford to dump another large group of workers on the unemployment rolls.

The House voted 192-189 to pass the bill. **(House rollcall on Page 6.)**

And the Senate, under an agreement that ended a filibuster by foes of loan guarantee legislation, approved the House-passed measure intact by a 49-48 vote, thus clearing it for the President's signature. **(Senate rollcall on Page 7.)**

Both the House and Senate limited the legislation to a federal guarantee of payment for a $250 million bank loan to Lockheed. The money would be lent by private banks and the federal government would be obligated only if Lockheed was unable to pay back the loan from the sales of its Tristar

(Continued on Page 7)

CONVENTION GAVEL is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a memento of his 50 years of participation in Plumbers & Pipe Fitters conventions by Pres. Martin J. Ward and Pres. Emeritus Peter T. Schoemann. Meany first attended a convention of the union as a delegate in 1921. He was a delegate to this year's convention from New York City Local 2, his home local.

Schoemann Is Lauded For Service to Union

Denver, Colo.—Peter T. Schoemann heard the regard his union holds for him expressed in one great voice as delegates to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters convention roared approval of a resolution designating him as president emeritus.

And he returned the accolades, declaring: "The United Association has been very good to Pete Schoemann. . . . You can rest assured that in the years I hope that I am going to survive, I shall continue to operate in behalf of this great United Association."

The resolution also made Schoemann a voting delegate to all future conventions and he was presented with an engraved copy of the convention's action.

Schoemann's half century of service to the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters drew the high praise of his successor, Martin J. Ward, who pledged that he will continue to seek the advice and counsel of "Pete."

Schoemann remains an AFL-CIO vice president—a post he has held since 1957—and Ward said he would see to it that the president emeritus would be a delegate to conventions of the federation and its Building & Construction Trades Dept.

He has served as a vice president of the Building Trades since 1955. He is chairman of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Education and a member of its Committee on Economic Policy.

Schoemann began his trade union career as a rank-and-file member of Local 75 in Milwaukee, his native city, and served his home local in almost every capacity. He was recording secretary of the local for 15 years, and its business agent for three.

He was president of the Milwaukee Building Trades for more than 20 years—until his election as assistant to the president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in December 1952.

Two months later, when Pres. Martin P. Durkin was given a leave of absence to serve as Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower cabinet, Schoemann was chosen as acting president.

And following Durkin's death in 1955, he was chosen president by the international executive board. He was unanimously re-elected at the union's 27th convention in 1956 and at succeeding conventions.

Throughout his trade union career, Schoemann served not only organized labor, but his country and community as well.

In 1947, Pres. Truman appointed him as adviser to the U.S. delegation to the International Labor Organization parley in Geneva. He was given a similar appointment in 1962 by Pres. Kennedy.

Prior to moving to Washington, D.C., he was a member and twice president of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors. He served on the Wisconsin State Board for Vocational Education for 18 years, and as its president for seven years.

AFGE Chosen By Employes Of 4 Agencies

The American Federation of Government Employes has won bargaining rights for more than 5,000 employes in four agencies.

The largest unit, with 3,100 eligible employes, was at the headquarters of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

AFGE won the election by a nearly 4-1 margin, polling 828 votes to 214 for no union and 78 for the unaffiliated National Federation of Federal Employes.

A unit of 308 Home Loan Bank Board employes chose AFGE by a vote of 10-1.

Earlier, the union won bargaining rights for employes in the Office of Economic Opportunity who voted 610-112 for exclusive AFGE representation. Workers in five cities took part in the vote. The union also swept a national election at the Federal Railroad Administration by a 133-15 vote.

Organizing Goal Stressed:

Ward Maps Five-Year Plan For Plumbers & Pipe Fitters

By Tom Castor

Denver, Colo.—More than 3,000 delegates to the 30th convention of the United Association of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters united behind newly elected Pres. Martin J. Ward as he outlined his program to streamline the union's structure to meet the challenges of the next five years.

The new president of the 320,000-member union placed special emphasis on the need to employ rank-and-file members as a source of manpower for increased organizing efforts, with the international reimbursing locals for wages and expenses.

In the field of residential work and in the metal trades section of the industry, he said, "there are scores of thousands of workers who clearly should be members.

"Enlisting them in our ranks will improve our collective bargaining position and increase our influence in our communities."

Ward, 52, who was unanimously elected to head the 91-year-old craft union, had been acting president since last June when Pres. Peter T. Schoemann took an extended leave of absence.

A native of Chicago, he entered the industry as an apprentice pipe fitter in 1937 and was a journeyman by 1942. After World War II service, he was named business representative of Local 597 in Chicago and succeeded to the post of business manager in 1952.

In 1958, he was elected assistant to the secretary-treasurer by the international executive board and was unanimously elected to that post by the next convention in 1961. He was elected secretary-treasurer in 1966, and in 1969, was named assistant to Schoemann.

Ward's entire slate of officers was returned to their posts by acclamation, including Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd; Eugene W. Bradshaw, assistant to the president; Owen P. Kelly, assistant to the secretary-treasurer, and Joseph A. Walsh, executive vice president, plus six vice presidents and 24 elected international representatives.

Besides organizing, Ward listed other priorities for revamping the international's structure.

He told delegates that all matters pertaining to jurisdiction would be consolidated in one department and that it would be given additional staff.

He noted that eight new international representatives are needed in the field, and that additional personnel are needed to cope with the Nixon Administration's wage-stabilization policies.

Ward said steps already have been taken to revitalize the international's research department, which he said will devote more attention to legislative matters and to the task of encouraging more active support of COPE by all local unions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—a delegate from his home local in New York—installed the officers and marked his 50th year of participation in the union's conventions by also urging support of COPE as a vehicle for getting rid of the present Administration.

"The number one problem that is facing the American people today is the national administration in Washington," he told fellow delegates.

"Pres. Nixon says 1972 is going to be a good year," Meany said. "COPE, I think, is going to make that prediction come true—a good year for the people of America."

The delegates were out of their seats applauding after Meany told them, "I'm sure that this great union . . . under the leadership of Marty Ward and those associated with him, are going to play their part in this overall AFL-CIO effort."

"The COPE organization has done a better job each year for each of the last 16 years, and it's going to do a better job in 1972 than it did in 1970. That machinery is going to be used," he vowed.

Meany charged the Administration with "stupid and stubborn adherence to an economic policy that has failed," and said, "we have in Washington today the worst economic mess since the Hoover depression of 1930."

He declared that organized labor has the will, the desire and the militancy necessary to "carry this fight to those that are leading us down the road to ruin."

Previously, Ward had noted that the Nixon Administration's tight-money policy has aggravated the American housing crisis and that members of the union are affected in a way that most of their neighbors aren't.

"When the cost of money and land discourages homebuilding, United Association members not only cannot buy a house, they lose jobs."

The convention adopted a recommendation of its committee on laws, providing that by the union's next convention in 1976, no one 65 or older will be eligible to run for an international office. The constitutional change also affects officers elected at this convention if they are 70 or older, or if they reach age 70 in the next five years. All those elected who are 70 or older must retire by Jan. 1, 1973, and the others must retire by Dec. 31 of the year they reach the age of 70.

Jail Terms for Teachers Stayed, High Court Asked to Hear Case

The Newark Teachers Union won a preliminary round in its legal battle against harsh penalties for public school strikers when Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan granted a stay of heavy fines and prison sentences imposed by a state court on peacefully picketing teachers.

The teachers were preparing to return from summer school and vacation to surrender to New Jersey jail officials Aug. 2 when Brennan postponed execution of sentences. He gave the union's attorneys until Aug. 15 to file a petition for a hearing by the Supreme Court on the union's appeal from sentences on contempt of court charges.

An order for such a hearing requires the consent of four Supreme Court justices.

Attorney Paul Giblin, counsel for Newark Teachers Local 481, said the case "presents substantial constitutional questions which I feel the court will want to hear."

The AFL-CIO joined Local 481 and its parent American Federation of Teachers in asking for the stay of sentence. They acted on behalf of 184 union members, and two non-strikers who were found guilty of picketing in 1970 in violation of an injunction secured by the Newark Board of Education before the strike started.

The case came before Brennan as Circuit Justice for federal appeals courts in New Jersey and other states.

The AFL-CIO's "friend of the court" brief was submitted by Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll, Robert C. Mayer, Laurence Gold and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel.

The New Jersey Supreme Court a month ago denied review of the state Superior Court's action finding the strikers and Local 481 guilty of "criminal contempt of court for violation of a labor injunction" and sentencing the teachers to jail terms ranging from 10 days in most instances to three months for some of the union officers. Judge Samuel Alcorn also levied fines of $200 and up on the teachers and a fine of $40,000 on the union and ordered the fines withheld from the teachers' pay.

The AFL-CIO brief said the case "involves the largest number of jail sentences imposed in a labor dispute" in decades. It added:

"The unions of this country and their members are naturally concerned over this retrogression to government by injunction, which may have a widespread chilling effect on the organization and operation of unions, particularly in the field of public employment."

The federation faulted the original court injunction on two grounds—it interfered with the rights of free speech and assembly protected by the First Amendment and it was issued on short notice, without giving the union or the teachers the right to be heard.

The facts show that school officials "had two weeks' notice of the threatened strike" and that their one-party court proceeding was "a matter of preference, not of last-minute necessity," the AFL-CIO said.

Local 481 said in its own brief "this is the first occasion where there have been presented to this court the constitutional questions involved in the mass jailing of rank-and-file members of a union and their supporters for peaceful conduct, claimed to be in violation of an ex parte injunction of remarkably broad and speech-interdicting scope and issued in a proceeding in which they were not even parties."

"Not since the days of the Danbury Hatters case [1908] has any court in this land adopted the technique of jailing individual members of a union for the concerted peaceful activity of the union," the Newark local said. "In this posture the New Jersey Supreme Court stands alone. . . . Other jurisdictions, while prohibiting public employe strikes to one degree or another, all refrain from using the awesome contempt power to jail peaceful rank-and-file strikers."

'Most Successful' Contract:

Steelworkers Score Gains for 350,000

(Continued from Page 1)

cost-of-living bonus that guarantees no less than 25 cents an hour for a total of at least $1.

The agreements also contain machinery to break the usual pileup of employe grievances through a speeded-up process aimed at producing an arbitration decision no later than three weeks after submission.

Union and management agreed to set up joint advisory committees on productivity at each plant to "achieve uninterrupted operations in the plant, promote the use of domestic steel, achieve the desired prosperity and progress of the company and its employes, and review matters of special concern."

The new pacts also raise premium pay for Sunday work from 25 percent of regular pay to 50 percent, add one more paid holiday, provide vacation pay bonuses of $40 to $50 a week in non-summer seasons, and improve pensions, life insurance, medical care coverage, sick and accident benefits, supplemental unemployment benefits and apprenticeship training.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson praised the negotiators for "a remarkable demonstration of leadership" in averting a strike. But later, when U.S. Steel and other big firms announced new prices rises of 8 percent on top of earlier increases, a White House spokesman said Pres. Nixon was surprised and displeased at the action as "not in the industry's long-term interests."

The Steelworkers issued a summary of contract changes that took effect Aug. 1.

Wage increases start with a 50-cent general increase this year, plus a half-cent increment between job classes. Another 12.5 cents is added to wages next year, and at the same time the cost-of-living bonus takes effect. A third general increase of 12.5 cents is effective Aug. 1, 1973. By May 1, 1974, the added cost-of-living benefits will be at least 25 cents an hour.

The guarantee in the cost-of-living clause makes it certain, the union said, that by the end of the agreement, employes will be receiving at least 25 cents in living-cost allowances on top of the wage increases. There is no maximum, it said, on how high the escalator can go.

The effect of the increases is that the lowest-paid job in any plant will be improved at the rate of at least $1 an hour, plus any cost-of-living increase yielding more than 12.5 cents an hour in 1972 or 1973 to match rising prices of consumer goods.

The initial general increase of 50 cents an hour effective this year will be applied to the rates on which incentive pay is calculated.

Starting next Aug. 1, the minimum pension benefit will be raised from the current benefit—$6.50 per year of service for a maximum of 35 years—to $8 per month for each of the first 15 years of employment, $9 for each of the next 15 years, and $10 for each year of service over 30, with no limit on the number of years which may be counted.

The old agreement provided pension benefits ranging from $97.50 a month after 15 years to $227.50 a month after 40 years. The new benefits will range from $120 a month to $405.

Other pension plan changes improve disability pensions, deferred vested pensions, surviving spouse's benefits, and other formulas covered by contract.

The cash vacation bonus, formerly $30 a week, was revised to provide $40 a week for vacations taken in April, May, September and October, and $50 a week for February, March, November, and nonholiday weeks before Christmas and after New Year's Day.

Employes of the nine major companies who retired on pension before July 31, 1971, except on deferred vested pensions, will have their benefit increased by $15 a month next Aug. 1.

Maximum SUB benefits were increased $30 a week as of Aug. 1, 1971.

In the area of grievance procedure, major changes were agreed to "for the purpose of streamlining and speeding up the processing and resolution" of employe grievances. These provide that the first and second steps of the grievance procedure will be oral steps; the grievance committee or chairman is responsible for handling grievances at the third step, and the USWA staff representative is responsible for grievance handling at the fourth step. The responsibilities of company representatives were similarly defined.

An expedited arbitration procedure, to be adopted by both union and management at each plant, will "enable the parties to obtain an arbitrator's decision within approximately three weeks following receipt" of the complaint of contract infraction.

Three new provisions were added to the contracting-out clauses of the new agreements. They provide for notice to the union committee, a full-scale discussion before any final decision is made to let out contracts on unit work, and an investigation by high-level union and management officials in cases of disagreements.

The contract provides for a study to "determine the best way" to apply an average of 10 cents an hour additional to all office and technical employes in steel producing plants and iron ore mine operations.

Insurance benefits include an immediate increase in life insurance coverage before retirement to a minimum of $8,000 and a maximum of $10,500. The basic program of medical care insurance is changed to cover physicians' charges for emergency treatment, abortions and sterilization procedures including vasectomies, and raises in the maximum duration of hospital benefits. Also raised was the maximum benefit for major medical care.

64 Fire Fighters Killed in 6 Months

Deaths of fire fighters while on active duty reached a record high of 64 in the first six months of 1971, Pres. William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Fire Fighters reported.

The "grim figures" confirm that fire fighting is the most hazardous occupation in this nation and "is becoming more dangerous each year," McClennan said.

Total deaths in 1969 were 104, and for 1970 the number was 114 or more, according to preliminary figures.

The union noted that deaths and injuries are increasing "just when many municipalities want to cut back on fire protection." This kind of "false economy" will be countered by the union wherever possible, McClennan said

THE AYES HAVE IT as members of a Steelworkers local union in Homestead, Pa., signal their reactions to a telephone report of a contract settlement from their local union president in Washington. News of the USWA settlement with nine major steel firms came a few hours before a midnight strike deadline.

Copper Pact Reached with Phelps Dodge

Tucson—Unions representing 35,000 copper workers on strike for better contracts since July 1 reported one settlement and two new walkouts in scattered locations.

An 11-union coalition came to terms with the Phelps Dodge Mining Co. for 6,400 workers at three Arizona locations, but the same company prolonged a settlement at the El Paso refinery where 538 Steelworkers are still looking for an agreement.

Phelps Dodge was the second Big Four copper firm to reach agreement at some locations. The other was Kennecott Copper Corp., which settled in Arizona, Nevada and Utah but still has not reached agreement for 1,000 New Mexico workers because of a legal snarl.

Settlement terms at Phelps Dodge follow a pattern previously agreed to by Kennecott, Miami and Magma copper companies and approved by the 26-union Nonferrous Industry Conference at Salt Lake City July 24. The pattern provides wage hikes of at least 75 cents an hour over three years, a cost-of-living escalator clause and other gains.

Only one of the eight companies involved in the coordinated strikes has settled fully with all the unions on contract issues. A major stumbling block is management insistence on restrictive work rules, the unions said.

Magma Copper Co. is back in operation at San Manuel and Superior, Ariz. Anaconda Copper Co. terms have not been accepted by 6,500 strikers in Montana, and unresolved local issues still prevent a settlement with the Inspiration Mining Co. in Miami, Ariz. No meetings have yet been scheduled with American Smelting & Refining Co. New strikes started Aug. 1 at Anaconda's Twin Buttes mine here and at the White Pines, Mich., Copper Co. mills employing 2,400 Steelworkers.

Labor Dept. Names Jobs Program Chief

The Labor Dept. has named William Mirengoff to direct the new public service employment program enacted by Congress.

Mirengoff has been director of the Jobs Corps for the past two years and has held other positions in the department's Manpower Administration.

Strike Pressure Cracks Deadlock on Rail Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

been agreed upon in earlier stages of bargaining.

The agreement includes wage increases totaling 42 percent compounded over the 42-month period of the contract. It also calls for the return of strikers to their jobs without prejudice, improved vacations and holidays, more expense money for away-from-home crewmen, and new machinery for voluntary arbitration of unresolved disputes over wages or work rules.

UTU leaders on July 16 began calling the first of 10 selective strikes on individual railroads under a precedent-setting court ruling won by the union from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and left undisturbed by the Supreme Court.

The decision to strike a few railroads at a time avoided congressional intervention that has blocked nationwide railroad strikes in recent years. But it also maintained the pressure on all the carriers for a national agreement. That pressure, plus a face-to-face meeting at the Labor Dept. between top union officials and three railroad presidents, produced the settlement that ended the strikes.

Union and management negotiators agreed on work rules changes that gave the railroads some of the revisions they wanted while spelling out protective conditions for crewmen subject to layoff or transfer.

One major provision covers union members who lost pay or were laid off when non-struck railroads unilaterally imposed their own work rules on thousands of railroad employes—rules that the union had rejected months ago. This will permit any aggrieved UTU member to file a formal complaint under grievance procedures of the new contract.

Other major changes in rules permit extension of train runs beyond the existing 100-mile limits that measure a day's pay, extension of switching limits for freight cargoes, and dovetailing of some road and yard duties by members of a train crew.

Under the settlement, changes in interdivisional runs must be negotiated road by road. The new agreement calls for establishment, at union and management expense, of a national task force to draft guidelines. These would be referred to local task forces for translation into specific terms on a run-by-run basis. Task forces would include one union representative, a management member and a neutral chairman whose decisions in disputes would be final and binding.

Meal expenses for away-from-home crewmen will be raised under the agreement from the present $1.50 a day to $2, plus an extra $2 if a layover extends beyond eight hours.

Negotiations on the final strike-ending agreement were held at the Labor Dept. with Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery, Jr., assisting the parties.

Profits Show Sharp Rise For Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

interviews with corporate officers in key industries.

The automotive industry helped push the second-quarter figures upward, reporting $858,659,000 in after-tax earnings, up 26.5 percent over the same period last year when earnings were $678,879,000.

Profits for General Motors were up 20 percent and those of Ford rose 19 percent. Chrysler's April-through-June earnings were triple those for the same period last year.

The nation's airlines and aircraft makers, however, were writing their second-quarter figures with red ink. Earnings for the aircraft manufacturers surveyed were down 30.5 percent, and the airlines showed the biggest percentage drop—37.9 percent under last year.

The steel industry's second-quarter earnings actually benefited from the threat of a strike as steel users built up huge stockpiles of strike-hedge inventories. Steel manufacturers reported after-tax earnings up 66.4 percent over the second quarter of last year.

Railroads showed a 36 percent gain and rubber industry profits were up 58.3 percent, according to the Journal's survey.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber contributed significantly to this increase with earnings jumping to $48.2 million from $24.3 million in last year's second quarter when a number of plants were closed during a strike.

Realism, Not Isolationism

THE AFL-CIO believes that any examination of international relationships must recognize that the issue is not solely the balance of payments or even the balance of trade, but it is the total impact on the total economy of investments, patents, licenses and other joint ventures by multinational corporations.

Clearly, no nation can or should try to stop all interchanges, nor build walls against the world, nor live in isolation. But no sensible nation can afford to ignore reality and live in a world of theory.

We recognize the need to encourage research, science, and technology. But we also believe that the United States government should not spend the taxpayers' dollars to export the taxpayers' jobs. That's self-defeating.

The practical realities of today are that other governments encourage transfer of production, technology and jobs into their countries, and discourage the transfer of production, technology and jobs out of their countries.

THE AFL-CIO has repeatedly called attention to the problems created by the emergence in the modern world of so-called multinational or international corporations. These are often American-based companies with plants, sales agencies and other facilities in as many as 100 countries around the world.

The multinational firms can juggle their bookkeeping and their prices and their taxes. Their export and import transactions are within the corporation, determined by the executives of the corporation—all for the benefit and profit of the corporation. This is not foreign trade. Surely it is not foreign competition.

This phenomenon is far different from the development of the corporation here in America during the last 100 years. The multinational is not simply an American company moving to a new locality where the same laws apply and where it is still within the jurisdiction of the Congress and the government of the United States. This is a runaway corporation, going far beyond our borders. This is a runaway to a country with different laws, different institutions and different labor and social standards.

BACK IN THE United States, expansion of large national corporations has been tempered to a degree by government regulations, standards and controls. The multinational global operations are beyond the reach of present U.S. laws and the laws of any single nation.

It is clear that no automatic irresistible force, but direct policies of governments around the world are the important factor in seeing to it that nations have fully employed and productive and diversified economies. Certainly the government of the United States, not the government of a global corporation, should be the determining force of what will best serve the interests of all Americans.

This is a problem for all Americans, because the loss of our productive base and the loss of our industrial employment will most certainly be followed by job losses in all segments of the economy. And with those losses will go much of the American standard of living, American technology, American science, and American services.

This is not isolationism. It is merely realism in a practical world of nations, each of which is self-determinant of its national interest.

—From AFL-CIO testimony July 28, 1971, on export of technology, production and jobs before a House Science subcommittee.

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A Word Edgewise:

Wilson's 'Stunting' on Market Threatens Labor Party Unity

By John P. Roche

HAROLD WILSON, a distinguished American diplomat once observed with some bitterness, "could sleep on a pretzel." The occasion was the Middle East crisis in 1967 when Wilson, then British Prime Minister, put on a spectacular performance of working both sides of the street.

Initially, when the Egyptians blockaded the Strait of Tiran, Wilson rose in the House of Commons breathing fire, and announced that Her Majesty's Government would fulfill its commitment to Israel under the 1957 agreement. Concretely this meant that armed force would be used if necessary to guarantee freedom of navigation.

Cheered by this support, Pres. Johnson began assembling a multilateral fleet to force the blockade—the "Red Sea Regatta" we called it—and it soon became apparent that Wilson was firmly and vigorously in favor of all steps short of action. Since the British had the only naval assets in the area—the carrier "Hermes," several frigates, and a number of mine-sweepers were positioned in Aden—their cooperation was essential.

Days went by, the Israelis became more and more impatient, but Wilson devoted himself to getting signatures on a petition denouncing the Egyptian action. Israel understandably took a dim view of this futile exercise and solved the problem in its own way.

For years Wilson has wriggled his way along in this fashion; "Following Harold," one of his Labor colleagues told me, "would give a snake a backache." An extremely intelligent man, he has always managed to survive disasters that would have brought down most politicians. Although he is a professional economist and was clearly the author of the Labor Government's economic policies, when his first initiative aborted, he neatly ducked the blame.

In effect, he told the nation: "I cannot tell a lie: Jim Callaghan (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) did it." And he moved Callaghan to the Home Office. When an effort to regulate wildcat strikes ran into strong union opposition, he benignly threw Barbara Castle, the responsible minister, off the back of the sled.

Then last year he tripped. Apparently under the illusion that Britain has a presidential system of government, he turned the general election into a TV competition between himself and Conservative leader Edward Heath. But Britain does not have a presidential system and the Conservatives won.

Wilson still puffed his pipe and exuded confidence, but for the first time he was tagged as a loser, with all the vulnerability that this tag implies. But the ineptness of the Conservative Government permitted Wilson, as Leader of the Opposition, to stay on the high wire—he is a master of parliamentary in-fighting.

Then suddenly trouble began. Wilson as Prime Minister had committed Britain in principle to entering the Common Market. Conservative Prime Minister Heath, however, was left to make the deal with the European Economic Community. He has now presented the package to Parliament and announced that the decisive vote will be taken in October.

Wilson, noting that public opinion polls now show about two-thirds of the British opposed to joining and also indicate that Labor is about 20 points ahead of the Tories in popularity, pulled one of his typical stunts. Without repudiating his agreement in principle with British affiliation, he assaulted Heath for not getting better terms from the EEC.

A NUMBER OF LEADING Laborites have uneasily followed Wilson's labyrinthine course in the interest of party unity, but this was simply too much. It brought out Roy Jenkins, Wilson's last Chancellor of the Exchequer, the deputy leader of the opposition and a man of implacable integrity, with a flat statement that the Labor Government would have accepted the current package. And behind Jenkins are such formidable men as former Sec. of State for Defense Denis Healey, Anthony Crosland, and a number of other top-drawer party figures.

Wilson must have realized that this time he had gone too far. Indeed, quite uncharacteristically, he blew his cool, invited his opponents to quit the Shadow Cabinet, and virtually accused them of personal dishonesty.

This is rough stuff—Jenkins and his friends are not men to be trifled with—and before the October decision the Labor Party may be in total disarray and Wilson an active candidate for the House of Lords.

As Murphy's Law puts it, "If you play too hard with anything, it will break."

'The AFL-CIO Is Right':

Wall Street Journal Supports Labor's Revenue-Sharing View

The following editorial, titled "The AFL-CIO Is Right," appeared in the July 29, 1971, edition of The Wall Street Journal.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S revenue-sharing proposal hasn't been getting anywhere in Congress, and the AFL-CIO hasn't improved its prospects. In a number of ways the federation's objections make a great deal of sense.

In congressional testimony Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL-CIO's legislative director, stressed that revenue sharing "will not create money where none now exists." Obvious as that may seem, some state and local officials appear to regard the plan as a newly discovered bonanza.

In one way or another the federal government has been sharing its revenues with states and localities since the republic was founded, and in recent years the outflow from Washington has grown rapidly. Between 1948 and 1970 federal aid to lower levels of government spiraled upward from $2 billion a year to $24 billion.

The rapid acceleration of aid has built a massive bureaucracy, as federal officials have sought to oversee minute details of programs executed in jurisdictions throughout the land. Often two or more programs are aimed at the same objective, and state and local officials need guidebooks to lead them to funds.

Although Mr. Biemiller claims this setup "has served the nation well," he sees most of the problems. He calls for a "careful review" of existing grant programs, "consolidating overlapping grants, increasing their efficiency, examining matching funds formulas, and making it easier for state and local officials to be aware of and obtain the federal aids available to them."

That's good, as far as it goes. But Mr. Biemiller would leave the whole grant system under direct federal supervision, down to the tiniest detail. If he has any doubts about the ability of federal officials to cope with such responsibilities, they are overridden by the AFL-CIO's deep distrust of state and local governments.

Sensibly enough, the federation urges improvement of state-local government. "A study of consolidation of inefficient local government units . . . should be pursued," says Mr. Biemiller. "Many of the 81,000 local spending and taxing units of government present an obstacle to using public funds efficiently."

Numerous state and local governments have been reformed; many school districts, for instance, have long since disappeared through consolidation. Unquestionably more reform is needed, but the AFL-CIO apparently prefers that states and localities handle relatively less of the governmental workload, no matter how much they upgrade themselves.

As Mr. Biemiller says, "many public needs involve nationwide issues such as education." This may justify federal funding of programs in such areas, but the educational problems of New York City are simply not the same as those of Newport, Ore. It's hard to believe that federal officials could always handle all the little local problems better than the local officials who have to live with them every day.

WHILE IT WOULD probably be unwise to cut all the strings on federal aid, a good case can be made for loosening them a bit. This could be done under the Administration's special revenue-sharing plan, or some variation of it. The special revenue-sharing programs proposed in the federal budget for fiscal 1972 would largely be conversions of existing grant systems, with restrictions lessened but not removed.

"Unconditional tax sharing," says Mr. Biemiller, "violates a major principle of good government—the authority to collect taxes should not be separated from the authority to determine how these revenues will be spent. Free money opens the door to waste and extravagance."

True; but another principle is that America is simply too large and diverse to be governed entirely from Washington. A growing proportion of power has drifted into federal hands, and that has at least something to do with the erosion of responsibility at state and local levels.

In the interest of efficient government, it's time to see whether both trends can't be reversed.

In Combatting Joblessness:

Government Urged to Expand Proven Manpower Programs

AN AFL-CIO manpower expert hailed the success of many established manpower programs and urged that they be expanded and improved to ease the growing pressures of shrinking job opportunities and mounting unemployment.

Many existing programs "have proven effective in servicing the needs of particular segments of the national community . . . and should not be rubbed out," declared Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute, on the network radio interview Labor News Conference. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System. HRDI, a private corporation created by the AFL-CIO, is rounding out its third year as the federation's manpower arm.

Rothman said that although HRDI's operations have paralleled a "remarkable rise in the nation's unemployment," it has helped place "thousands of disadvantaged men and women, most of them from minority groups," in training programs and jobs. He added that "for the first time in their lives," many of those placed were able to earn "decent wages that they could live on."

He said many of those aided by HRDI have completed their training and entered a job market which, because of high and rising unemployment, grows ever tighter. He renewed the call for more public service employment opportunities. "If the private sector can't place people in jobs . . . we have to find some job-creation mechanism," he said, and "public service employment is certainly one effective" method.

Rothman said the new Emergency Employment Act is "a step in the right direction." But, he added, the 150,000 public service jobs it provides fall far short of meeting the needs of a job market that now has more than five million workers looking for employment.

HE SAID the Job Corps is an "excellent program" that ought to be "continued and expanded." He scored the deep cuts made in the Job Corps during the early months of the Nixon Administration.

Turning to current and future HRDI efforts, Rothman said that in addition to continuing recruitment, training and placement efforts in the building trades and service industry, the institute is putting heavy emphasis on helping returning veterans find training or jobs. He pointed out that the current unemployment rate among veterans is much higher than among non-veterans.

Reporters questioning Rothman were James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE IS STILL opposition from lawyers and some sections of the insurance industry, but the concept of low-cost, no-fault auto insurance is gaining widespread acceptance.

The early champion of no-fault insurance was Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) who has conducted extensive hearings in the auto insurance field as chairman of the Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee.

Now we find that the Nixon Administration is endorsing the no-fault concept with Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe and Mrs. Virginia H. Knauer, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, speaking out in support of it.

The gulf between the Nixon position and that of Hart and consumer groups is considerable.

Hart has introduced the Uniform Motor Vehicle Insurance Act which would establish a national no-fault system.

The Hart bill would allow any licensed driver in the nation to take out a no-fault auto insurance policy. It would guarantee any victim of an accident reimbursement for all expenses for medical treatment, physical rehabilitation or death benefits in the case of a fatal accident.

If the victim were forced out of work by the injuries, the policy would pay 85 percent of his monthly wages up to $1,000 for 30 months.

This general concept has the endorsement of the Nixon Administration—but only as state legislation, not national.

The existing system of auto insurance will serve the accident victim, the insuring public and society at large, Volpe told the American Bar Association recently.

He added that no-fault insurance "will substitute certainty for uncertainty."

Mrs. Knauer, in a recent speech to the Texas Association of Insurance Agents, said "history suggests that unless the industry takes rapid and responsible action to meet the legitimate objections in current automotive insurance practices, private insurance initiatives in the field will be threatened by federal intervention."

THUS, THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION, once again, is in the business of trying to spur the states into action under the threat of federal intervention. Just as with unemployment compensation, there is a serious question whether it will work.

To date, only a handful of states have adopted no-fault plans.

The Canadian Province of Saskatchewan actually started the no-fault approach in 1947. James Dutton, general manager of the Saskatchewan Insurance Office, reports that the program is popular. Prior to the plan, only 50 percent of the people involved in accidents were covered. Now everyone is. Premiums vary from $6 to $94 annually, sharply lower than previously.

The Massachusetts program has been in operation less than a full year, but the first quarter report shows that bodily injury claims dropped about 60 percent and the average claim was down 36 percent in amount.

Five other states—Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Oregon and South Dakota—have passed some form of no-fault insurance, but about one-half of the states have no action plans in the mill.

The state approach has both support and opposition from segments of the auto industry. Said the president of a major car rental company: "If each state adopts a separate form of no-fault automobile insurance a state of no-fault anarchy would exist. The obvious solution is federal regulation."

Even on the federal plan there are some glaring limitations. It is concerned solely with personal injury. Hart hopes that once this becomes law the principle could be extended to damages to vehicles and some other property.

Meanwhile, the battleground is no-fault insurance, federal versus state, and the hard-pressed automobile driver has a great deal at stake.

EXISTING MANPOWER programs that have proved their worth should be retained and expanded, not "rubbed out," Pres. Julius Rothman of the Human Resources Development Institute, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine, and James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star.

House Rollcall on Lockheed Jobs Bill

With thousands of jobs at stake, the AFL-CIO supported passage of the bill providing a federal guarantee for a $250 million loan to Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The bill passed the House on July 31 by a 192-189 vote.

On labor's scoreboard, 102 Democrats and 90 Republicans cast Right votes (R) for the bill; the 129 Democrats and 60 Republicans who voted against it were Wrong (W).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent; NV—present but not voting.

ALABAMA

1. Edwards (R) R
2. Dickinson (R) R
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA

AL Begich (D) W

ARIZONA

1. Rhodes (R) R
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS

1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA

1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) W
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Maillard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) W
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) R
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) R
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) R
37. Van Deerlin (D) PR
38. Veysey (R) R

Los Angeles County

17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) R
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) R
25. Wiggins (R) R
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) R
28. Bell (R) R
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO

1. McKevitt (R) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) W
4. Aspinall (D) A

CONNECTICUT

1. Cotter (D) W
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE

AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA

1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) R
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA

1. Hagan (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) R
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII

1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO

1. McClure (R) A
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS

12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) A
15. Reid (R) R
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) R
18. Michel (R) A
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) PR

Chicago—Cook County

1. Metcalfe (D) A
2. Mikva (D) W
3. Murphy (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) PR
6. Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) W
10. Collier (R) R
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA

1. Madden (D) W
2. Landgrebe (R) R
3. Brademas (D) W
4. Roush (D) W
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) PW
7. Myers (R) PW
8. Zion (R) A
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA

1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) W
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) R
5. Smith (D) W
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS

1. Sebelius (R) R
2. Roy (D) W
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY

1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) A
5. Carter (R) PR
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) W

LOUISIANA

1. Hebert (D) R
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE

1. Kyros (D) W
2. Hathaway (D) W

MARYLAND

1. Mills (R) R
2. Long (D) W
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) W
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) W
3. Drinan (D) W
4. Donohue (D) A
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) W
7. Macdonald (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) W
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN

2. Esch (R) PW
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) R
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) A
10. Cederberg (R) R
11. Ruppe (R) PR
12. O'Hara (D) W
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan District

1. Conyers (D) W
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) W
15. Ford, William (D) PW
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Griffiths (D) PW

MINNESOTA

1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) A
3. Frenzel (R) PW
4. Karth (D) W
5. Fraser (D) W
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) W
8. Blatnik (D) W

MISSISSIPPI

1. Abernathy (D) R
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) R
5. Colmer (D) R

MISSOURI

1. Clay (D) PW
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) W
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) A
10. Burlison (D) W

MONTANA

1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) W

NEBRASKA

1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA

AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Wyman (R) A
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY

1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) W
4. Thompson (D) W
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) W
9. Helstoski (D) W
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) W
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO

1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK

1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) PR
3. Wolff (D) W
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) R
25. Peyser (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) W
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) W
30. King (R) NV
31. McEwen (R) R
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) R
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) PW
37. Conable (R) R
38. Hastings (R) A
39. Kemp (R) R
40. Smith (R) R
41. Dulski (D) W

New York City

6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) W
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) W
13. Podell (D) W
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) W
18. Rangel (D) W
19. Abzug (D) W
20. Ryan (D) W
21. Badillo (D) W
22. Scheuer (D) W
23. Bingham (D) W
24. Biaggi (D) W

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) R
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) A
10. Broyhill (R) R
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) W

OHIO

1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) A
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) R
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) PW
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) W
15. Wylie (R) R
16. Bow (R) PR
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) A
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) W
21. Stokes (D) W
22. Vanik (D) W
23. Minshall (R) R
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher (R) R
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON

1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) PW

PENNSYLVANIA

6. Yatron (D) A
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) R
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) A
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Dent (D) PR
22. Saylor (R) A
23. Johnson (R) PR
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia

1. Barrett (D) W
2. Nix (D) W
3. Byrne (D) W
4. Eilberg (D) W
5. Green (D) W

RHODE ISLAND

1. St. Germain (D) W
2. Tiernan (D) W

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) PR
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Denholm (D) W
2. Abourezk (D) W

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R) A
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Baker (R) R
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) PW
9. Kuykendall (R) R

TEXAS

1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) W
9. Brooks (D) PW
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) A
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) R
18. Price (R) R
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) W
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) R
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH

1. McKay (D) W
2. Lloyd (R) R

VERMONT

AL Stafford (R) PR

VIRGINIA

1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) R
7. Robinson (R) R
8. Scott (R) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON

1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) A
6. Hicks (D) W
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) W
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) PR

WISCONSIN

1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) W
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) W
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) W
8. Byrnes (R) R
9. Davis (R) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING

AL Roncalio (D) W

New Programs Urged:

Oil Workers Score Nixon's 'Game Plan'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Oil Workers' Pres. A. F. Grospiron set the tone of the union's 1971 convention with strong criticism of the Nixon Administration's policies, and the 750 voting delegates promptly responded with a series of resolutions calling for sharp revisions of federal programs and priorities.

Grospiron attacked the Nixon "game plan" of halting inflation by increasing unemployment, branding it as "an old, old approach, and it is unfair, for it consists of punishing the poorest of the people for the greed and the mistakes made by moneyed people."

He urged immediate U.S. withdrawal from Indochina and review of military budgets, charging that "our members pay heavy taxes to maintain a vast military machine while serious domestic needs lack attention and financing."

"Of course, we need an adequate national defense," he said. "We need a foreign policy which will protect our country and which will make sense to the friendly countries of the world. But I am not convinced that this means the United States should involve itself in fighting all the grass fires that erupt in the world. We need a foreign policy based on getting people together."

He concluded his keynote address by calling on the union's members to correct the situation by becoming more active in politics.

Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Ia.), a major convention speaker lauded OCAW as a union in step with the late 20th Century.

"I have been impressed," he said, "by the fact that you have not been afflicted by the tunnel vision that all of us are prone to get at times. You look at your union's needs in the context of the nation's needs and not vice versa."

Hughes charged that the unemployment rate in the United States actually is 9.1 percent, not the approximately 6 percent stated by official government reports. And, he noted, it is substantially higher for Vietnam veterans, blacks and teen-agers. He cited the growing pessimism of Wall Street, the increasing inflation, the record national deficit and the negative balance of trade as further evidence of economic disorder.

"But with the economy in a mess, the war still dragging on, and the nation's social problems in an unprecedented state of neglect," said Hughes, "it must be admitted that the Administration's propaganda machine unperturbedly continues to claim victory with every defeat, success with every failure."

"And," said Hughes, "if periodic reports on the nation's economy embarrass the Administration, they have the ready answer—discontinue the reporting. In the wake of the report that the number of poverty-level families had increased in the past two years, the Nixon Administration summarily ordered an abolition of poverty—not by imaginative programs or adequate funding, but by the stroke of a pen. The word poverty has now been barred from government reports. The bloodless term 'low-income level' has been substituted."

Resolutions adopted by the convention delegates in the early sessions called for:

- Conversion of the economy to domestic improvements and a review of military spending.
- Guaranteed jobs for all Americans, with the government furnishing employment whenever private business fails to do so.
- Tax reform.
- Adoption of the National Health Security Act.
- Vigorous programs to protect the environment and enforce the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, along with continuing efforts in collective bargaining to improve job health and safety.

Labor Board Logs Record-High Year

Members of the National Labor Relations Board had the busiest 12 months in their history so far as unfair practice decisions went in Fiscal 1971, they reported.

The five-member board handed down 836 decisions on contested unfair practice charges brought by unions, employers and individuals —16 percent more than the 719 decisions rendered a year earlier.

The record was set in spite of a reduction in board staffs, NLRB Chairman Edward B. Miller said. In addition, the board issued 432 rulings in election cases—the same number as in Fiscal 1970.

'The Water's Great'

Labor Asks Job Aid For Older Workers

Federal programs to provide increased employment opportunities for middle-aged and older workers were urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee on aging.

Bills endorsed by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman would establish a community-service employment program for low-income or unemployed workers over 55 and a mid-career services program to meet the "unique" job problems encountered by many workers of 45 and older.

Older workers are hardest hit by unemployment, Seidman stressed. Beyond the age of 45, "joblessness increases, duration of unemployment rises sharply . . . and poverty increases."

Presently, he told the subcommittee, "there are more than a million individuals 45 and older without jobs, a 68 percent increase in unemployment for this group since January 1970." And the 171,000 persons aged 55 and over who have been unemployed for more than 14 weeks "is a shocking 195 percent increase" since January 1969.

Older Americans make up "the largest single poverty group in the nation," Seidman testified.

One part of the legislative package urged by the AFL-CIO would provide special training and retraining programs for workers who are handicapped by age in finding jobs but are too young for retirement.

Another part is aimed at helping workers of retirement age who lack adequate retirement income. They would be eligible for special public service job opportunities in their own communities.

"Millions of older Americans are bearing the burden of poverty and enforced idleness when they could be productive members of society," Seidman testified. "The longer we wait, the greater the hardship on them and the greater the deprivation of the communities they could be serving."

With Seidman at the witness table were AFL-CIO Assistant Legislative Director Kenneth Young and Assistant Social Security Director Lawrence Smedley.

The Senate subcommittee also heard strong support for the legislative proposals from William R. Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Hutton cited the success of the council's "senior aides" program of government-financed, part-time community service employment for low-income elderly persons.

The "highly successful experience" with this and other demonstration projects should be utilized in a large-scale, nationwide program, Hutton urged.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Loan to Lockheed

The Senate on Aug. 2 voted 49-48 for the bill providing a federal guarantee for a loan to enable Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to continue in business and meet its payroll costs.

The AFL-CIO supported the position of the senators who voted to pass the job-saving legislation.

FOR PASSAGE

Democrats 22

Allen (Ala.)	Gambrell (Ga.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Bible (Nev.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Moss (Utah)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ellender (La.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tunney (Calif.)
		Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 27

Allott (Colo.)	Dole (Kan.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Boggs (Del.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Roth (Del.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott (Pa.)
Case (N.J.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Cook (Ky.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Mathias (Md.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Miller (Iowa)	Young (N.D.)

AGAINST PASSAGE

Democrats 31

Anderson (N.M.)	Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Muskie (Maine)
Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Church (Idaho)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Spong (Va.)
Harris (Okla.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
		Symington (Mo.)

Republicans 17

Aiken (Vt.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Beall (Md.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Smith (Maine)
Brooke (Mass.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Taft (Ohio)
Buckley (N.Y.)	Jordan (Idaho)	Weicker (Conn.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Percy (Ill.)	

Announced against passage: Jackson (D-Wash.).
Not announced: Bentsen (D-Tex.), Mundt (R-S.D.).

Layoff Threat Spurs Passage Of Loan Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"airbus" in which a large part of its capital and production capacity has been committed. If Lockheed defaults on the loan, the government would have prior claim over all other creditors on the company's assets.

A broader bill that would have set up a $2 billion loan guarantee fund to assist other large employers in similar difficulties had been approved by both the House and Senate Banking committees. But before coming to a vote, it was ditched in both the House and Senate in favor of the original plan to guarantee only the Lockheed loan.

Lockheed had taken a series of heavy losses on defense contract overruns, and its financial condition became critical after Britain's Rolls-Royce Co. went bankrupt last winter. Rolls-Royce had designed and was building the Tristar engine. And while the British government in effect took over the company, the renegotiated engine contract substantially boosted cost estimates.

Pres. Nixon in May asked Congress to guarantee the Lockheed loan after banks which had already advanced $400 million for the Tristar program said they could not put up additional funds needed without a guarantee that a new loan would be repaid.

During the AFL-CIO Executive Council sessions that month, Federation Pres. George Meany told newsmen that the AFL-CIO endorsed the proposal—stressing the jobs at stake and noting ample precedent for federal loan guarantees.

The Machinists, representing Lockheed workers, mounted a major drive to keep the company from going under.

The action of first the Senate and then the House committees in broadening the Lockheed guarantee into the $2 billion general authorization brought mixed results. It won over some who had opposed the original Lockheed aid bill—and lost the support of some members of Congress who were willing to go along only with the smaller-scaled bill.

Supporters of the legislation pressed for quick action to meet a double deadline—Britain had said it could not continue to finance Rolls-Royce operation beyond Aug. 8 if there was no assurance that Lockheed would go ahead with the Tristar, and Congress in any event was scheduled to adjourn for a month-long recess on Aug. 6.

But Senate opponents, led by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), refused to agree to an up-or-down vote on the legislation. Three attempts to limit debate failed to muster the two-thirds majority required under Senate rules.

The filibuster was dropped, finally, in exchange for an agreement that the bill to be voted on would be limited to the $250 million Lockheed loan guarantee.

There was no clear pattern to the final votes. Opponents included both liberals and conservatives who opposed on principle any type of government bailout of a failing business. Senators and congressmen from areas where Lockheed and its contractors were major employers supported the measure; those from areas where Lockheed competitors were influential generally opposed passage.

The tipping point, according to Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.), who opposed the bill, was the fear of increased unemployment.

$1 Billion This Year:

House Votes Funds For Jobs Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, the urgency of getting the program under way dominated the House debate on the appropriations bill. Amendments to change the Labor Dept.'s apportionment formula were rejected by votes of 213-172 and 114-101.

An attack from the other side, by a hard core of budget-cutters who sought to kill the entire appropriation, was easily beaten on a 321-76 vote.

Key members of the House Labor Committee, including the bill's original sponsor, Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), contended that the legislation clearly required the Labor Dept. to pass out the bulk of the money directly to local governments on a formula based on the total unemployment in the state in relation to national unemployment and the unemployment in the community in relation to the state unemployment.

Instead, the department imposed a new factor keyed to what it termed "severity of unemployment" and delegated to state governors the distribution of funds to cities and counties with less than 75,000 population.

The latter point, especially, came in for sharp criticism. Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) saw it as a backdoor attempt to translate the jobs program into the "special manpower revenue-sharing" program that the Administration has proposed but Congress has not approved.

And Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) said bluntly what a number of congressmen had complained of privately: "It is not by coincidence that the provision added by the Secretary of Labor provides an increased authorization to 11 states, 10 of which are headed by Republican governors."

Nevertheless the full funding of the program—and the request for the entire $1 billion by the Administration—was seen as a major victory, particularly in view of the fact that Pres. Nixon last year vetoed a public service jobs bill in caustic language.

The Senate was expected to approve the House bill intact before the congressional recess.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate hammered out a compromise campaign financing bill, accepting a series of bipartisan amendments in the hope of avoiding a second presidential veto.

Last year, Pres. Nixon vetoed a bill limiting the amount that a candidate could spend on television and radio broadcasting.

The new bill sets a ceiling of 10 cents for each potential voter for advertising expenses—of which not more than 6 cents could be used for either political broadcasts or advertising in printed media such as newspapers.

It also repealed the equal time provision for all candidates for federal office and limited the amount of money a candidate can spend from his own pocket for his campaign. Contributions from members of his family are included in the limitation.

An anti-labor amendment by Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.) was beaten, 58-36. It would have prohibited any political spending by labor organizations from dues collected under a union shop contract.

Another amendment, by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.), to cancel the tax exemption of any union that even puts on a voter registration campaign, was ruled out of order.

- The House voted 370-4 for a "sense of Congress" resolution asking that all Public Health Service hospitals, outpatient clinics and research centers remain open and fully funded. The resolution termed them "an integral part of the national health care delivery system."

The Senate earlier passed a similar resolution in an effort to block Administration plans to close down the health facilities that serve the nation's merchant seamen and other groups.

- Congress was put on notice that Pres. Nixon will veto a pay reform bill for federal blue-collar workers that passed the House by a big margin and is pending in the Senate.

The bill would provide additional pay steps and give unions a stronger advisory voice in setting ground rules for the prevailing wage system. It would also bring additional groups of workers under the wage board system.

Nixon vetoed a similar bill just two hours before the 91st Congress adjourned early in January—too late for action on overriding the veto.

The President told a news conference on Aug. 4 that he has "determined that an increase in the blue-collar wage scale would not be in the interests of our fighting the inflation battle."

'Substantial' Joblessness Spreads in Major Areas

Spreading joblessness lengthened the Labor Dept.'s list of areas with substantial unemployment.

Fifty-four of the nation's 150 largest labor areas had "substantial" unemployment in July, one more than the previous month and more than double the 24 on the list one year ago.

The latest addition was New Orleans, with a current jobless level of 6.7 percent. An area is put on the list when it has a jobless rate of 6 percent or more, with the rate expected to continue for at least two more months.

Unemployment also rose among the nation's smaller labor areas, with an increase of 23 in the "substantial" unemployment category over the month and a rise of four in the more extreme "persistent" unemployment listing. There are now 751 smaller areas in these two categories.

One of the few large labor areas with "low" unemployment of under 3 percent—Houston—moved to the higher "moderate" unemployment level in July. That leaves only six of the 150 major areas with less than 3 percent joblessness as compared with 24 in July 1970.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES for the first all-female class in the American Institute for Free Labor Development training program are addressed by the class representative, Fanny Zendron, of Uruguay. Seated on the speaker's platform are left to right, Clara Byers of the U.S. Agency for International Development, AIFLD Director William R. Doherty, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McClellan, and Daniel L. Horowitz, special assistant to the Secretary of State.

Griner, Jennings Delegates to TUC

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced that the federation will be represented at the 1971 British Trades Union Congress by Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes and Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The two AFL-CIO vice presidents will serve as fraternal delegates to the TUC Congress, Sept. 6-10, at Blackpool, England.

Senate Rejects Attempted Raid On Meat Law

An Administration effort to open a loophole in the federal meat inspection law was beaten back in the Senate after AFL-CIO unions sounded an alert.

The Senate voted 52-38 against a motion to allow state-inspected meat and poultry to be sold in interstate commerce — competing with meat products that have been checked at every stage of preparation by federal inspectors.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.) proposed the measure as an amendment to a relatively noncontroversial bill increasing the federal government's share of the cost of state meat inspection.

He read a letter from Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin declaring that the Administration would favor a higher payment to the states only if it were coupled with an OK for interstate sales of state-inspected meat.

Under present law, only federally-inspected meat can be moved across state lines.

While strongly supporting improved state inspection, consumer and labor groups have warned that health and quality safeguards would be lowered if packers and processors were able to shop around for the most lenient type of inspection.

The Mathias proposal had been rejected by the Senate Agriculture Committee. But the Meat Cutters, joined by the American Federation of Government Employes, which represents federal meat inspectors, swung into action when it was learned that the loophole amendment would be offered on the Senate floor. Telegrams were sent to senators; legislative representatives of the AFL-CIO and other unions joined Arnold Mayer of the Meat Cutters and Carl Sadler of the AFGE in buttonholing senators, and the move was decisively blocked.

First All-Women Class Gets AIFLD Diplomas

Twenty-four Latin American women from 13 countries became the first all-female class—the 37th—to graduate from the American Institute of Free Labor Development's training program.

The unionists were praised by AIFLD Director William C. Doherty as one of the hardest-working classes in the nine-year history of the AIFLD training program.

Daniel L. Horowitz, special assistant to the Secretary of State, told the women that "too frequently we try to solve the problems of women's rights with laws" when in many cases they might best be solved by the women themselves through their activities in such areas as trade unions.

Women make a basic contribution to "the modernization of their societies," Horowitz said, "by representing a humanizing force in these activities."

He urged the graduates to return to their countries and their unions and continue their struggles for equality and development, stressing that "institutions are no better than their leadership."

Horowitz praised trade unionists generally as having known for years that investment is not the only element in the development of a country, something economists have only just begun to realize.

There is more than one dimension to the modernization of a society, he said, and "economic development needs a framework to build on."

As a final note, he pointed out to the female unionists that "any contribution you make is a contribution to your country as a whole."

Fanny Zendron of Uruguay spoke for the members of the class saying, "in view of the complex problems of our times there is no question as to the role that women should play in the social and economic life of every country. In this respect we fully realize the scope and value of the training acquired here and its potential for the future."

Denise C. Thiry of the International Federation of Free Teachers addressed the graduation luncheon. She told the class that they were evidence that women are an integral part of both the work force and the trade union movement.

The graduates were also saluted by Lenore Quintana, director of women's activities of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

8-7-71

2 Unionists Appointed To Jobs Study Group

Heads of two AFL-CIO unions have been named to a Dept. of Labor advisory panel on professional, scientific and technical manpower.

Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists and Pres. William T. Cleary of the Technical Engineers were named to the 22-member group which will advise the Labor Dept. on programs and legislation to aid jobless engineers, scientists and technicians.

Job 'Disaster' Aid Bill Clears Senate Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

- Medical services without regard to ability to pay.
- Loans to business enterprises which have the potential to be major sources of employment.
- Grants to communities to replace losses in property tax revenues.

Jackson said the bill would provide emergency relief for communities suffering from the "man-made economic disasters" resulting from "the economic policies of the Nixon Administration."

Magnuson termed it a recognition that federal government policies "harshly affect certain communities throughout the nation" and deprive workers of the ability to make a living "through no fault of their own."

Council Levels New Attack On White House Failures

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REPORTERS COVERING the Executive Council session in San Francisco question AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at one of a series of press conferences. Leading newspapers, magazines, news services and broadcasting networks were represented.

'Do-Nothing' Administration Hit:

Minimum Wage Hike Tops Labor Agenda for Congress

San Francisco—Labor looked to Congress to overcome the handicap of the "do-nothing" Nixon Administration and act this year on legislation needed to strengthen the nation's economy.

An AFL-CIO Executive Council statement gave the first session of the 92nd Congress a passing grade to date.

It contrasted the "diligence" of Congress with the "stalling tactics" of the Administration, the vetoes and veto threats of the President and the White House refusal to spend appropriated funds.

But "much remains to be done" before Congress adjourns, the council stressed.

It listed an AFL-CIO legislative agenda topped by the need to improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, through an increase in the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour and extension of coverage to all workers still outside the law.

"We will flatly oppose the establishment of special, sub-standard minimum rates for young workers," the council said. And it urged that the principle of "equal pay for equal work" regardless of sex "be extended to administrative, executive and professional employes."

The council strongly urged the House Ways & Means Committee to start action this year on the National Health Security bill—"this badly needed and long-overdue national program for financing the comprehensive health care of all Americans."

Likewise, it urged a prompt start of congressional hearings "to meet the critical need for trade legislation." Legislation should follow based on "the AFL-CIO's nine-point program designed to halt the export of jobs."

Separate council statements dealt with the welfare reform-social security bill before the Senate and with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission legislation the House will take up in September.

Other high priority items listed in the council's legislative statement included:

- Creation of an urban development bank and greater availability of mortgage money at low interest rates. Also backed was a House bill to build low and moderate-income housing in the suburbs.
- A two-year extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity's anti-poverty program, coupled with provisions for a comprehensive day-care program, creation of a non-profit legal services corporation, and a strict limitation on OEO funds for experimental "educational vouchers."
- Enactment of emergency school aid legislation providing funds for desegregation programs.

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Turns Up, Reaches 5.8% in July

By Tom Castor

High unemployment continued to plague the American work force in July with the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate jumping from 5.6 to 5.8 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

And additional figures issued by the BLS painted a bleak picture of the job market:

- At least 5.3 million workers were unemployed during July, only a slight drop from the June figure of 5.5 million, which set a 10-year record.
- The proportion of the labor force unemployed 15 weeks or more was at its highest level since August 1963.
- Manufacturing jobs were at their lowest point since November 1965, reflecting the loss of more than 1.5 million factory jobs in the economy between late 1969 and last April, with little sign of recovery.

Administration officials nevertheless saw the July unemployment figures as "good news"—because the jobless rate didn't

(Continued on Page 7)

Rebukes Inaction On Nation's Needs

By Saul Miller

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO took a new and updated look at the Nixon Administration and indicted it for creating an economic mess, frustrating tax justice, thwarting congressional intentions and stalling on legislative programs.

The findings came in a series of statements adopted by the federation's Executive Council at a two-day summer meeting here.

The council was sharply critical also of the Federal Communications Commission for its failures on enforcement of the fairness doctrine and related policies, especially in recent strike and bargaining situations. **(Story, Page 8.)**

And it reaffirmed the federation's strong support for legislation to strengthen fair employment practices and to remedy in the Senate the many weaknesses and omissions in the House-passed welfare reform and social security measure.

The international situation also got top council attention with the adoption of a statement calling on the Administration to "consider anew the question of Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations" in light of a complete lack of evidence that the country had in any way changed to make it eligible for membership. (Story, this page.)

The Administration was urged also to take the initiative in demanding that the Communist-built Berlin Wall come down as an indication of Soviet intentions to ease world tensions. **(Story, Page 3.)**

This is how the council evaluated the Administration:

- The country is in an economic mess as a result of 2½ years of "gross mismanagement by the Nixon Administration" which is undermining public confidence by a "chorus of patently untrue economic forecasts." **(Story, Page 2.)**
- The Administration "has relentlessly pursued tax policies which would heap more of the tax burden upon the shoulders of wage and salary workers and redistribute still greater shares of the nation's wealth and income to those who need it least." **(Story, Page 2.)**
- The President has refused to spend funds appropriated by Congress and has reacted to positive Congress programs by using the veto and the threat of the veto. The Administration also has been "guilty of deliberate stalling tactics" on legislative programs.

The council also took note of and voiced its opposition to a Labor Dept. move, in effect, to drop the provision for overtime after eight hours a day for workers on government contracts. (Story, Page 3.)

In a series of legislative statements, the Executive Council:

- Termed the House-passed 5 percent raise in social security benefits inadequate and urged a 15 percent increase. The Senate also was urged to restore House cutbacks in the Medicaid program and Medicare benefits.
- Asked the Senate to upgrade the House version of the family assistance program so that "long-overdue" welfare reforms won't result in new hardships to the nation's needy. It asked a higher basic family allotment, a guarantee against reduction of current state payments and minimum wage guarantees for job referrals. **(Story, Page 3.)**
- Pressed for quick action on a minimum wage bill providing at least $2 an hour and expanded coverage. The council's "much

(Continued on Page 3)

Nixon Urged to Weigh China Policy Decision

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the Nixon Administration to examine closely and "consider anew the question of Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations."

The council cautioned the Administration not to move too fast, to take a good look at the facts that had led four previous administrations to oppose UN membership for Communist China.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the statement on Communist China was approved by a 25 to 4 vote with one abstention. He said the thrust of the statement was that the council did not think there has been a change in Chinese Communist policy and there is a real question whether that country can meet the requirements for UN membership as stated in the UN Charter.

He warned also against trading off principle for "reality," pointing to the history of the League of Nations and the fate of Ethiopia, the futile attempts to appease Hitler and the Nazis.

Meany said he had reservations about anything useful coming out of Pres. Nixon's announced plan to visit Peking. He termed the Nixon

(Continued on Page 2)

Backing Asked For Strikers At Chair Firm

San Francisco—Full support for strikes of 1,000 Furniture Workers against the La-Z-Boy Chair Co. was urged by the Executive Council. A statement by the council urged all federation affiliates to "do everything in their power to help these strikers in their campaign" for a "measure of economic justice at the bargaining table."

The council noted that "after five fruitless months of contract negotiations," UFWA members in Monroe, Mich., and Florence, S.C., were forced to strike "to gain reasonable wages and working conditions."

The company, which makes recliner chairs and other products in 10 plants, has refused wage levels that would "merely meet increases in living costs," the statement charged. It added: "The company's refusal to agree to an acceptable contract and its accompanying campaign to undermine the union is designed to frustrate union organizing activities at other company plants" in Neosho, Mo., Redlands, Calif., and Newton, Miss.

UFWA Pres. Fred Fulford said management of the newly organized plant at Florence gave 500 union members an offer of 10 cents an hour more, "take it or leave it." In Monroe, where another 500 workers have been under union contract for 15 years, management boasted it had made a "liberal" offer, but "the liberal offer didn't even equal the rise in the cost of living," Fulford said.

Company profits last year totaled $10.5 million, according to Fulford.

The strikes started Aug. 2 in Monroe and Aug. 3 in Florence. La-Z-Boy products have been put on the unfair list of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., the union said.

Unions Urged to Support Minority-Owned Banks

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO hailed the development and expansion of minority-owned banks and urged all segments of the labor movement to give the program consideration.

The Executive Council applauded those international and local unions "which are supporting these minority-owned and operated banks."

It noted that there are now 33 such banks in existence, participating in the federal government's minority bank deposit program and helping to meet the economic needs and development of minority communities.

"Deposits from every sector of the economy, including organized labor, can improve the ability of these minority banks in processing home mortgages among members of minority groups and in providing loans to minority business enterprises," the council said.

Labor Renews Demand For Income Tax Justice

San Francisco—Despite improvements in 1969, the federal income tax "is still rigged against the workers' paycheck and in favor of unearned income," and tax justice remains high on the nation's agenda of unfinished business.

That view was spelled out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement that sharply assailed Administration tax policies as designed to "heap more of the burden upon the shoulders of wage and salary workers and redistribute still greater shares of the nation's wealth and income to those who need it least."

The need for tax justice, the council said, is especially acute because of the "unrelenting needs for increased public investment" while billions of dollars escape full taxation because of loopholes of special tax privilege for the wealthy and the corporations.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969, the council noted, "was a step along the road toward tax justice" because it removed from the tax rolls millions below the poverty level, provided some tax relief to moderate and middle-income Americans and trimmed some loopholes.

But the federal income tax, it stressed, is "still rigged against those who depend on wages and salaries, while there are numerous gilded tax-havens for those with wealth and taxpaying ability."

The council singled out the Administration's policies of a gigantic giveaway to corporations through "tax depreciation gimmickry." It noted that Administration spokesmen "have continually threatened new consumer taxes, such as the so-called value-added tax, or additional corporate tax giveaways" such as the business investment tax credit or the proposed subsidy for export corporations.

The depreciation giveaway alone will cost $37 billion in revenue over the next decade.

Tax justice, the council said, will increase the amount of federal funds "needed to eliminate the public investment shortages that are a source of many of America's critical social problems." Effective loophole closing, the council added, would also enable a "reduction in the relative tax burden of low and moderate-income families."

And beyond all this, the council stressed, it is essential to give the American people "confidence in the way federal revenues are obtained."

'Gross Mismanagement':

White House Scored On 'Economic Mess'

San Francisco—The country is in an "economic mess" because of 2½ years of "gross mismanagement by the Nixon Administration," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Assessing the state of the economy, the council emphasized that "while most economic indicators turn sour, the White House continues to make believe that America is in good shape." The Administration's "chorus of patently untrue economic forecasts are undermining public confidence," the council charged.

The council reaffirmed the federation's oft-stated position, first set forth in 1966, that "we are prepared to cooperate with mandatory government controls, if the President decides they are necessary, provided such controls are even-handed and across the board.

"But we are opposed to any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages, without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes. One-sided curbs on workers' earnings are neither a balanced and effective stabilization program nor a workable policy in a free society."

The council's views were spelled out in a statement that drew the dimensions of the nation's economic problems: more than 5 million unemployed, several million more working less than full-time; unchecked rises in living costs washing out buying power; 54 major and 751 smaller job areas in economic distress; the number of full-time jobs in the private economy dropping one million in the past two years; industry operating at only 73 percent of capacity; rising profits and interest rates. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

The council urged immediate action in four areas:

- Release of the $12 billion in appropriated funds frozen by the President, because "there is no time for further politically inspired delays in the expenditure of appropriated funds."
- Full funding by Congress of government programs to meet the nation's public investment needs as well as accelerated short-term public works construction in areas of high unemployment.
- An increase in the federal minimum wage to at least $2 an hour immediately, and extension of the wage-hour law coverage to millions of low-wage workers now excluded.
- Rapid expansion of money and credit, at lower interest rates to stimulate economic expansion and ease inflationary pressures.

In reaffirming its willingness to cooperate if the President determines that stabilization measures and controls are necessary, the council stressed:

"We are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice. We will do our patriotic duty but we will not be the scapegoat for the economic failures of this Administration."

Stronger Job Bias Law Sought 'Without Delay'

San Francisco—Legislation to strengthen the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by giving it enforcement powers and exclusive jurisdiction has the AFL-CIO's strong support, the Executive Council declared.

A council statement reaffirmed labor's opposition to an Administration bill that would leave enforcement of the ban on job discrimination up to federal courts and would "worsen the existing overlap and confusion" of jurisdiction.

The AFL-CIO-supported Hawkins-Reid bill, scheduled to reach the House floor in mid-September, is also backed by the leading civil rights organizations.

It would extend coverage to establishments with eight or more employes, as compared with the present 25, and would for the first time cover state and local government employes.

The public employe coverage, the council said, is "particularly needed . . . because some state and local governments are among the most flagrant discriminators."

Under the Hawkins-Reid bill, the EEOC would be given enforcement powers patterned after those of the National Labor Relations Board. And it would also take over from other government agencies, including the Department of Justice, Civil Service Commission and the Labor Dept.'s Office of Contract Compliance, responsibility for acting against all forms of employment discrimination.

Under the present divided jurisdiction, the council noted, the same case has sometimes come before three different government bodies with each agency taking a different position.

"Centralization of responsibility is highly desirable from the standpoint of unions and employers as well as of members of minority groups," the council noted.

It urged Congress to enact the legislation "without delay" and to reject the expected attempt to substitute the Administration bill.

N.J. Unit of 3,900 Votes for AFTE

Trenton, N.J.—State employes in a unit of 3,900 operations, services and maintenance workers have chosen the Technical Engineers to represent them. The result of the state-wide election brought to 6,000 the number of public employes represented by AFTE in New Jersey, Pres. William T. Cleary said.

The union asked Gov. William F. Cahill (R) to direct an early start of negotiations. It reminded him that petitions for a vote among three bargaining units were filed more than two years ago. After months of litigation on appropriate units and a strike for recognition by the employes last September, the state finally agreed to the election.

Nixon Urged to Weigh China Policy Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

announcement of the visit as the "number one stunt of the number one stunt man of our time."

To the query about establishing contact with Communist China and its importance in world affairs, Meany noted that there had been no contact for 20 years and it perhaps would be more dangerous to have Communist China on the UN Security Council with the veto power and the prestige of high UN membership than not having contact.

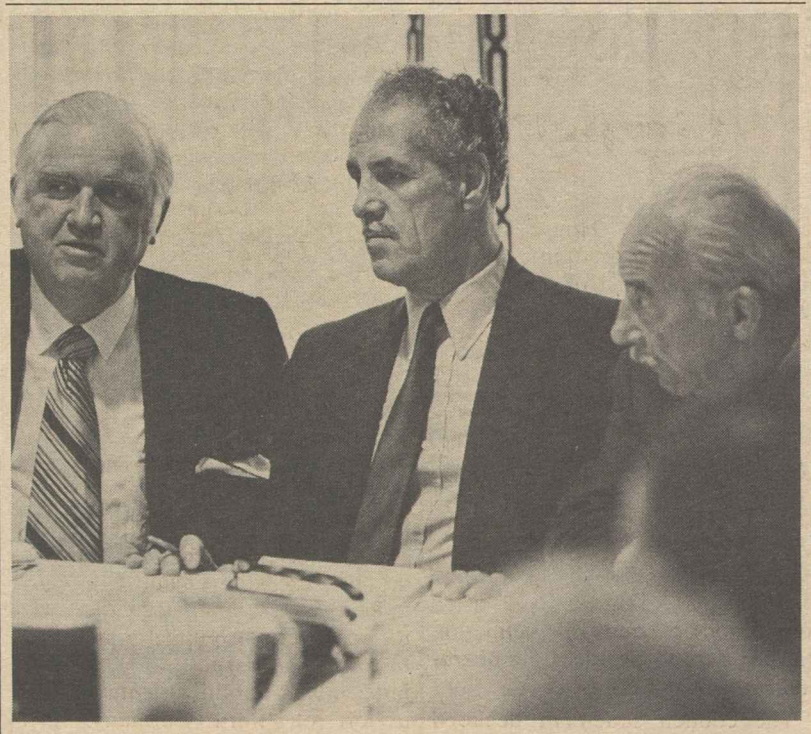
The council noted the statement by Sec. of State William Rogers that the Administration would no longer oppose and would actively support UN membership for Communist China and asked what had changed to overturn the policies of the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

The council raised the question of whether Communist China has provided any proof that "it is now qualified for UN membership" in terms of the guiding principles set out in the UN Charter.

The statement cited the record of China's aggression in Korea, Indochina, Tibet and its plans for subversion in Indonesia.

In view of this record, the council asked, "why does the Nixon Administration believe that peace in our time and for future generations would be served by according the Mao Tse-tung regime membership in the UN, on its Security Council with the right of veto power over decisions of the United Nations? And would the Administration be prepared to go along with the expulsion of the Republic of China, a founding member of the United Nations and long-time ally of the United States? These questions must also be seriously considered by the Administration before the final decisions are made by the UN."

Council members voting against the statement were Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph, Jacob S. Potofsky, Joseph Curran and Jerry Wurf. Recorded as abstaining was Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal. Five vice presidents were absent.



DISCUSSION GROUP—at Executive Council table includes, from left, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Paul Hall, Peter Bommarito and Alexander J. Rohan. Hall is president of the Seafarers, Bommarito heads the Rubber Workers and Rohan is president of the Printing Pressmen.

Council Assails Nixon Policy Failures

Condemns Inaction On Nation's Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

remains to be done" legislative agenda also urged congressional committees to begin action this year on urgently-needed National Health Security and trade legislation. **(Story, Page 1.)**

● Warned that the Administration's proposed substitute for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission bill would "worsen the existing overlap and confusion" of jurisdiction over anti-discrimination programs and would leave the EEOC without effective enforcement powers. **(Story, Page 2.)**

AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to consider depositing funds in banks owned and operated by Negroes and other minority groups, so as to improve their ability to finance home mortgages and business loans to help meet the economic needs of minority communities. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Member unions also were urged by the council to give full support to strikes by the Furniture Workers against the La-Z-Boy Chair Co., whose "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining tactic was linked with its campaign "to undermine the union." (Story, Page 2.)

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, accompanied by Assistant Sec. W. J. Usery and Federal Mediation Director J. Curtis Counts, met with the council and discussed economic developments, various conferences on productivity, state and local labor relations, delay in construction projects because of environmental problems, and getting the Occupational Health & Safety Act under way.

On unemployment, Hodgson told reporters that the 150,000 jobs provided in the public service jobs bill plus Administration plans to stimulate the economy should improve the economic outlook.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters later that the session with Hodgson had been "low key," that the Secretary tried to paint a more optimistic picture of the economy.

Meany said the key to improved productivity is full employment and he did not think that an upcoming September conference on productivity would accomplish very much.

At other press conferences during the sessions Meany:

● Made it clear that all affiliates and unions in the AFL-CIO, including the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, must observe the Federation's rules and policies on boycotts. Under those rules the UFWOC-called boycott against Heublein products cannot be endorsed or supported by the federation because the company has long and good labor relations with a number of AFL-CIO unions including the Brewery Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Distillery Workers and others. He noted that the federation has helped the Farm Workers in every conceivable way in the successful grape boycott and in working out problems with the Teamsters in the lettuce areas and gives it continuing and substantial financial support.

● Emphasized that the AFL-CIO does not support the Administration's benefit level in the welfare reform bill, but believes that the immediate figure for a family of four should be $2,800, with the ultimate goal being the government-level poverty figure, now about $3,900.

● Said the President is carrying out his pledge to disengage the U.S. from the war in Vietnam and helping provide the South Vietnamese with the ability to defend themselves.

● Announced that the council had aproved the purchase of a permanent site in the Washington area for the Labor Studies Center pending approval of necessary zoning changes.

The council approved requests for change in titles for several unions, stipulating that the change in names did not in any fashion involve changes in jurisdiction. The unions included the Newspaper Guild, Metal Polishers and the Stereotypers.

The council also voted funds for the Joint Council on Economic Education, Jewish Labor Committee, League for Industrial Democracy and the United Negro College Fund. It urged affiliates to support the Eisenhower College fund drive and voted continued support for the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Washington.

The next council meeting is scheduled for Nov. 17, 1971, in Bal Harbour, Fla.

WORKING SESSION of AFL-CIO Executive Council tackles a broad range of issues, from pending legislation to international relations to strike report. Council statements are the framework for the federation's policies between biennial conventions.

Labor Stands Firm On Eight-Hour Day

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called on the Labor Dept. "to reject the current proposal to drop the requirement of time and one-half pay for over eight hours of work per day on government contracts" under various federal laws.

The federation's Executive Council declared "we support union and management efforts, through collective bargaining, to reduce working hours and to reschedule work-week arrangements, to their mutual satisfaction.

"However, the eight-hour day standard was achieved after decades of trade union efforts and we believe that federal laws, covering work on government contracts, must continue to protect workers against excessive hours of work per day, as well as excessive working hours per week."

U.S. Initiative Urged to Unite Divided Berlin

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. government to take the initiative "in demanding that the Berlin Wall come down" as the key to any real intentions by the Soviet Union to initiate action leading to a meaningful easing of world tensions.

The federation's Executive Council noted the 10th anniversary of the erection of the Berlin Wall by the East German government in the heart of the city and said no just and peaceful settlement of any phase of the German question is possible "as long as this division of Berlin continues."

The wall is part of a pattern of Communist assaults on freedom of individuals and nations, the council stressed, pointing to the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the pouring of thousands of military personnel into the Middle East. "Clearly all these Soviet acts of aggression are of one piece."

The council urged the U.S. government "to guard against the new maneuvers by the Soviet Union and its East German puppet which aim to turn West Berlin into a so-called independent 'political entity,' into a sort of 'third Germany.'" It called also for an implementation of a 1951 United Nations resolution on investigating the feasibility of free elections throughout all of Germany.

Senate Asked to Raise Family Assistance Level

San Francisco—The Senate was urged by the AFL-CIO to upgrade the House-passed family assistance and social security bill so that "long-overdue" welfare reforms won't result in new hardships to the nation's needy.

An Executive Council statement listed the major pluses and minuses of the 687-page bill passed by the House in June and now before the Senate Finance Committee.

Its social security amendments include "many desirable improvements," the council noted. But with living costs soaring, the "mere 5 percent increase in cash benefits" is inadequate, and the Senate was urged to boost it to at least 15 percent.

On Medicare, the AFL-CIO strongly supported the House-passed extension of benefits to 1.5 million disabled persons under 65. But it urged the Senate to reject a cutback in hospital benefits.

As for Medicaid—the federal-state program of assistance to persons of all ages who can't afford to get seriously sick—the Executive Council registered a strong dissent to cutbacks voted by the House. It urged the Senate to strengthen the program instead.

The council welcomed the House provisions for increased federal welfare aid to the aged, blind and disabled.

But while backing the principle of a basic federal allotment for needy families, including both the "working poor" and those unable to work or find jobs, the AFL-CIO statement criticized the adequacy of the House bill.

The basic benefit amount is tied to the family size, with a family of four entitled to $2,400 in federal funds.

This, the council stressed, is "less than the amount being provided in most states" under present federal-state matching allotments and would be "totally inadequate."

The basic federal grant initially "should be at least $2,800 and raised to no less than the poverty level within a few years," the federation said.

The council reiterated labor's position that no beneficiary should receive less under the new law than he is presently receiving. And "to insure this, states should be required, with assistance from federal matching grants, to make supplemental payments to at least equal current benefits, including food stamps."

As to a provision in the bill for 200,000 federally-financed public service jobs to provide work opportunities for welfare recipients, the council strongly insisted that the jobs pay either the prevailing wage rate or the federal minimum wage, whichever is higher.

And "no mother should be referred to work in the absence of adequate child care facilities," the AFL-CIO urged.

In the shift to federal assumption of welfare administration, the AFL-CIO said, there must be firm protection for the job rights and employment conditions of state and local government employes who presently administer welfare programs.

Urging the Senate to move towards full federalization of welfare, the council noted that under the present "mess," the cost to taxpayers is increasing at the same time that "the plight of those forced on welfare is deteriorating."

U.S. Unions Aid Ethiopians in Job Training

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia—The Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions is expanding its three-year-old vocational training program to graduate 200 skilled workers annually.

New workshops will be opened in Asmara and Dire Dawa and an additional workshop is being constructed in Addis Ababa. The CELU launched the training program three years ago in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the African-American Labor Center.

The courses to be offered at Asmara and Dire Dawa include auto-diesel mechanics, wood work, electricity, general motor work, plumbing, welding and general shop work. There are currently 75 building trades trainees attending the 1971 session in Addis Ababa.

Ato Mesfin Gebre Michael, director of the CELU education and information department, reported that the AALC has pledged continued support of the training programs for the next two years. He expressed "deep gratitude" to the AALC, "without whose assistance our education programs would not be as they are."

Wage-Hour Bill Tops Agenda for Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

● Completion of action on legislation to meet "the nation's crisis in higher education."

● Establishment of an independent consumer protection agency.

● Senate approval of the House-passed bill improving the pay structure of the federal government's blue-collar workers. The legislation would also bring employes of self-financing government programs into the wage board system and would give unions a more effective voice in setting wage policies.

● Hearings and action on labor-sought improvements in both the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act and the Federal Employes Compensation Act. Both programs deal with compensation for job-related injuries and illnesses.

● Passage of "long overdue bank reform legislation." House hearings have already exposed interlocking directorates, conflict of interest situations and other abuses that hurt both the consumer and the depositor.

The council's general assessment of the legislative outlook credited Congress with having worked "with reasonable diligence to meet the nation's critical economic problems."

Delays, it charged, have often come about because of "deliberate stalling tactics" by the Administration.

The council statement declared that "while Congress has not always acted as quickly or decisively as the AFL-CIO would have liked, our basic quarrel is with the President and his do-nothing Administration."

Tax Justice

JUSTICE IN the federal tax structure remains high on the agenda of the nation's unfinished business. Despite unrelenting needs for increased public investment, billions of dollars escape full taxation through loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy people and corporations.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 was a step along the road toward tax justice. That law removed from the federal income-tax rolls those whose incomes are below government-defined poverty levels and it provided a measure of tax relief to moderate- and middle-income Americans who shoulder far more than their fair share of the tax burden. In addition, many of the loopholes and gimmicks in the tax structure, which provide preferential and unfair tax treatment for wealthy individuals and corporations, were trimmed, at least slightly.

Nevertheless, the federal income tax is still rigged against the workers' paycheck and in favor of unearned income. It is still rigged against those who depend on wages and salaries, while there are numerous gilded tax-havens for those with wealth and taxpaying ability.

Rather than furthering the goals of tax justice, the Administration has relentlessly pursued tax policies which would heap more of the tax burden upon the shoulders of wage and salary workers and redistribute still greater shares of the nation's wealth and income to those who need it least. The most shocking example has been the Administration's $3-$5 billion annual tax giveaway to corporations, through tax depreciation gimmickry. As a result of this action alone about $37 billion of business tax revenue will be wiped out in the coming decade—$37 billion that could be used for urgently needed public facilities and services.

What is more, Administration spokesmen have continually threatened new consumer taxes, such as the so-called value-added tax, or additional corporate tax giveaways, such as the reinstatement of the tax-credit subsidy for business investment and the proposed tax subsidy for export corporations.

The Administration has added to the existing inequities in the tax structure. Billions of dollars of potential tax revenue that could be used for rebuilding urban areas and expanding mass transit, education, health care, pollution controls and other needed public investments are beyond the reach of the federal government.

WE BELIEVE that quick and effective achievement of tax justice is essential to strengthen the performance of the nation's economy and to increase the amount of federal revenue needed to eliminate the public-investment shortages that are a source of many of America's critical social problems.

America needs the added tax revenues and improved public facilities that tax justice could provide—rather than continued and expanded windfalls for the rich. Effective loophole-closing would also raise sufficient additional revenue to enable a reduction in the relative tax burden of low- and moderate-income families.

We urge the Administration and the Congress to complete the unfinished business of tax justice and to reject schemes which would erode federal revenues and move the tax structure further away from the principle of ability to pay.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 9, 1971, San Francisco.

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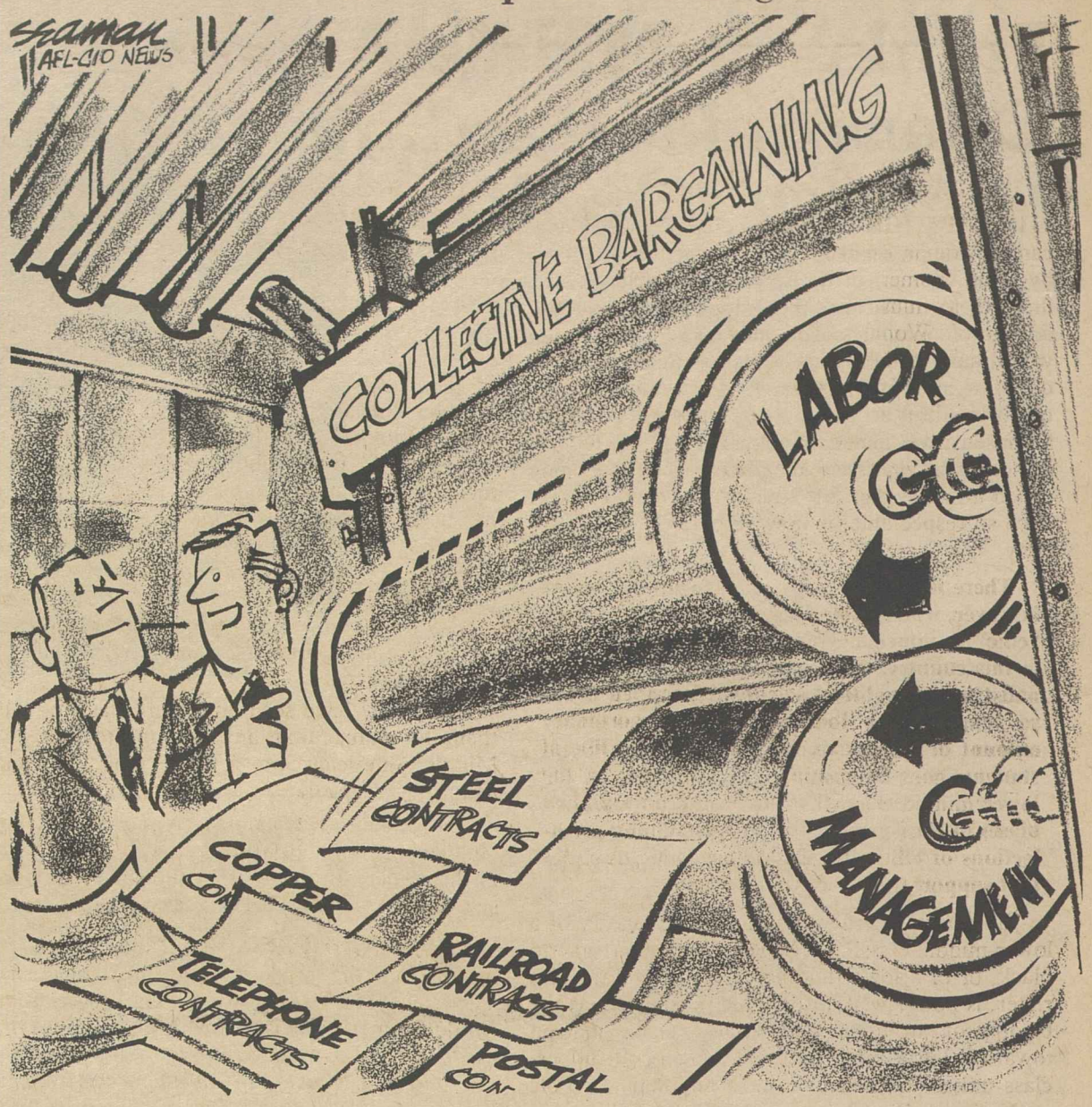


A Word Edgewise:

Escape from Cares of World Marred by Raccoon Menace

By John P. Roche

CHILMARK, MASS.—First you wonder if you will ever get packed. Then you wonder if the game is worth the candle—there are so many things to do before getting off. In our case, for instance, there are the two cats, Seamus & Maria, who permit us to live under their sovereignty. We can't take them with us, but the thought of dumping them in one of those animal jails for a month is intolerable. (We did it once and they didn't speak to us for weeks.) So a reliable cat-sitter must be found. Luckily I have a graduate student of whom the cats thoroughly approve. OK, check that one off.

However, one by one the details somehow fall into place and finally, thoroughly exhausted, we climb in the car and start for the ferry at Woods Hole. For the first hour you are on auto-pilot, the slow car on the road at 70, wondering how anybody can deny that we live in an Age of Faith as fallible machines go whizzing by at 85. Then, suddenly, the road leaves the oaks and maples and begins to cut through pine barrens and salt swamps and the salt air starts its magic of invigoration. By the time you get off the ferry on Martha's Vineyard, life seems to be starting up again.

The "salt air sickness" merits scientific analysis. Its symptoms are paradoxical: on one hand, men and women who haven't had any honest physical exercise for months find themselves bounding into the water and cavorting on the beach; on the other, they start going to sleep about 8. The other night we were sitting in the barn talking after dinner—everybody started to yawn, my wife went to sleep, and I peered at my watch (thinking it must be midnight) only to discover it was 9:30! One can sleep for 10 hours a night without even trying. As a visitor said in a startled way, "Why, it's better than Seconol!"

We live in a special subculture dedicated to getting a vacation. Also on the island one can, I'm told, find a permanent floating cocktail party. Allegedly its members move up en masse from Cambridge and Manhattan, glasses in hand. But they live in a different world from us hermits.

I ran into a New York acquaintance at the Post Office a while back. He said he had just bought a house in Gay Head after renting for several years, suggested nicely that he hoped we would learn to like the island, invited us for a drink, and—as an afterthought—said, "Have you been up before?" "Yes," my wife said with a slight edge on her voice, "but only for 20 years."

SO INSTEAD of gathering over the ice cubes to evaluate the Pentagon Papers, we and our friends are worrying about raccoons. You may think this is trivial, but a night or so ago there was a racket out back that sounded like a barroom fight in South Boston. I got the flashlight and discovered a platoon of raccoons working through the garbage and rubbish cans. They may be "cute," but what a mess. Not only are they fiendishly ingenious at infiltrating garbage defenses; they have been decimating ground birds, both wild and domestic. I constantly worry about the family of whippoorwills that crank up at 8:30 every night, and people who raise chickens have had a hard time.

Some nameless benefactor (several have been accused of the crime, but this is not the place to spread rumors) decided Martha's Vineyard needed raccoons to fill out its agenda of resident fauna. A few years back he deposited a couple who set to work with a vengeance and now the little rascals are everywhere. What do you do? Hunting, trapping, and poison are out, and the basic problem is that the fox, the raccoon's natural enemy, is not among the animals native to these parts.

Somebody suggested that maybe we should import foxes, but it was quickly noted that this in turn would require the introduction of foxhunters. Since nobody wants dogs, hunters and horns roaring through the moors, this contingency plan was rejected. The proposal that a grizzly bear be placed on the property of the raccoon importer was tabled, subject to reconsideration. It may yet come to this unless some experienced raccoon-hand can help us out of this ecological box.

The American Plan
Be Union-Buy Union
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Stereotypes Refuted:

Profiles of 'Middle Americans' Offer Antidote to Elitist Bigotry

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

(H)ENRY (H)IGGINS' famous question, "Why can't a woman be like a man?" was thought (even by some women) to be rather funny when it was first put to music in "My Fair Lady." Since the advent of Women's Lib, however, a mere man would have to be rather foolhardy to ask the same question in mixed company. He would be held up to wrathful scorn (even by his male peers) as an insensitive male chauvinist, and, by today's standards, of course, that's almost as bad as being called a fascist pig. In other words, male bigotry, once so respectable, is now verboten in polite society.

There is another, more elite form of bigotry, however, which is still very respectable and very "chic" in upper and upper-middle-class society in this country. Michael Lerner, a young journalist turned political scientist, described it not so long ago as follows: "An extraordinary amount of bigotry on the part of elite, liberal students goes unexamined. . . . Directed at the lower middle class, it feeds on the unexamined biases of class perspective, the personality predilections of elite radicals and academic disciples that support their views. . . .

"In general (Lerner continued) the bigotry of a lower-middle-class policeman toward a ghetto black, or of a lower-middle-class mayor toward a rioter, is not viewed in the same perspective as the bigotry of an upper-middle-class peace matron toward a lower-middle-class mayor, or an upper-class university student toward an Italian, a Pole or National Guardsman from Cicero, Illinois—that is, if the latter two cases are called bigotry at all. . . . Yet the two bigotries are very similar."

Lerner says that the hidden liberal-radical bigotry toward the lower-middle-class is "stinking and covered" and argues that its consequences are tragic. "Not until the upper-middle-class learns to deal with its own hidden bigotry," he concludes, "will it be in a position to help destroy lower-middle-class bigotry as well." ("Respectable Bigotry," The American Scholar, Autumn 1969).

During the two years which have elapsed since Lerner wrote the searing indictment of upper-class bigotry, the popular media and a number of independent scholars representing a variety of disciplines have, at long last, discovered Middle America and are trying, with mixed results, to find out what the millions of ordinary people who comprise this vast segment of American society are actually like, what they are thinking at the present time, and what it is that really makes them tick. Of the many articles and books which have been written about Middle America during this short period of time, the best, in my opinion, are those which bear the name of Robert Coles.

Coles is a practicing psychiatrist with a profoundly sensitive social conscience and a wide-ranging grasp of the social sciences. He has spent the better part of the last five years interviewing—and thereby getting to know and respect and even to love—a generous sampling of middle and lower-class Americans. His most recent book, "The Middle Americans," (the text of which is supplemented by a series of excellent photographs by Jon Erikson) is the perfect antidote to the upper-class bigotry so severely criticized by Lerner in the article referred to above.

Coles does not pretend to have written a scientific sociological study in the technical sense of the word. He and his collaborator, Erikson, look upon themselves "as observers, that alone." Their task has been to see and hear, in so far as they could, "how certain families live, families headed by men who are policemen, firemen, factory workers, bank tellers, or lower-level bank officers, school teachers, telephone repairmen, construction workers, clerics and typists and small farmers and small storekeepers and on and on."

What they have seen and heard has compelled them to realize that any attempt to stereotype Middle Americans into a single monolithic mold would be tragically wide of the mark.

The aim of their book, then, is to make the "human actuality" of Middle America come across to the reader. In this writer's judgment, they have succeeded in doing so to a remarkable degree.

COLES AND ERIKSON, in other words, are totally free of snobbery and self-righteousness. Their purpose "is not to criticize these people (Middle Americans), argue with them, praise them as America's answer to anything and everything, or use them as a means of advancing certain values or purposes we happen to have." They simply accept Middle Americans as fellow human beings with the same mixture of virtue and vice which characterizes every other segment of American society.

It is this quality of humaneness—the quality of tolerance and sympathetic understanding—which makes their book required reading for the liberal critics of Middle America. One has the impression, incidentally, that Coles and Erikson wrote their marvelous human book primarily for the instruction of the so-called liberals.

It is their hope that the liberals will not, "in their rush to understand yet another 'problem,' indulge themselves in endless hysterical and foreboding conclusions about the very same people whom, from the other direction, conservatives are likely to see excitedly and not always with reason as their new-found allies and saviors."

This is another way of saying that Middle America, with all its faults and imperfections, deserves better than to be flattered and wooed, on the one hand, by the George Wallaces of this world, and, on the other hand, to be made fun of pharasaically by self-righteous students and intellectuals, who are experts at detecting the moat of bigotry in the eye of the hardhat, for example, but have yet to recognize the beam in their own.

By Punishing Families:

Chamber of Commerce Drive Threatens Rights of Strikers

THE RECENTLY-MOUNTED push by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to ban public aid to strikers' families would, if successful, seriously weaken the right of workers to withhold their services from an unfair employer, an AFL-CIO spokesman warned.

Actually, strikers and their families have been receiving public assistance for more than 25 years, provided they "meet such eligibility requirements" as specific waiting periods and proof of need, said Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services. He said that the current drive led by the Chamber of Commerce is "aided and abetted by employers . . . who want to punish strikers" by imposing new restrictions on a system that is intended to help citizens who are in need, regardless of the cause of their need.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Perlis rejected the contention that workers "go on strike with the idea that they are going to get some money from the government" or public agencies.

"Workers want to work at decent wages," he declared, and "they strike only as a last resort. A striker's goal, he added, is to "get off (public assistance) and go back to work as soon as possible."

Perlis agreed that there is a need to reform the welfare system, but charged that too often critics of the system "direct their fire against people in need . . . against the mothers of children . . . against the poor," rather than the system itself. He said they seem to feel that "it's perfectly all right for mismanaged corporations to be subsidized . . . with tax write-offs" and other measures.

"But as soon as you try to subsidize a hungry person, they yell blue murder," he declared, and that "makes no sense."

Questioning Perlis on the public affairs production of the AFL-CIO were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

Nixon Policies Scored:

Council Statement On U. S. Economy

The following is excerpted from a statement on the national economy by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 9, 1971.

AS A RESULT of 2½ years of gross mismanagement by the Nixon Administration, the country is in an economic mess.

More than 5 million workers are unemployed. Several million more are working less than full-time because of production cutbacks. All Americans are the victims of unchecked rises in the cost of living, thus washing out much of their buying power.

The number of full-time jobs in the private economy has dropped about 1 million in the past two years.

Industry is operating at only 73 percent of its productive capacity, which results in large fixed costs and productive inefficiencies that apply upward pressures on prices.

Despite these conditions and despite their soaring profits of recent years, the banks have been raising interest rates.

While most economic indicators turn sour, the White House continues to make believe that America is in good shape. Instead of inspiring public confidence, this chorus of patently untrue economic forecasts is undermining public confidence.

The time for action and not slogans is long overdue. Therefore, the AFL-CIO Executive Council:

1. Again urges the President to release the $12 billion of appropriated funds he has frozen. This action would create jobs and boost sales by expanding essential government programs. . . . The unemployed, the underemployed and the nation's distressed communities should not be compelled to wait for the opening of the 1972 election campaign before the Administration boosts economic activities.

2. Urges the Congress to provide full funding of government programs to meet the nation's public-investment needs in such areas as low- and moderate-income housing, community facilities, education, health care and pollution controls.

3. Urges the Congress to raise the federal minimum wage to at least $2 an hour, immediately, and to extend the Fair Labor Standards Act's coverage to millions of low-wage workers.

4. Urges rapid expansion of money and credit, at lower interest rates, to stimulate economic expansion and ease inflationary pressures.

AS PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in the Administration's handling of the economy diminishes, a variety of programs for halting inflation have been suggested. To make our position clear, we restate the policy we first adopted in February 1966:

If the President determines that the situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO will cooperate so long as such restraints are equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents, and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries.

Wages are only one factor in the cost of any product and actions which would freeze only wages and not other cost factors, would create economic chaos.

So we are prepared to sacrifice as much as anyone else, as long as anyone else, so long as there is equality of sacrifice. We will do our patriotic duty but we will not be the scapegoat.

In another related economic area, we want to make our position clear. We urge the Labor Department to reject the current proposal to drop the requirement of time and one-half pay for over eight hours of work per day on government contracts, under the terms of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.

We support union and management efforts, through collective bargaining, to reduce working hours and to re-schedule work-week arrangements, to their mutual satisfaction. However, the eight-hour day standard was achieved after decades of trade union efforts and we believe that federal laws, covering work on government contracts, must continue to protect workers against excessive hours of work per day, as well as excessive working hours per week.

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is leading a drive to "punish" the families of union strikers by banning them from public assistance during industrial disputes, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

Luna Credits UTU Solidarity In Rail Victory

Miami Beach—The United Transportation Union's first convention since its creation by a four-union merger opened in an air of victory generated by the recently won wage-rules agreement with the railroads as more than 1,800 delegates gathered here.

Retiring UTU President Charles Luna praised the membership in his keynote address as "the real force" behind the contract settlement won on the rails.

"This was a real battle, we had our bread and butter on the line," he told the convention, "and I'm proud to say you fellows came through."

Luna made it clear that he felt "the right to strike selectively, which the UTU won in federal court and had confirmed in the Supreme Court, put the punch back into collective bargaining."

"We can now return to negotiations as a way of life instead of begging or taking the carriers' dictates," he said.

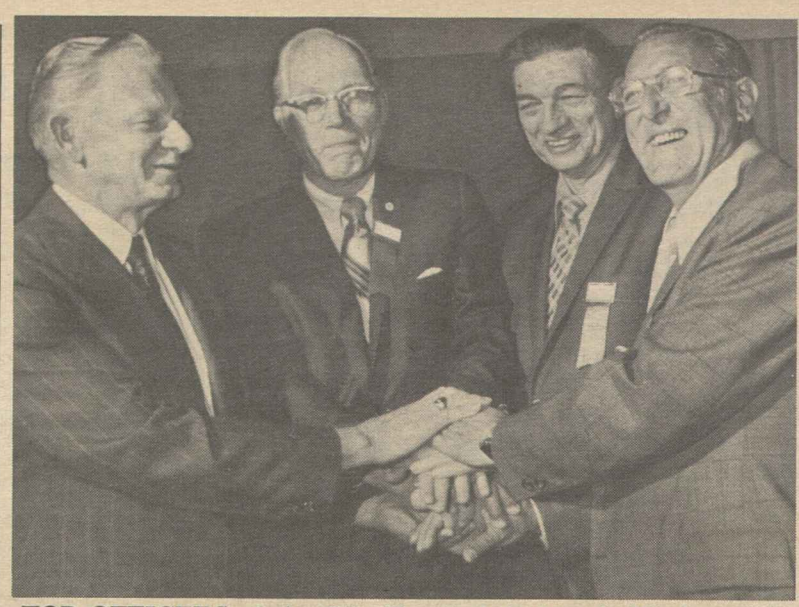
Reviewing other union achievements, Luna cited the passage of the Railroad Safety Act as the "strongest safety bill ever passed by Congress."

He also referred to the saving of passenger service through the creation of Amtrak and the reduction in the 16-hour maximum railroad work day.

Luna called Amtrak "the best we can do at this time," but predicted a revitalized passenger service and a bright future for Amtrak.

Luna, who will retire as the union's first president at the end of this year, headed the Railroad Trainmen at the time of the 1969 merger with the Firemen & Enginemen, the Conductors & Brakemen, and the Switchmen out of which grew the 260,000-member UTU in 1969.

The 19-day convention also will elect successors to Assistant Pres. H. E. Gilbert, who headed the Firemen & Enginemen before the merger, and Vice Pres. Homer L. Ellis, who are also retiring.



TOP OFFICERS of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers join hands to symbolize their re-election as a team at the 1971 convention in Cincinnati. Left to right, Pres. A. F. Grospiron, Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer, Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher and Vice Pres. Anthony C. Sabatine. Grospiron and Schafer won their fourth term without opposition. The two vice presidents defeated a challenger.

Oil Union Convention Backs Per Capita Hike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A per capita increase of 50 cents a month to meet increasing costs of operation, including a wage increase for union employes, was voted by delegates to the biennial convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. The increase was from $3.60 a month to $4.10.

The convention re-elected four top OCAW officers and voted a change in the union constitution to give Canadian unions more autonomy.

Returned without opposition for their fourth term were Pres. A. F. Grospiron and Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer. Vice Presidents Elwood D. Swisher and Anthony C. Sabatine were re-elected in a three-way contest with H. J. McClain, director of the union's Great Lakes district.

Swisher was first elected in 1955, when the Oil Workers merged with the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. Sabatine has been a vice president since 1965.

The amendment affecting Canadian members provides for the election of a Canadian national director as chief spokesman for OCAW members on all Canadian affairs. North-of-the-border delegates unanimously elected their incumbent director, Neil C. Reimer, of Edmonton, Alberta, who had been holding the post by appointment.

Another change authorizes the Canadian District Council of OCAW to enunciate all policies regarding national and governmental affairs of the dominion.

Convention speakers included William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization; Vice Pres. Joe Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress; Sen. Harold Hughes (D-Ia.); Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Ralph Nader, consumer affairs activist.

Rustin drew applause when he criticized both blacks and whites for their divisions. He scored black separatism but drew appreciative chuckles from delegates when he asked, "If we blacks could tolerate the Ku Klux Klan for 100 years, why do you whites get so excited about Stokely Carmichael?"

Nader complimented convention delegates for a resolution on environmental protection which he called "the strongest statement on this subject by any organization." Also he praised OCAW for its help in obtaining passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970.

Newly elected to the executive board were George Hopkins of Santa Maria, Calif., Floyd Massey, Kansas City, Kan., and Al Perry, St. Paul, Minn. Re-elected were Rex Donohue of Kearns, Utah; W. E. Trapp, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Frank Arnaud, Port Arthur, Tex.; Kenneth Eddleman, Lowell, Ind.; Angelo Augustino, Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Andrew D. Tuttle, Weyburn, Sask.

College Student Grants Approved by Senate

Legislation aimed at eliminating financial barriers to a college education won a 51-0 bipartisan endorsement from the Senate.

The bill it sent to the House would authorize nearly $6 billion a year for higher education, including vocational education programs.

Existing programs would be continued, and in some cases expanded. In addition, a new program of basic federal education grants would make up to $1,400 a year available to students from families that can't afford the full cost of a college education.

The amount of money—an outright grant, not a loan—would be computed under a formula tied to family income, number of children and unusual family expenses such as heavy medical costs. If fully funded, it would provide financial help in the middle-income as well as low-income ranges.

A companion program would give colleges grants of up to $500 for each student attending on a federal grant.

Needy students would also be eligible for various scholarship grants, subsidized loans and work-study allotments provided under present law.

Even if the House approves the bill, however, the scope of federal aid for higher education will probably be less than the legislation authorizes.

The Senate joined the House in passing intact a $1 billion appropriation to finance the emergency public service employment program for its first year. The appropriation was for the full amount authorized, and the President signed it into law.

Also in the fully-funded category was a $61 million appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities.

A statement by the AFL-CIO Council of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes termed the action "most gratifying" to professional performers and other union members interested in expanding the nation's cultural resources.

A traditional compromise between the House and the Senate brought some progress in a labor-supported effort to increase federal funds to carry out the job-safety program.

The House had voted the $32.5 million for the program that the Administration had requested in the Labor Dept. budget.

The Senate boosted this figure by $10 million and a House-Senate conference committee settled on a $5 million increase.

Deck Officers' School Gets New Director

Dr. Arthur A. Limouze, president of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, has been selected as director of the Maritime Institute of Technology & Graduate Studies, a labor-management educational project sponsored by the Masters, Mates & Pilots Division of the Longshoremen.

The institute is situated in Anne Arundel County, Md., and offers refresher training in ship radar and advanced navigation systems, meteorology and other subjects.

5-Year Program:

New Goals, Funds Voted by Plumbers

Denver, Colo.—Delegates to the 30th convention of the United Association of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters gave a vote of confidence to their newly elected president, Martin J. Ward, on his proposals for moving the union forward over the next five years.

The 3,000 delegates gave approval to Ward's programs, most notably a $1 increase in per capita payments, part of which will be used for increased organizing activity.

The additional dollar will be allotted as follows: 45 cents to the general operating fund, 25 cents to the burial fund, 15 cents to the convention fund and 15 cents to a newly established organizing fund.

Ward also was empowered to reallocate surplus organizing funds to the operating funds should the need arise.

Earlier, Ward and his entire slate of officers were elected by acclamation as the 52-year-old pipe fitter succeeded Peter T. Schoemann as head of the 320,000-member union.

Schoemann, who is 78 and had headed the union since 1955, was named president emeritus of the union and a voting delegate to all future conventions by a unanimously supported resolution.

In all, delegates considered more than 270 pieces of legislation. Among the actions they approved were:

- The addition of eight more international representatives to work in the field.
- Creation of a long-range planning and advisory committee to counsel the international president. Members of the committee are to be officers of local unions, in keeping with Ward's emphasis throughout the convention on making greater use of "grass roots" talent and experience.
- An increase of 1 percent a year in each of the next five years in the pension contributions made by local unions.
- An increase in death benefits, which are based on a sliding scale.

The convention also approved resolutions designed to strengthen the international's ties with its Canadian members and meet competitive and technological changes in the construction industry.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in an address to the delegates, declared that no segment of the economy has been harder hit by the Nixon Administration's economic policies than the construction industry.

"The people who need houses, and the people who build them, have been sacrificed to tight money and to the misguided economic theories of obsolete academics," Kirkland said.

He denounced the current high interest rates—the high cost of money—for throwing hundreds of thousands of construction workers into unemployment lines and fattening the profits of bankers.

Kirkland said high interest rates are "like Robin Hood in reverse—they rob the poor to feed the rich. Perhaps that is why this Administration finds them so tolerable, for—make no mistake about it—this is a rich man's government."

He said a sense of commitment on the government's part to the "plain people" was lost in 1968 along with the presidential election and that this sense of commitment must be restored in 1972.

"The dismal, abstract economists who are calling the shots for this Administration must be replaced by men who will put the interests of the people of the United States above the interests of speculators and moneylenders," Kirkland told the convention.

COPE Director Al Barkan outlined a three-point program for victory in 1972: voter registration, voter education and financial support for labor's friends.

Barkan characterized the economic straits the nation is in today as the price of defeat in 1968.

"The only way you can reverse the sad course of political history is at the ballot box," he said.

Election Test Stressed At Potters Conference

Las Vegas—A united labor movement will demonstrate at the polls next year that it knows "how to distinguish our friends from our enemies," the Pottery Workers were assured by James Gildea, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president, at the union's first educational convention here.

Of Pres. Nixon's economic "game plan," Gildea said "I don't believe it's going to work. I don't believe American workers will accept wage restraints, on top of recession and inflation, unless and until exactly the same restraints are applied to every other form of income."

From now until election day, Gildea said labor "does not intend to be stampeded or intimidated or diverted from our goal. That goal is to win an adequate standard of living for every man and family in the nation." He added:

"We do not measure adequacy by the Consumer Price Index alone. Our goal is a better life, as well as a better living, for all Americans."

Unions and their members "have a great deal of work to do on Capitol Hill and in the legislatures to work toward that goal," Gildea said.

Nearly 225 delegates from 100 local unions in the United States and Canada attended.

After Gildea's talk, the delegates formed five classroom groups to study and discuss organizing, labor law, job evaluation, incentives, public relations, communications, local union administration and record-keeping.

All the officers headed by Pres. Lester H. Null, Sr., and Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree, along with all international union representatives participated in classroom demonstrations in organizing, conducted by AFL-CIO Director of Organization William L. Kircher and in international labor law, conducted by Joseph E. Finley, the union's legal counsel.

The delegates chose Montreal as the site of the 1972 conference. By vote of 1970 convention delegates, the next constitutional convention will be held in 1974.

At 113th Convention:

ITU Urged to Study Single Pension Plan

Hollywood, Fla.—The Typographical Union's new industrial pension program has grown so rapidly that members should consider absorbing into it the ITU's older fraternal retirement program, Pres. John J. Pilch told the union's 113th convention.

Pilch reported that assets of the industrial plan will reach the $90 million mark within 90 days, as against not quite $12 million in the fraternal plan. He recommended that the executive council be authorized to submit an absorption proposal to the 1972 convention in Milwaukee and, if it is adopted, send it to a membership vote.

"The day is at hand when we can evaluate the feasibility of shifting the burden of providing pension benefits for all our members—those already retired and future retirees—to the employers in the industry we serve," Pilch said.

Individual members pay the full cost of the fraternal pension program. The industrial program, negotiated by local unions and employers, now covers nearly 50,000 of the ITU's 106,203 journeymen members, including retirees. It was launched nearly five years ago.

Pilch reported the start of construction of a new building to house the pension plan offices. Ground was broken recently at union headquarters in Colorado Springs.

The convention is scheduled to act later on Pilch's recommendation for a 10 percent increase in pension benefits for members retiring on or after Jan. 1, 1972.

The officers reported that classes at the ITU training center in Colorado Springs are getting bigger as more plants convert to cold type and offset methods of production. The center will operate at peak capacity for the balance of 1971, they said.

The report to the 350 delegates also noted that during the past year the union's contract bureau processed more than 2,500 contract proposals, negotiated agreements and signed contracts which were submitted by local unions for approval by ITU international officers. Still unsettled are two prolonged lockouts in labor disputes—in Toronto and Los Angeles—and strikes at the Pittsburgh Press and the Post-Gazette, at the San Rafael, Calif., Independent Journal and the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch and News Leader.

Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud said an increase in average weekly earnings of working members—from $188.23 to $198.11—raised total earnings of 87,652 journeyman members by $28.6 million—from $874 million to $903 million in fiscal 1971.

The convention was scheduled to remain in session through Aug. 13. Guest speakers at early sessions included Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders; Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.); Miles Patrone, chairman of the labor relations committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; Pres. Charles Harris of the Florida AFL-CIO; Lieut. Gov. Tom Adams and Judge Joseph Boyd of the Florida Supreme Court.

Paper Mill, Union Set Ecology Panel

Fort Edward, N.Y.—The Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers established a joint union-management environmental protection committee with the Kamloops Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., in British Columbia.

The committee is the outgrowth of a model contract clause adopted by the union last year that incorporates a six-point action plan for pollution abatement.

Fourteen members make up the committee that was agreed to by the union's Local 572 and the company. It is made up of six representatives each from union and management and two other optional choices.

The objective of the committee is to educate Kamloops employes on pollution problems and to recieve information, review environmental conditions and make appropriate suggestions, the union reported.

JOB EVALUATION AND TIME STUDIES are conducted in workshops at the 14th annual Union Industrial Engineering Institute held at the University of Wisconsin. The two-week course drew 39 full-time representatives of 13 unions for continuing study in the field of industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining. The institute is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the university.

Molders Elect Doyal President, Back Call for Organizing Push

Cincinnati—The Molders elected Draper Doyal to his first full term as president at their 35th convention and approved a dues increase from $5 a month to a minimum of $6 for the union's 75,000 members.

Doyal had been serving as president by appointment since June 20, when former Pres. William A. Lazzerini resigned a few days before his death. Doyal is the 112-year-old union's 15th president. His term of office is five years.

The delegates heard Sec. Reginald Bigsby read the president's report prepared by Lazzerini before his death. Also they approved their new president's call for intensified campaigns of organizing, political action and affiliation with AFL-CIO central bodies.

Doyal pledged manpower and funds for every local union that needs help in organizing its industry and area.

Membership has dropped somewhat because of the Nixon recession and automation, and the union must "move full speed ahead just to stay even," he declared.

Bigsby was returned for another term, as were Treas. Roland Belanger, Editor Edward Wulf and other officers. Eight vice presidents were re-elected and Charles Boyd of Bridgeton, N.J., was picked to take a vice presidency created by Doyal's elevation.

Belanger reported that the union spent more than $3.5 million in the last five years for the relief of strikers. The delegates voted to raise dues 50 cents a month for that fund, and to allot another 50 cents for local union expenses, including salaries.

The convention also voted to reduce the mandatory retirement age for officers and staff by one year every year until 1976, when 65-year-olds must step down.

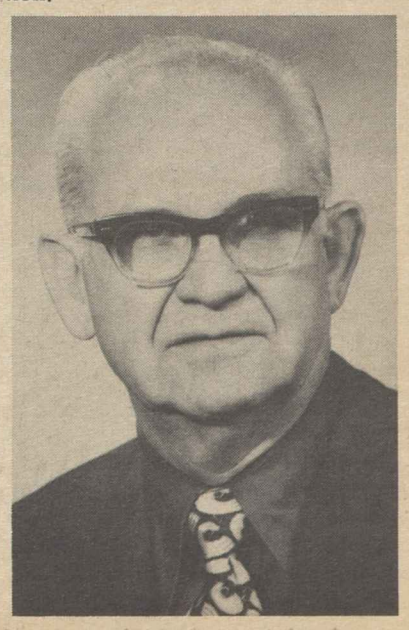
Among major speakers were Ohio Gov. John J. Gilligan (D), Pres. Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers, Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO, Paul Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Directors William L. Kircher of the federation's Dept. of Organization, Walter Davis of the Dept. of Education and Fred K. Hoehler of the Labor Studies Center, and Paul J. Burnsky, new president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. Another was Sheldon Samuels, director of occupational health, safety and environmental affairs for the Industrial Union Dept.

The convention opened with a multimedia presentation by films, slides, live music and narration of the story of the labor movement. It was prepared by the University of West Virginia, with additions on the history of the Molders.

Doyal had been the union's first vice president for 11 years when Lazzerini resigned. He joined the Molders in 1930 in Gadsden, Ala., and held his card during depression years when there were not enough jobs in the trade.

He was employed in a Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant when the Rubber Workers were organized in 1933-36. He was named to a committee headed by Sherman Dalrymple, later URW president, to meet with management, and was fired the next day.

Doyal found work in the Somerville Iron Works in Chattanooga, Tenn., and became an active member of Molders Local 8. He served as local vice president, president, steward and central council delegate. He helped form the union's Soil Pipe Council for the South, became president of the Chattanooga Conference Board until he was named an international organizer in 1941. He has been an international officer of the union for 25 years since his election as ninth vice president at the 1946 convention.



DRAPER DOYAL

Jobless Rate Moves Up to 5.8% in July

(Continued from Page 1)

jump as high as some economists had predicted.

A hefty increase had been expected after unemployment dropped sharply to 5.6 percent in June from May's 6.2 percent, a rate which matched the nine-year high reached in December. The BLS had indicated that the dramatic drop was a statistical quirk because the June survey week occurred before most students and graduates entered the labor force.

"The President thinks it's good news," said White House Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler of the July figures. "We have confidence in the course we are pursuing."

Although the number of workers with jobs rose during July—on both an adjusted and unadjusted basis—the increase wasn't enough to offset the increase in the labor force, the BLS said, and the jump in the jobless rate resulted.

Even though the number of unemployed workers dropped on an actual basis by about 160,000, these workers represented only a fraction of a civilian labor force which increased to 86 million.

After seasonal adjustment, unemployment rose from 4.6 million to 4.8 million.

Employment increased on a seasonally adjusted basis from 78.4 to 78.9 million, and the civilian labor force jumped from 83.1 to 83.8 million on an adjusted basis.

The BLS reported that the number of workers jobless 27 weeks or longer has climbed by more than 40 percent in the last 12 months, but on a seasonally adjusted basis, this category showed no change in July.

The number of workers unemployed 15 weeks or more totaled 1.3 million during July, up 140,000 from June. This total represented 1.6 percent of the labor force, the highest level in eight years.

The average duration of unemployment showed a decline from 12.7 to 11.6 weeks.

The BLS reported that nonfarm payroll employment declined by 190,000 to 70.5 million in July, and in manufacturing, employment fell to its lowest point in more than five years, with 132,000 fewer persons working than in June for a seasonally adjusted work force of 18.5 million.

About two-thirds of the July decrease took place in the durable goods industry. Employment fell sharply in primary metals, the BLS said, due largely to a cutback in steel production and to the copper strike.

The unemployment rates for adult men, married men, and women 20 years and over remained almost unchanged in July, but the rate for teen-agers, those in the 16-19 age group, jumped to 16.2 percent, after dropping to 15.8 percent in June.

The jobless rate for blacks edged up to 10.2 percent in July compared to 9.4 percent in June and 10.5 percent the previous month. The rate for white workers, at 5.3 percent, was basically unchanged.

Unemployment among part-time workers jumped from 7.6 percent to 8.7 percent while the rate for full-time workers was 5.2 percent, its lowest level since October 1970.

In its July report, the BLS added a special section on the status of Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group, noting that there were 3.8 million returning GIs in the civilian labor force last month.

Unemployed Vietnam-era veterans number 310,000, about the same level as in June, but 75,000 more than a year ago. Their unemployment rate, at 8.2 percent, was a full point higher than it was a year ago, and also a full point above the jobless rate for nonveterans in the 20-29 age group.

Seasonal adjustment factors cannot be applied to statistics on Vietnam-era veterans because the series has not been recorded long enough to evaluate seasonal trends.

The average workweek for rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by two-tenths of an hour during July to 36.9 hours, seasonally adjusted.

In manufacturing, the average workweek was 39.9 hours, down one-tenth of an hour. Factory overtime also declined one-tenth of an hour to 2.9 hours.

Average weekly earnings fell 35 cents over the month to $127.22 due partly to the telephone strike. And in manufacturing, average weekly earnings showed a $2.18 drop to $141.33.

Compared with July 1970, average weekly earnings for all workers, however, were up by $5.77, or 4.8 percent. During the 12 months ended in June, consumer prices rose 4.5 percent.

Ravaged by Unemployment:

Senate Approves Aid For 'Disaster' Areas

The Senate voted 71-9 to authorize emergency federal aid to communities and workers hit by the "economic disaster" of soaring unemployment.

The premise of the labor-backed bill is that a sharp rise in joblessness can be as devastating as floods, drought, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Federal law already permits the President—at the request of a governor—to designate areas as eligible for federal disaster relief.

Under the legislation sent to the House, the President could similarly proclaim areas, communities and neighborhoods as victims of economic disaster.

To be eligible, a community must have had unemployment at least 50 percent above the national average for six of the past 12 months, or else its unemployment rate over the past year must have doubled to at least 6 percent.

The jobless rise must be attributable to "the loss or curtailment of significant sources of employment or employment opportunity." The bill's sponsors interpret that last phrase to mean that unemployment caused by a general recession would qualify an area for assistance. The Senate voted 58-28 to reject a more restrictive amendment by New York Conservative-Republican Sen. James L. Buckley. He proposed to limit aid to communities where the high unemployment could specifically be tied to shutdowns or mass layoffs by major employers.

The final decision on whether an area is eligible for disaster relief would be up to the President. If he accepted a governor's recommendation, unemployed workers in the designated area would be eligible for:

- Up to one year of unemployment benefits. All jobless persons in the designated area would be entitled to jobless compensation, even if they had exhausted their regular benefits or were not covered by the state's unemployment compensation law.
- Mortgage or rental payments to prevent foreclosure or eviction.
- Surplus food and food stamps.
- Medical services for those unable to pay because of unemployment.
- Financial assistance in relocating to jobs elsewhere.

In addition, communities would be eligible for grants to maintain public services, and enterprises which could provide a substantial number of jobs would be eligible for federal loans not to exceed $1 million.

Congress holds the purse strings on the disaster relief program in a unique manner.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness, which administers disaster relief programs, has only a modest operating budget. But when the President proclaims a disaster, it is authorized to borrow money and services from other government agencies to conduct the assistance program. It then goes to Congress for a special apropriation to cover the cost.

Despite suggestions of a possible presidential veto, the final version of the bill mustered strong bipartisan support. Only a hard-core of conservative Republicans plus Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., voted against passage.

But Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), assistant GOP leader, warned that unless the House reshapes the bill into "more acceptable" form, "I believe a veto by the President can be expected."

The drive for the legislation began in May when the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the concept of disaster assistance to communities affected by high unemployment, and prototype bills were introduced by the two senators from the state of Washington—Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson.

The Senate Public Works Committee, under Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), and its Economic Development subcommittee, headed by Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.), gave the legislation high priority, and it was cleared for the Senate floor with unusual speed.

Montoya served as floor manager for the legislation, leading the fight against amendments that would have seriously weakened the bill and accepting modifications necessary to assure bipartisan support.

HUMANITARIAN AWARD of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, is presented to Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith, right, for "outstanding efforts in fostering a sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Israel." Leon H. Keyserling of the National Committee for Labor Israel made the presentation.

Machinists President Honored by Histadrut

San Francisco—Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith was honored with the Histadrut Humanitarian Award at a dinner attended by more than 700 well-wishing trade unionists.

Smith became the 14th American to receive the award, joining such notables as Harry Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, George Meany and Walter Reuther on the list of Americans honored by the Israeli Labor Federation since 1950.

In accepting the award, Smith praised Israel and its labor movement saying that "the least they can teach us is that a nation with a purpose, a people with a commitment, can overcome any obstacle."

He said Histadrut "provides the workers and the people of Israel with a superb mechanism for participating in the nation's economic, social and political decsions."

"This too," be added, "is something which we in America can learn from."

The Humanitarian Award is presented for outstanding efforts in fostering sympathetic understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Israel and encouragement of the cause of Histadrut.

Presenting the award was Leon H. Keyserling, noted economist and president of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised Smith for his contributions "to the free trade union movement both here and abroad," and said that of all the AFL-CIO's close fraternal ties with the labor movements of other nations, "I know of none that is closer than our tie with Histadrut."

Kirkland said the goals of Histadrut and the AFL-CIO are much the same for the workers they represent and went on to charge Treasury Sec. John Connally with "defeatism" for suggesting that unemployment could not be kept below 4 percent in peace time.

The effect of that statement, Kirkland said, was to tell Americans that "they have to get used to the idea of seeing 3.5 million of their fellow citizens barred from making a contribution to the society they live in, barred from the marketplace, barred from the hope of sharing in the good life that America promises."

"The argument that a free economy cannot thrive except on suffering, that its choices are only war or unemployment is not true when the Marxists say it," Kirkland asserted, "and it is not true when Secretary Connally says it."

He charged that other Administration spokesmen argue along the same lines saying, in effect, that "America cannot thrive unless some Americans accept substandard wages and living conditions."

Kirkland ended his remarks with the declaration that poverty and misery are inconsistent with the American ideal and a call for an Administration that would eliminate these evils instead of "one that counsels acceptance of them."

Copper Talks Resume with Last Holdout

San Francisco—Negotiations between copper unions and the American Smelting and Refining Co. resumed here after a break of more than a month following management's refusal to grant a cost-of-living clause and other contract improvements.

Asarco is the only one of the Big Four copper producers that has not reached agreement at any location in the strike of 35,000 workers that began July 1. The strikers are represented by the Steelworkers and 25 other cooperating unions.

A pattern for settlement was achieved several weeks ago but the Big Four and large independents have been accepting it on a piecemeal basis. The latest to accept were the Phelps Dodge Mining Co. for 538 steelworkers at the El Paso, Tex., refinery, and the U.S. Metals Refining Co. for 1,600 USWA members who stayed out a month to win a new three-year agreement at a copper refinery in Carteret, N.J.

The Carteret terms parallel the wage gains made in the can, aluminum and steel industries, the union said. An additional 20 cents an hour was added to "restructure" the wage rates, with 7.5 cents the first year for the mechanical trades and 12.5 cents the second year for production jobs.

The 26-union coalition said the first round of settlements in 1971 copper negotiations will be "virtually completed" when Asarco comes to terms and 6,000 workers win an acceptable pact in Montana from the Anaconda Copper Co.

8-14-71

FCC Prodded to Broaden, Enforce 'Fairness Doctrine' for Broadcasts

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called on the Federal Communications Commission to "broaden and liberalize its fairness and related doctrines" and undertake "effective enforcement programs to make them a reality."

"It is high time," the federation's Executive Council declared, "for the FCC to stop being the handmaiden of the (broadcast) industry and to start concerning itself with the rights of the public."

The council cited the recent decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordering the FCC to set up guidelines governing the fairness doctrine and the sale of air time for editorial advertisements.

The statement pointed out that during the recent rail and telephone strikes the companies involved broadcast "commericals disguised as institutional advertising which argued the employers' side" and that the stations did not offer the unions time to answer. It cited the refusal of two major networks to sell time to CWA to explain terms of the contract to its members and the upholding of this action by the FCC.

The FCC has also been "derelict in failing to adopt and implement principles which would give private individuals and groups a fair opportunity of access to the airwaves to present their views on public issues," the council said.

The agency's record in enforcement of the fairness doctrine and the personal attack rule "is even more shocking than its restrictive interpretation," the council charged. The FCC, it pointed out, has no aggressive enforcement program of its own, it simply sits back and waits for complaints and then sometimes undertakes enforcement "usually of a feeble sort."

The council concluded:

"We join the Court of Appeals in hoping that the commission's announcement of a broad-ranging inquiry into these matters means that it is at last awakening from its decades of slumber; and that it will not only broaden and liberalize its fairness and related doctrines but will undertake effective enforcement programs to make them a reality.

"The airwaves belong to the public and it is the public interest, not the licensees' profit from the use of this public property, which should be the commission's prime concern. We believe it is high time the FCC faced up to the task and acted responsibly."

Gleason Is Appointed To Pollution Board

Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason has been appointed to the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board for a three-year term by Pres. Nixon.

Peter Nash Confirmed As NLRB Counsel

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Peter G. Nash as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

Nash had been solicitor of the Labor Dept. before Pres. Nixon named him to the NLRB post. The nomination was routinely approved before the congressional recess.

Georgia Drive Launched for Health Security

Atlanta — A united labor - civil rights-community committee has been established here to push for enactment of National Health Security, a comprehensive health care program for all Americans.

The Georgia Committee for National Health Care wrote the members of the state's congressional delegation of the "desperate need to support substantive change in the existing medical care system."

Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance took part in the group's first meeting.

Members of the steering committee include Herb Mabry, secretary of the Georgia State AFL-CIO; John Wright, president of the Atlanta Labor Council, and Andrew Young, civil rights leader.

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Labor Rips Nixon Freeze, Tax Giveaway to Business

Order Wraps Nation, OEP In Confusion

By Tom Castor

A government agency designed to handle natural disasters—or the American economy in the event of nuclear attack—was given the task of assuring compliance with Pres. Nixon's 90-day wage-price freeze.

That agency, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, was groping and feeling its way around its new duties amid the economic shock waves and general disorder that attended the President's Aug. 15 Executive Order.

Phones rang incessantly in the Washington and New York branches of the OEP as it began its new operations with a notable lack of preparedness. There was heavy emphasis on responding to inquiries from the public as the OEP began establishing offices in 10 metropolitan areas across the nation.

In its first days of monitoring wage-price compliance and making pronouncements on who was affected by the executive order and who wasn't, the OEP made a number of contradictory statements.

For example, OEP first said that state and local public employes were covered by the order, then it said they were not. Again it backtracked and said they were.

But if the OEP wasn't immediately sure of the correct answers on the new economic plan, it could take comfort in the fact that no one else was, either.

It wasn't until an Aug. 18 meeting of the newly created, cabinet-level Cost of Living Council, that the official pronouncement was

(Continued on Page 2)

ORGANIZED LABOR's rejection of Pres. Nixon's economic proposals is detailed for newsmen by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The federation president relayed the Executive Council's belief that Nixon is unable to manage the economy for the benefit of the majority of the nation's citizens.

'Foreign to American Concept':

Strike Ban Rejected As 'Dictatorial' Move

The AFL-CIO Executive Council flatly rejected the Nixon Administration's contention that it has the power to outlaw strikes during the 90-day wage-price freeze and said organized labor "will not abide by any such dictate."

"In peacetime, this is an assertion of dictatorial powers completely foreign to the American concept of freedom," said a council statement which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany read to newsmen.

"Even in wartime, no other President asserted such a right.

"We will not abide by any such dictate and we will advise our members to resist any such attempt," the statement said.

The council advised all federation affiliates that if "as a result of the President's action, contractual provisions are impaired and members suffer losses, that those contracts have been nullified by the President of the United States."

"Such contracts should be subject to renegotiation at the first opportunity," the council said.

"Collective bargaining is the instrument workers use to establish a just relationship between the work they perform and the goods and services they have to buy," the statement added.

"We intend to see that the injustice imposed by the President is corrected at the collective bargaining table."

When newsmen asked Meany if workers whose contracts were nullified would then be free to strike, he replied: "In my book, they would."

Meany emphasized in his news conference that the Executive

(Continued on Page 3)

Calls on Congress To 'Assert Control'

By John M. Barry

The AFL-CIO denounced Pres. Nixon's 90-day wage freeze as "unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable" and called on Congress to "assert control over the economy."

The federation's Executive Council, summoned to an emergency meeting Aug. 19 by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, declared in a unanimously adopted statement:

"We have absolutely no faith in the ability of Pres. Nixon to successfully manage the economy of this nation for the benefit of the majority of its citizens." (Text, Pages 4 and 5.)

It blamed the Administration's past policies for the nation's current "economic mess" and condemned the new game plan as "Madison Avenue gimmickry" that relies on "the infamous 'trickle down' theory."

The statement noted that the President proposes to give "huge sums of money belonging to the people" to big corporations in the form of a 10-percent investment tax credit and said:

"He would do this at the expense of the poor, the state and local governments and their employes, the federal government's employes and wage and salary earners. He froze wages and salaries. He forbade employers to limit the earnings of business, investors, moneylenders or speculators."

As for the President's contention that his program will create jobs and halt the rise in living costs, the council declared: "Neither of these claims is true."

It pointed out that the freeze provides "no effective machinery" to enforce the price controls and "no machinery at all to insure equity on the wage front or to correct manifest injustice."

The statement cited Administration efforts to outlaw strikes during the 90-day freeze and said:

"We flatly reject . . . the Administration's contention that it has any such power." **(Story, this page.)**

The council suggested to affiliates that where, "as a result of the President's action, contractual provisions are impaired and members suffer losses, that those contracts have been nullified by the President" and should be considered "subject to renegotiation at the first opportunity."

Meany, responding to questions at a news conference following the session, stressed that the AFL-CIO is not "advocating defiance" of the President's executive order.

(Continued on Page 3)

Phone Pact Ratified, Beats Wage Deadline

Ratification of a new contract between the Bell Telephone System and the Communications Workers came just in time to avoid Pres. Nixon's wage freeze for most of the 500,000 workers involved, the union announced.

The only apparent exception was a unit of 21,000 New York Telephone Co. plant workers who voted, 11,405 to 9,734, to refuse the terms ratified by members of 22 other CWA units in the Bell System.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said "we got in just under the wire." The Office of Emergency Preparedness, the agency which will monitor the freeze, notified Beirne that the basic wage increase agreed to as a first contract step, including retroactivity to the expiration of the prior contract, will not be barred by the freeze.

The only exception, the agency said, is the New York plant unit which rejected the contract offer and is still on strike. The freeze applies to that unit, but not to the other Bell and Western Electric units that ratified the settlement and returned to work after staying out for six days.

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Government Employes Held 'Sacrificial Goats'

Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner charged Pres. Nixon with making "sacrificial goats" of 2.3 million federal employes by imposing on them a heavy share of the burden all workers will bear under the Administration's emergency economic measures.

Griner said Nixon gave federal employes a "slap in the face" when he ordered a 5-percent cut in the government workforce and a six-month postponement in a "catch-up raise" that 2.2 million white-collar workers were to receive Jan. 1.

Nixon had indicated prior to his executive order that he would veto legislation now in Congress that would give wage increases to about 700,000 blue-collar government workers.

Griner noted that the legislation authorizing the "comparability" increase for civil service employes also gives the President authority to suspend it in time of emergency.

Nor is the President required to ask Congress for approval of his decision to cut the federal workforce.

"The 100,000 federal employes who will be thrown out of work or forced to retire through the . . . 5-percent work force reduction will scarcely share in any rosy prosperity the President says his new economic game plan will

(Continued on Page 2)

WHEN FLASH FLOODS and heavy rains created an emergency in Baltimore recently, the local AFL-CIO Port Council responded to the call for help in the relief operations by using their emergency mobile sound truck to assist in reaching and caring for the victims of the floods. Frank Ridriger, left, of the Port Council and Terry Fantone of the Red Cross, are shown discussing the routes to be used in aiding the flood victims.

Freeze Catches OEP Unprepared, Answers Filter Through Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

handed down on state and local civil servants. The council said they were covered and their wages were frozen along with those other workers.

It is the OEP's primary function to monitor the freeze.

It is the Cost of Living Council's job to administer it—under the chairmanship of Treasury Sec. John B. Connally.

It is the task of the Justice Dept. to enforce the freeze, and it set aside a team of eight lawyers for that purpose. Federal injunctions and $5,000 fines are provided for violations of the freeze on wages, prices and rents.

Nixon appointed Prof. Arnold R. Weber as executive director of the Cost of Living Council which, besides administering the freeze, will make recommendations for programs to stabilize the economy after Nov. 12 when the freeze is scheduled to end.

Weber, who had just resigned from the government to return to the University of Chicago when he was offered the appointment, described himself as "strictly a 90-day wonder," adding that "I am leaving at the end of that time" whether or not the freeze is ended.

An all-day session of the Cost of Living Council at the White House cleared the picture somewhat on how the wage-price freeze will affect American workers.

The council ruled that the nation's 13 million federal, state and local civil servants are affected by the freeze, even though public employe union heads had warned earlier in the day of possible legal challenges and that some of their local affiliates might be disposed to take "economic action."

The council ruled that most of the nation's 2 million teachers also come under the freeze, stating they will not receive wage increases when they return to the classroom this fall unless those increases were negotiated in contracts taking effect before Aug. 15.

Ironically, in some instances this meant that first-year teachers would be earning more than their second-year colleagues. Some school officials indicated that the contract-date separation would mean an accounting nightmare.

In the case of recently negotiated increases in the basic steel industry, it appeared that Steelworkers would receive the first year's increment of its Aug. 1 settlement with nine companies.

That agreement provided 50 cents an hour in the first year of the three-year pact and 12.5 cents in each of the remaining years for 350,000 employes.

The Steelworkers union said it believed the first-year increment would not be affected, but there was some fear that another 100,000 to 200,000 workers not yet covered by the pact would be left out.

A union spokesman said several steel companies have not let implemented the new wage scale or have "lag-date" contracts.

But the Cost of Living Council had not issued official rulings on steel wages, or on the question of wages contained in apprenticeship contracts approved by the Labor Dept. or in the case of wage increases won by the Communications Workers for workers in the Bell system.

The OEP, however, did issue opinions in two of the areas.

It said that Bell system employes would receive their pay increases because their new contract—won after a week-long nationwide strike—went into effect the day before Nixon issued his freeze order.

On the question of apprenticeship contracts, the OEP said that such wage increases may be permitted only in accordance with the terms of apprenticeship agreements certified by the Labor Dept. up to, and including, the top step of the agreement. Increases beyond that step, the OEP said, are prohibited under the freeze.

Nixon Move Held Slap At Federal Employes

(Continued from Page 1)

create," said the AFGE president.

Griner said the 5-percent cut in federal employment would mean not only the loss of jobs but also a loss of $600 million in wages and salaries that "would have fed a lot of purchasing power into the economy and created a very large number of private sector jobs."

With the cutback in employment and the postponement of the white-collar increase, about $1.8 million will be lost in wages and salaries.

The wage freeze also bars in-grade step-up increases based on length of service, according to the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The second-stage increase of $250 a year scheduled for postal workers under their recently concluded agreement also is blocked by the freeze.

Griner pointed out that the white-collar raise was designed only as a "catch-up" measure for federal workers—an attempt to put their pay scales on a par with those for similar jobs in private industry.

And, he noted, "what the President neglected to mention is that the Jan. 1 pay raise would be based on salary comparisons collected between last March and June" when both wages and prices were considerably lower.

"Couple all this bleak reality with the tax breaks the large corporations are going to enjoy, and I don't really see how the President can expect the employes of the Executive Branch to be very enthusiastic about a new economic plan in which they are tethered out as sacrificial goats," Griner said.

"Frankly, the bugaboo of inflation does not seem to be such a terrible spectre, after all, to a person with a family and children who has no income at all, and that's exactly the future the President is offering to about 75,000 white-collar employes and 25,000 more blue-collar employes who will be caught up in the . . . work-force reduction."

As for the government's military personnel, a $2.4-million pay increase was scheduled for Oct. 1, linked to a new draft law now before Congress.

But the OEP said Congress must exempt the armed forces specifically from the wage freeze in order for the pay increase to take effect.

The New Game Plan

The following are the major points of Pres. Nixon's new economic plan:

Wage-Price Freeze—Pres. Nixon's Aug. 14 order freezes all wages, prices and rents for 90 days, or until Nov. 12, at levels not to exceed the rates prevailing during the month ended Aug. 14. Acting under the authority granted him by the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, the President ordered that all increases in prices—with the exception of raw agricultural products—rents, wages and salaries not be paid in the next 90 days even if they were scheduled to take effect under existing contracts.

The freeze covers all wage increases, including those scheduled for seniority, longevity, merit and cost of living.

Treasury Sec. John B. Connally was named as chairman of a newly created, cabinet-level Cost of Living Council which is charged with general administration of the freeze.

In addition to Connally, the council will include the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture, the director of the Office of Management & Budget, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, and the director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Monitoring of the freeze will be done by the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which the government said, "has a continuing responsibility for the planning and implementation of economic stabilization programs."

Besides administration of the freeze, the Cost of Living Council has the responsibility of recommending to the President "additional policies, mechanisms and procedures to maintain a stable level of prices and costs and minimize unemployment when the freeze expires."

The Justice Dept. will enforce the freeze and has named a team of eight lawyers for that purpose. Violators may be enjoined in federal courts, and will be subject to $5,000 fines.

Federal Employes—Pres. Nixon ordered a 5-percent cut in the federal civilian work force and postponed a Jan. 1 "catch-up" raise for 2.2 million white-collar workers until July. White-collar government employes will not be given step-up increments they normally would have received during the 90-day period.

Personal Income Tax—The President asked Congress to advance to Jan. 1, 1972, a $50 increase in personal income tax exemptions that had been scheduled for Jan. 1, 1973. This would be in addition to a $50 increase in personal exemptions already scheduled for the beginning of next year. Nixon also asked that the standard deduction be raised next Jan. 1 to 15 percent, with a $2,000 maximum, advancing that measure by one year, also.

Auto Excise Tax—Congress also was asked to repeal the 7-percent auto excise tax, effective after Aug. 15.

It was estimated that this action would mean a reduction of $200 on the purchase price of a new car, and a decrease in federal revenues totaling $2.3 billion.

Investment Tax Credit—The President asked Congress for a 10-percent tax credit for businessmen on the cost of new machinery and equipment produced in the United States and put into service on or after Aug. 16. This tax credit would drop to a permanent level of 5 percent one year later. A credit for public utility property would be allowed at one-half the rates for other property.

Federal Budget—To offset the resultant loss of $4.2 billion in federal revenues accompanying his programs, Pres. Nixon ordered federal budget cuts totaling $4.7 billion.

Besides cutting the federal work force and postponing federal wage increases until the end of Fiscal 1972, the President plans to slash the budget further by deferring for one year his welfare reform proposal and for three months the effective date of his revenue-sharing proposal to aid states and cities. Neither of these measures has been approved by Congress.

Imports—The Administration imposed a 10-percent surcharge on all imports except those not subject to duty now or limited by import quotas. Imports not subject to duty, and therefore excluded from the surcharge, ordinarily are products not available in the United States. Notably, this exclusion would generally exempt coffee, fish and raw materials such as ores.

A White House explanation of the import action said that most of the products covered by mandatory quotas also are subject to tariffs.

"Since imports of these products are already limited, the surcharge will not cover these items. The most important items in this category are crude oil, petroleum products, meat, sugar, dairy products and cotton textiles," the statement said.

Imports subject to the surcharge represent about 50 percent of the value of total imports.

Monetary Policy—Pres Nixon devalued the dollar by suspending the convertability of foreign-held dollars into gold. The effect of the action is to "float" the value of the dollar with respect to the currencies of other countries in world markets.

AFM Record Fund Rises to $7 Million

New York—Musicians who play for phonograph recordings will be eligible for payments totaling $7 million this year, AFM Pres. Hal C. Davis announced.

Payments into the Phonograph Record Manufacturers Special Payments Fund were up by $1.5 million, or 27 percent, over the $5.5 million distributed last year, Davis said. Payments to eligible musicians will be made beginning in September.

The fund, administered by a trust company, makes annual payments to all musicians who participate in recording sessions in proportion to the number of sessions they have played.

Council Condemns Nixon Wage Freeze

Assails Tax Giveaway to Business As Workers, Poor Pay the Price

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are just saying we will not cooperate, that's all."

He said it would be up to each union to decide for itself when to seek renegotiation of its contract.

Meany made these other points in answers to reporters' questions:

- Labor will ask Congress to "nullify the tax giveaway that the President plans for big business" and to restore the $600 million in catch-up wage increases due federal white-collar employes "that has been taken away from them by Pres. Nixon."
- He has "no idea" how long the freeze will last but there is "every indication" that something of a permanent nature will replace it. "Actually, it smacks to me of a program that means an eventual attempt to impose government control on industry and labor, because in the final analysis, they can't control labor alone. They will have to control the whole works, if that is the road they are going to take."
- It would "make some sense" to put in escrow the deferred wage increases frozen by the President's order but "we have heard nothing from the Administration."
- **Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson's suggestion that workers in the shops favor the President's program by as much as 4 to 1 doesn't square with the AFL-CIO's findings, and a newspaper poll that morning reported 65 percent opposed to the freeze.**
- He had received a telegram from Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock supporting the AFL-CIO stand, and the Executive Council had unanimously instructed him to reply that the federation would be delighted to work with the UAW or any other union in this emergency. **(Story, this page.)**

The council adopted its statement after hearing and questioning George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management & the Budget and one of the top advisers to the President who helped draw up the new economic program. Shultz was accompanied by Hodgson, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., and Arnold R. Weber, a former Shultz aide who has been named executive director of the new Cost of Living Council set up to administer the freeze.

In voicing its lack of faith in the President's ability to manage the economy, the council urged Congress to "assert control . . . to provide an effective, equitable and enforceable economic stabilization program and to reject any and all administration proposals that would benefit only one sector of the economy at the expense of all others. . . .

"We will insist that controls on prices and wages be made equitable, and that all other forms of income—profits, interest rates, executive compensation, expense accounts, the prices of stocks and bonds—be brought under equal restraints.

The statement noted that the AFL-CIO has since February 1966 pledged to cooperate if such even-handed, across-the-board controls were deemed necessary.

"The President's program simply does not meet that test of equity," the council declared.

On other aspects of the new Nixon plan, the council said it supported elimination of the auto excise tax "provided there is effective machinery to insure that the consumer receives the full benefit."

It said the 10 percent border tax the President has imposed on imports "is at best a temporary stopgap" which exempts many products and "does very little to meet the major foreign trade problem created by the U.S.-based multinational corporations and international banks. . . ."

The council backed Nixon's actions in devaluing the dollar to curb speculation, but renewed labor's call for a thorough congressional investigation of the speculation, "including the activities of American-owned international companies and banks, and the profits they made from undercutting their nation's currency."

Summing up the President's action as "a new bag of tricks," the council charged that Nixon had ignored other options that were available to him that would be "more equitable, more constructive and more effective." Among these alternatives it listed:

- Channeling of public money to people, not corporations.
- Freeing the $12 billion in federal funds for needed projects that he has frozen.
- Controls on interest rates, "the greatest single contributor to inflation."
- Action to halt the export of American jobs and to curb the export of American technology and capital.
- Extension of unemployment compensation for jobless workers whose benefits have run out.
- Action to promote public employment by implementing badly needed federal construction, conservation and environmental programs.
- Controls on stock-market speculation and the channeling of investment away from speculative enterprises and toward housing for low and middle-income families.

LABOR'S PLANS in light of wage-price freeze are mapped out by AFL-CIO vice presidents meeting in special session at federation headquarters. Executive Council members were adamant in their intention to correct through collective bargaining the injustice imposed by the President.

Move to Outlaw Strikes Rejected as 'Dictatorial'

(Continued from Page 1)

Council was not advising federation affiliates to strike in defiance of the law, but he vowed that when the freeze is over "the unions are going to say to the employer, 'Mister, we want that money you took from us. We want that money that you promised us, that you agreed to give us.' And they are going to look for new contracts that will get them that money as soon as they are free to do it through collective bargaining."

Two days before, the Administration had issued a thinly veiled threat to the 150,000 workers currently involved in work stoppages, asking them to return to work "voluntarily" and insisting that they faced injunctions and fines of $5,000 if they did not.

Organized labor also was asked by Federal Mediation Director J. Curtis Counts not to call any strikes during the 90-day period. Counts told newsmen:

"We are not holding a club over them." But he added he was not ruling out the possibility of direct back-to-work orders enforced by fines.

Later, Justice Dept. spokesmen warned that repeated violation of the no-strike pronouncement could bring fines ranging to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

On the day of the Executive Council meeting, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said the government had no present intention of imposing sanctions on strikes, because it expected strikers to return to work voluntarily.

Some 35,000 striking members of the Communications Workers in New York City have indicated they have no intention of returning to work until their dispute is settled. The unaffiliated West Coast longshoremen's union, which has been on strike for nearly two months, announced its walkout would continue.

During the freeze period, contracts affecting more than 200,000 aerospace and airline workers are scheduled to expire along with those covering 80,000 coal miners.

Meany, Woodcock Seek United Front on Challenge

Following is the text of telegrams exchanged by Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"UAW, by unanimous action of its Executive Board, stands with AFL-CIO in its opposition to the unfair and discriminatory Nixon economic proposal. We are ready to join with you and all of American labor in necessary action to obtain an economic policy in the interests of the broad mass of the American people.

"Leonard Woodcock, President, International Union UAW"

* * *

"By unanimous action, the AFL-CIO Executive Council asked me to convey to the UAW its appreciation for your expressions of support for the position of the AFL-CIO in its opposition to the Nixon economic orders. I will be happy to meet with you to discuss and develop a program of cooperation in dealing with this challenge, and suggest this be done as soon as possible. Will call you shortly to arrange a mutually agreeable time.

"George Meany, President, AFL-CIO"

Auto Workers' Board Vows Contract Action

Boston—The Auto Workers put the Nixon Administration on notice that if the union's contracts are not permitted to operate as written, "we will consider them terminated and will act accordingly."

The UAW executive board, meeting here, said that under the circumstances of the wage freeze, "the workers are clearly entitled to reopen the contracts in order to restore the balance of equities reached in the course of negotiations."

The UAW board characterized Nixon's action as "outrageous."

It postponed a special UAW convention from Sept. 11 to Nov. 20 in Detroit and said the agenda at the convention will include "all necessary action to protect the integrity of our contracts, the collective bargaining rights of our members and the economic future of both the United States and Canada."

Meeting here in special session to consider the 90-day wage-price freeze, the board warned that "we will not permit abrogation of the wage provisions—the cost-of-living and annual improvement factor clauses — of our agreements."

The UAW board said that its current agreements were won only after "long strikes involving great sacrifices by hundreds of thousands of workers and their families and at a cost of almost $200 million in strike benefits."

In addition, the board said that aerospace and other workers represented by the UAW and now without agreements must be protected in their right to win—through collective bargaining — protection of the same principles.

The board authorized UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock to propose to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Teamster Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons joint action to mobilize American labor against the Nixon order.

The UAW policy statement condemned Nixon's actions across the board except for his proposed ending of the auto excise tax which the union said it would support "provided the tax savings are passed on to consumers."

"But, the President's 5-percent cut in government employment will wipe out more jobs than would be provided directly and indirectly, even if the combination of excise tax cuts and the import levy were to increase demand for domestically produced cars by as much as 500,000 units."

The statement condemned the President's "discriminatory treatment of wage earners in contrast to the tenderness shown by the Administration for property income—profits, interest, dividends and even dirty gains from speculation against the dollar," and said this discrimination is underscored by "the expressed intention of the Administration to apply the freeze to wage increases coming due during the 90-day period under contracts signed previously."

"This is nothing short of outrageous," the board said, noting that "it was not done even during the Korean War when the UAW's cost-of-living and improvement-factor wage increases, and similar increases negotiated by other unions, were permitted to be put into effect as acceptable stabilization policy despite sweeping controls on prices and wages."

IUD Data Unit Offers Survey Of Major Pacts

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has made available to its affiliates a new computerized analysis of 101 major collective bargaining agreements as an aid to union negotiators.

The analysis is contained in the first revision since 1969 of the IUD Data Center's Major Contract Survey. Copies of the survey have been sent to IUD affiliates. Individual copies are available to local unions and their members at a cost of $2 from the IUD Data Center, 815 - 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

The surveyed contracts cover bargaining units embracing about 2 million employes during periods of normal employment, and their patterns affect a total of about 3.5 million workers.

Covered in the analysis are such items as wage increases, cost-of-living provisions, work rules, grievance procedures and a wide range of other matters common to collective bargaining contracts.

Text of Executive Council Statement

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1971.

When Pres. Nixon took office on Jan. 20, 1969, America was in the 95th month of the greatest period of sustained economic expansion in history. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, the lowest in 15 years.

Mr. Nixon had based his campaign for the presidency on two issues: the war in Vietnam and the dangers of inflation. He told the American people that the inflation rate of 4.2 percent then existing was unacceptably high. He promised to control inflation and stabilize the economy without unfairly burdening any one segment of the economy and especially without increasing unemployment. He promised, in fact, to pursue policies that would create 5 million new jobs during his term.

One month after taking office he reiterated, in a letter to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, his pledge to curb inflation "without asking wage earners to pay for stability with their jobs."

Pres. Nixon undertook to cool the economy by tightening the money supply and reducing expenditures.

His self-styled game plan has proved an unmitigated disaster.

Because of Mr. Nixon's economic mismanagement, the number of unemployed workers has nearly doubled over the last 2½ years. More than 5 million workers are without jobs; 14½ million Americans are on the relief rolls; the number of persons living in poverty has risen to 25½ million—the first increase in 10 years. More than 800 communities are economic disaster areas.

At the same time, instead of reducing inflation, the Administration's misguided policies actually accelerated it. The 4.2 percent inflation rate rose to 5.4 percent in 1969, Mr. Nixon's first year in office. It climbed to 5.9 percent in 1970, the highest rate in 20 years, and the end is not in sight.

Month after month, as unemployment mounted to 6 percent, the use of industrial capacity declined to 73 percent and interest rates soared to the highest level in a century. Mr. Nixon refused to take effective action to strengthen the economy. He vetoed recovery measures proposed by Congress. He impounded more than $12 billion appropriated by Congress for constructive, socially useful programs. He ignored powers given him by Congress to impose ceilings on interest rates. He refused to channel credit and investment into badly needed public programs. He opposed efforts by Congress to arm him with powers to stabilize the economy.

In the face of clear evidence to the contrary, the Administration insisted that its game plan was working, that inflation was declining, that employment was improving and that all was well. In fact, the President of the United States deliberately sought to mislead the people of the United States about the condition of the economy.

On Aug. 15, the President unveiled his new "game plan." Even then, he lacked the courage to admit that his tight-money policy had failed, and the honesty to admit that his previous game plan had led to America's economic mess.

Instead of sound solutions, the President offered a new bag of tricks; instead of programs to provide employment and meet the real needs of the American people, he resorted to Madison Avenue gimmickry.

Instead of extending the helping hand of the federal government to the poor, the unemployed, the financially strapped states and cities, and to the inflation-plagued consumer, the President decided to further enrich big corporations and banks.

STANDING ROOM ONLY was available at AFL-CIO headquarters as Federation Pres. George Meany read newsmen an Executive Council statement denouncing the Nixon Administration for in effect nullifying hard won contracts and attempting to outlaw strikes.

Continuing his campaign of deception, the President sought to make the public believe that his program will create jobs and halt the rise in the cost of living. Neither of these claims is true.

Mr. Nixon's program is based on the infamous "trickle-down" theory. It would give huge sums of money belonging to the people of the United States to big corporations. He would do this at the expense of the poor, the state and local governments and their employes, the federal government's employes and wage and salary earners. He froze wages and salaries. He forbade employers to implement wage increases already negotiated; he took no action to limit the earnings of business, investors, moneylenders or speculators.

He provided no effective machinery to enforce price controls and no machinery at all to insure equity on the wage front or to correct manifest injustice.

Following is our detailed analysis of the President's action:

Wage-Price Freeze

The AFL-CIO has, since February 1966, said that if the economic situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO would cooperate so long as restraints were equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries.

We said repeatedly that we were prepared to cooperate with mandatory government controls—if the President decided they were necessary—provided such controls were even-handed and across-the-board. But we have opposed any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages, without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes.

The President's program simply does not meet that test of equity.

All workers' wages are frozen for 90 days. During that period all cost-of-living adjustments are prohibited. Seniority, longevity and merit increases due workers are barred. Productivity increases are nullified.

However, not all prices are frozen. There are exemptions and loopholes through which prices may be increased. Eggs, fruits and vegetables —which every housewife must buy for her family— are exempt from the freeze. The 10 percent border tax on imports will be passed on to the consumer.

Executive compensation, through a variety of gimmicks such as deferred income, stock options and expense accounts, remains wide open for abuse.

New products and new housing—for which no price is now set—will not be effectively controlled.

With no machinery for enforcement of a price freeze, the consumer is at the mercy of corporate pricing systems and unscrupulous businessmen.

Wages, on the other hand, are effectively frozen because the individual employer has complete control over paychecks. The burden of the freeze falls on workers with highly visible collective bargaining agreements.

Specifically exempt from any freeze are interest rates, profits, stocks, the price of land, capital gains and dividends, except for the Administration's pious hope that dividends will not be increased.

The freeze is unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable.

Prices are at record levels and will surely continue to rise while wages have been frozen at a real earnings level below 1968.

Workers have been bearing the burden of both inflation and recession for 2½ years. And now they are being forced to bear the additional burden of a freeze.

The effect of the President's freeze is to nullify every collective bargaining agreement in private industry which provides a wage or salary adjustment during the 90-day period. Of course, employers will thus pocket additional profits; for their prices already reflect wage increases that are due, but which the President says cannot be paid.

The AFL-CIO pledge to cooperate with mandatory controls was based on the absolute essential of fairness, equity and justice. None of these is contained in the President's wage-price freeze.

The President contends that his wage-price freeze is preferable to wage-price controls because, he says, effective controls would require the creation of a major new bureaucracy.

This is a poor excuse for failing to give the country a stabilization program that would be equitable and enforceable.

The President argues that effective enforcement machinery would require a massive bureaucracy of the World War II size. This is not so. Controls during the Korean War did not require a massive bureaucracy, simply because there was no rationing.

The number of federal employes the President would strike from the government payroll is many times the number that would be needed to effectively enforce controls.

Taxes

We are amazed at the President's manifestly hypocritical label of "job de-

DEFENSE OF WAGE FREEZE is offered by George P. Shultz, left, director of the Office of Management & the Budget, to Federation Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. I. W. Abel and other members of the Executive Council. Sitting in background is Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, left, and Prof. Arnold R. Weber, newly appointed executive director of the Cost of Living Council.

'...Unequitable, Unfair, Unworkable'

velopment tax credit." Madison Avenue gimmickry cannot hide a blatant tax giveaway to big business at the expense of the average taxpayer.

We will fight this giveaway in the Congress.

There is no evidence that this kind of a tax break will even make a dent in America's unemployment problem. In fact, businesses that take advantage of it can be expected to invest in highly automated machinery which will not create jobs but only eliminate them.

The accelerated depreciation allowance which the Administration gave business in January was wrong. It will cost the federal treasury between $3 and $5 billion a year with a 10-year estimated cost of $37 billion.

To tack on a new tax break to business that will add another $4 billion a year in lost revenue is incomprehensible.

The President contends that the average taxpayer would get a comparable tax break by acceleration of personal exemptions by one year. For a $10,000 family of four that would be a tax saving for the year starting Jan. 1, 1972, of $57. Of course, the President's tax break to business would take effect retroactively to Aug. 15, 1971.

What America needs is tax justice, not expanded tax windfalls. Effective loophole-closing—especially in the area of capital gains, depreciation, tax-free municipal bonds, depletion allowances and the like—would permit expansion of public facilities and raise sufficient additional revenue to enable a reduction in the relative tax burden of low- and moderate-income families.

Instead, the Administration has chosen to give more tax breaks to wealthy corporations. This raid on the federal treasury would be financed by delaying welfare reform, postponing promised help to financially-strapped states and cities, cutting federal employment by 5 percent, and forcing federal employes to wait until July 1, 1972, for a wage increase they have already earned.

The 10½-month delay in the pay increase for federal white collar workers is a signal that the President does not intend to end the freeze in 90 days.

Local taxes are set on the basis of mandated wage increases for public employes which the President bars them from receiving for 90 days. However, the tax will be collected for that period. So the taxpayer and the public employe both suffer a manifest injustice.

Despite the President's contentions that his program is designed to promote employment, we firmly believe the net result will be fewer jobs.

Auto Excise Tax

We support the elimination of this inequitable tax provided there is effective machinery to insure that the consumer receives the full benefit.

However, stimulation of the auto industry alone is not the key to improving employment. There remains a large, unfilled need for public investment and expanded public services.

Many of these needs would have been met by the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971, which the President vetoed. State and local governments need federal assistance in mass transit, air and water pollution controls, sewage facilities, water supply, health facilities, hospitals, schools and libraries. The President's new economic program contains nothing which will expand or improve public facilities, which merit priority in the allocation of resources.

Foreign Trade

The border tax, which the President has placed on imports under existing powers, is at best a temporary stopgap.

It is not a 10-percent tax on all imports as the President indicated to the people. Many goods are exempted, and the full tax will not be levied on those goods which already are taxed at a rate currently less than 10 percent. For example: imported cars are currently taxed at 3½ percent. The increased tax will only be 6½ percent.

The border tax does very little to meet the major foreign trade problem created by the U.S.-based multinational corporations and international banks, which have accounted for most of the export of American jobs.

Taxes on licensing and patent agreements and on overseas profits of U.S. corporations are the way to approach this problem and the President studiously avoided them.

The Administration proposes to permit corporations to establish export subsidiaries—Domestic International Sales Corporations—whose profits would not be subject to the federal corporate income tax, until such a time as they are returned to the parent corporation in the form of dividends.

The yearly loss of federal revenue is estimated at from $630 million to $925 million. This loss in revenue would have to be made up by other taxpayers—primarily by middle- and low-income taxpayers.

The DISC loophole provides no incentive to increase U.S. exports. The tax deferral would flow to all firms for all their exports, so long as the exports are conducted by DISC subsidiaries—regardless of whether such exports increase, decline or remain stable.

The important issue of the deteriorating U.S. position in world trade needs direct government action rather than tax subsidies for big business.

Devaluation of the Dollar

We support the President's actions on the dollar; however, we believe honesty and candor would have been best served if the President had admitted that his actions amounted to a devaluation of the dollar on the international money market. There is nothing to be gained by playing word games with the American people.

We agree that actions had to be taken to curb international money speculators. But it is important to know who these speculators are. Therefore, we renew our call for an early and thorough Congressional investigation of international speculation against the American dollar, including the activities of American-owned international companies and banks, and the profits they made from undercutting their nation's currency. This must never be allowed to happen again.

Options the President Ignored

Other options—more equitable, more constructive and more effective—were available to the President, but he ignored them.

In fairness to the American people, the President should channel public money to people, instead of to corporations.

He should free the $12 billion in federal funds that he has frozen.

He should act to control interest rates, the greatest single contributor to inflation.

He should act to control stock-market speculation. Instead, through uncontrolled capital gains, the very people who pay little or no taxes are receiving huge new windfalls through speculation in the stock and bond markets. Wall Street is not a barometer of the nation's true economic health.

He should channel investment away from speculative enterprises such as resort hotels and gambling casinos and toward housing for low and middle-income families.

He should act to halt the export of American jobs and to curb the export of American technology and capital.

He should act to extend unemployment compensation for those whose benefits have been exhausted through prolonged unemployment.

He should act to promote public employment by implementing badly needed federal construction, conservation and environmental programs, and by speeding action to put money in the hands of state and local governments.

He should, at long last, begin planning for reconversion from wartime production to a peacetime economy.

Of course the President's contention that unemployment during his administration was caused solely by the winding down of the war is not true. Yet he has not established a single viable program for finding jobs for veterans or for those previously employed in defense industries.

Above all, he should implement programs to create jobs, in both the public and private sectors instead of siphoning off more and more public funds for the benefit of rich corporations.

The AFL-CIO Position

We in the AFL-CIO take no satisfaction in the fact that we have warned the Nixon Administration throughout its term in office that its actions were going to achieve the kind of economic mess the nation is in today.

The record will show that we repeatedly and publicly suggested programs and policies to the Administration that would have curbed inflation and achieved full employment. The President ignored them or refused to adopt them.

We have absolutely no faith in the ability of President Nixon to successfully manage the economy of this nation for the benefit of the majority of its citizens.

Therefore, we call upon the Congress to assert control over the economy, to provide an effective, equitable and enforceable economic stabilization program and to reject any and all administration proposals that would benefit only one sector of the economy at the expense of all others.

Specifically, we urge the Congress to reject the President's proposals to further enrich the corporations at the expense of the poor and needy and the public treasury.

We will fight to block his discriminatory attack on the jobs and the wages of federal employes.

We will insist that controls on prices and wages be made equitable, and that all other forms of income—profits, interest rates, executive compensation, expense accounts, the prices of stocks and bonds—be brought under equal restraints.

We have never recommended and do not now recommend defiance of lawful orders. We do suggest and recommend to our affiliates that where, as a result of the President's action, contractual provisions are impaired and members suffer losses, that those contracts have been nullified by the President of the United States. Such contracts should be subject to renegotiation at the first opportunity.

The Administration is attempting to outlaw all strikes during this 90-day period.

We flatly reject the Administration's contention that it has any such power. In peacetime, this is an assertion of dictatorial powers completely foreign to the American concept of freedom. Even in wartime, no other President asserted such a right. We will not abide by any such dictate and we will advise our members to resist any such attempt.

Collective bargaining is the instrument workers use to establish a just relationship between the work they perform and the goods and services they have to buy. We intend to see that the injustice imposed by the President is corrected at the bargaining table.

We reiterate the pledge we have made on numerous occasions since February 1966. We will cooperate with fair, equitable, across-the-board mandatory controls on all costs, prices and incomes including profits, interest rates, dividends and executive compensation as well as workers' wages and salaries. The President's program does not meet that test. We will not be a party to deceiving the American public into believing that the President's program is fair, equitable or workable.

'Tell You What I'm Gonna Do . . .'

Agenda for Action

WHEN THE CONGRESS returns from its August recess, it will face a full agenda. Much remains to be done before adjournment time if national programs aimed at strengthening the economy and otherwise improving the quality of life in America are to be enacted without further delay.

The AFL-CIO legislative agenda for the remainder of the first session of the 92nd Congress includes:

● Passage of Fair Labor Standards Act improvements providing a minimum wage of at least $2 per hour and extending coverage to all workers still denied the law's coverage. We will flatly oppose the establishment of special, sub-standard minimum rates for young workers. In addition, we believe the principle of "equal pay for equal work" regardless of sex should be extended to administrative, executive, and professional employes.

● **Action by the House Ways & Means Committee on H.R. 22—the bipartisan National Health Security bill. Congress must begin, immediately, to give serious consideration to this badly needed and long-overdue national program for financing the comprehensive health care of all Americans.**

● Immediate action to meet the critical need for trade legislation. Congress should seize the initiative and hold hearings, leading to legislation, on the AFL-CIO's nine-point program designed to halt the export of jobs.

● Congressional creation of an urban development bank and the greater availability of mortgage money for the house buyer and the home builder. These actions represent the best means of providing housing for all at low interest rates. We will also support the metropolitan housing authority in H.R. 9688 which is designed to build low- and moderate-income housing in the suburbs.

● **Passage of a two-year extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity's anti-poverty program. Included within this legislation should be provisions for a comprehensive day-care program, creation of a non-profit legal services corporation, and a strict limitation on funds that can be used by OEO for experimental programs such as "educational vouchers" and performance contracts.**

● Enactment of emergency school aid legislation providing school districts with badly needed funds for desegregation programs. Without such funds, school districts will be unable to comply with court orders and HEW Title VI guideline requirements. Funds also are needed by those districts developing voluntary integration programs.

● **CONGRESSIONAL ACTION** on new legislation dealing with the nation's crisis in higher education. Passage of amendments to the Higher Education Act are badly needed if the opportunity for education beyond the secondary level is to be available to all on the basis of quality.

● Establishment of an independent consumer protection agency. Legislation has been introduced and hearings held in the House to establish, by law, an Office of Consumer Affairs.

All of these are high priority items. Each is concerned with a vital area of need. All these goals can be—and should be, achieved by this Congress in this session. We will do everything in our power to push this agenda for action.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 10, 1971, San Francisco.

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'You Call That a Clear Picture?'

A Word Edgewise:

Dying Elm Falls in Legal Snarl After Living for a Coon's Age

By John P. Roche

MARTHA's VINEYARD, MASS.— First of all, I want to thank all the readers who took the time and trouble to send advice on handling raccoons. It is hard to believe that so many raccoon experts exist in the land, and—since the sheer bulk of advisory opinions makes individual responses impossible—you all should know that we are grateful. Indeed, the Chilmark Committee for a Sane Raccoon Policy (CCSRP) met last night and is beginning to experiment with a number of the suggestions that came in.

At the moment the coons seem to be preoccupied with a jurisdictional dispute with the skunks, who have traditionally viewed the island as their turf. Reportedly there was a battle-royal down in West Tisbury a while back. The results are unknown: the massive chemical warfare employed by the skunks drove all human beings from the vicinity.

The saddest event of the summer, however, has been the condemnation of the elm tree which has for years provided shade for the barn. I suppose it was inevitable, but somehow we all assumed that since our elm had survived and flourished, it was immune to the Dutch blight. Now, as this is being typed, the tree men with their chain saws are cutting it down.

For the benefit of young readers (it came as a terrible shock to learn that half the population of the United States has been born since World War II) a few words on the former status of the elm might be in order. When I was a kid, one of the features of New England towns was a spectacular collection of wineglass elms. I'm sure they were found all over the northern United States, though the only ones I saw were in Connecticut. An urban youngster, I was flabbergasted: they were enormous and beautiful shade trees, unlike anything that grew in Brooklyn or Long Island.

Then like the Black Plague the blight hit, and—despite desperate efforts to discover a remedy—the elms began to wither and die. This summer we have witnessed at first hand this awful process. At the beginning of the summer, the elm came out with its usual lush foliage. Early in July someone noticed that sections seemed to be very dry and yellow—leaves began to fall. There has been very little rain, so we optimistically attributed this to the drought. But self-deception was futile. We called a tree expert.

The tree expert doubles as the tree warden, still an elected office in New England, and when he arrived, he almost wept. Like a good old-fashioned family doctor, he tried to be reassuring—perhaps it was the drought. He had samples cut off and sent to the lab on Nantucket and went firmly about his duty, which was to provide due process of law for our elm.

This was my first encounter wtih due process of law for elms, and it was fascinating in a sad way. On the tree, with official sanction, the warden nailed a sign that read "SUSPECT," followed by an admonition that removal of this accusation could result in legal pains and penalties under Massachusetts statute. For a week we waited, hoping against hope that the news would be good.

BUT LUCK had run out: the warden returned, removed the SUSPECT sign and replaced it with a poster that announced in large red letters "CONDEMNED." Again there was a warning that the sign could not be removed and that the tree must be disposed of according to law. This, of course, required expert handling; the elm had a diameter of about three feet and could not be taken down by amateurs. So we found a tree man and now he is at work.

In all this we found only one source of amusement. According to the law governing disposal of diseased elms, they must be burned completely and totally.

However, as of July 1, the Great and General Court—our legislature—absolutely banned outdoor burning as a technique of rubbish, and presumably tree, disposal. This leaves the man who is taking out the elm in a peculiar legal bind, but we have enough problems of our own. He will just have to work it out with the solons in Boston.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

FCC Pressed on Enforcement:

TV, Radio Fairness Doctrine Held Vital to Public Interest

The following is from a statement on the Federal Communications Commission and its Fairness Doctrine by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, issued Aug. 10, 1971, in San Francisco.

THE FEDERAL Communications Commission has announced that it is instituting "a broad-ranging inquiry into the efficacy of the Fairness Doctrine" and other related commission policies.

The AFL-CIO joins the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in hoping that this inquiry will result, as the court put it, in "proposals to reform the commission's Fairness Doctrine and invigorate its enforcement, so lackluster in the past." For we agree with the court that the Fairness Doctrine is in need both of substantive reform and of much more effective enforcement.

The fact that the United States has, as the FCC announcement puts it, "a commercially based broadcast system" tends to the neglect of public issues in favor of commercial advertising and, moreover, facilitates the slanting of programs by the commercial interests who pay for the programs.

During the recent rail and telephone strikes programs sponsored by the Association of American Railroads and the Bell System broadcast commercials, disguised as institutional advertising, which argued the employers' side of the pending labor disputes. The stations which carried this employer propaganda did not offer the unions time to answer.

Moreover radio stations have sometimes broadcast commercials soliciting listeners to patronize a store whose employes were on strike, and have then refused to sell the union time for an appeal to listeners to respect the picket line. These breaches of the Fairness Doctrine were sustained by the FCC, and it is only by order of the Court of Appeals that the commission is now reconsidering these decisions, along with other aspects of the Fairness Doctrine.

The same networks and stations which have permitted private corporations to use commercials to publicize their points of view on controversial public issues have rejected applications by non-profit organizations and groups to buy time for the discussion of public issues on the ground that it is contrary to the policy of the network or station to sell time for the discussion of public issues.

Here again the FCC supported the networks and stations, and once again the Court of Appeals has reversed the commission.

The court recently ruled in a case brought by the Democratic National Committee that a flat ban on all editorial advertising is not permissible, and it has directed the FCC to develop guidelines spelling out the obligation of broadcasters to sell reasonable amounts of time for editorial advertisements.

We agree with the Court of Appeals: it is particularly important that representative community groups have a reasonable opportunity for access to the airwaves since newspaper proprietors claim an absolute discretion to accept or refuse advertisements at their pleasure.

Newspaper proprietors may have such a right under the First Amendment, but it is clear that radio and TV stations do not. In the Red Lion case the Supreme Court declared: "There is nothing in the First Amendment which prevents the government from requiring a licensee to share his frequency with others and to conduct himself as a proxy or fiduciary with obligations to present those views and voices which are representative of his community and which would otherwise, by necessity, be barred from the airwaves."

Notwithstanding the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Democratic National Committee case, the FCC has again, since that ruling, sustained the refusals by NBC and CBS to sell time to CWA, following the settlement of the recent telephone strike, to explain to its members the terms of the contract that had been negotiated.

THE FCC's RECORD on enforcement of the Fairness Doctrine, and its offspring, the personal attack rule, is even more shocking than its restrictive interpretation. For the FCC has no affirmative, aggressive enforcement program of its own. It simply sits back and waits for complaints and then, sometimes, undertakes some sort of enforcement action, usually a feeble sort. Blatant violations of the Fairness Doctrine which would warrant license cancellation draw, instead, a $1,000 fine.

Large metropolitan areas sometimes contain groups with the know-how and resources to do the commission's job for it, but that is not true throughout most of the country. The result is that over wide areas of the nation the airwaves are flooded with right-wing propaganda programs, often syndicated and often libelous of any public figure to the left of Sen. Goldwater. This picture has prevailed for many years, yet the FCC has never developed any effective enforcement program to ensure even minimum enforcement of the fairness and personal attack rules.

We join the Court of Appeals in hoping that the commission's announcement of a broad ranging inquiry into these matters means that it is at last awakening from its decades of slumber; and that it will not only broaden and liberalize its fairness and related doctrines but will undertake effective enforcement programs to make them a reality.

The airwaves belong to the public and it is the public interest, not the licensees' profit from the use of this public property, which should be the commission's prime concern. We believe it is high time the FCC faced up to the task and acted responsibly.

Federal Standards Pressed:

Jobless Crisis Stirs Demand To Improve Unemployment Aid

IMMEDIATE FEDERAL ACTION is needed to update the unemployment insurance system to meet the severity and duration of the nation's unemployment crisis, AFL-CIO social security specialist James O'Brien declared.

Despite the rise of unemployment during the economic sag of the last two years, "few states have responded to the President's plea . . . to enact legislation" raising maximum benefits to two-thirds of the "state-wide average weekly wage," said O'Brien, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security. He pointed out that only about half the unemployed are covered by the present system, and that every week, some 160,000 of those exhaust their benefits before they have found employment.

O'Brien said the unemployment compensation amendments extending the period of protection adopted by Congress last year still haven't become reality for unemployed workers in most states. He noted that although states could have adopted measures to activate the extended benefits program as early as last October, only 18 have, so far.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays over the Mutual Broadcasting System, O'Brien stressed that the growing need to improve and standardize unemployment compensation throughout the country stems from the changing makeup, as well as the growth, of the jobless rolls.

O'Brien renewed the call for federal standards for coverage, amount and duration of benefits that would apply to unemployment compensation in every state. He said the AFL-CIO has urged the Administration to include federal standards in the bill it sent to Congress two years ago, but the Administration failed to do so.

The time has now come, he said, for "the President to propose legislation that will eliminate this great diversity in the benefits structure of the program, and provide more meaningful and immediate help to the unemployed."

By Press Associates, Inc.

A FEW WEEKS AGO Interior Sec. Rogers C. B. Morton announced "initial plans for a proposed program to develop oil shale resources on federal lands in three Western states."

The announcement got little if any attention in the press and has more or less dropped into limbo. Yet, it is of tremendous importance to the American people.

Either the American people are going to profit by oil shale development or private interests—some of them already quasi-monopolies—are going to take the oil shale lands over and use them for their own private advantage.

Oil shale is a very finely grained sedimentary rock that contains enough organic matter in the form of hydrocarbon to yield oil when properly processed.

A problem with oil shale is that it is a great deal more expensive to produce and refine than free oil and gas deposits in oil-bearing regions of the world. Its tremendous economic importance, however, lies in the fact that it represents a vast oil reserve in a world that is increasingly using up normal oil and gas deposits. The day, too, may well come when it is more competitive than it is now. Giant oil corporations are not unaware of this.

In any event the value of U.S. deposits has been estimated in the billions of dollars. The stakes, therefore, are large. No hard and fast policies have as yet been laid down and the Morton announcement of a "prototype program" for oil shale development therefore is of the utmost importance.

The Secretary has taken a gingerly approach to the problem, obviously in recognition of the intense emotion that surrounds it. His program would involve public and industry participation in selecting up to six oil shale tracts, two each in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, to be offered for lease by sealed, competitive bid late in 1972.

He has said that no final decision will be made to proceed with the leasing program before mid-summer of 1972 and that no program will be approved that does not meet strict "environmental integrity" standards. The amount of land to be leased to any one company will be limited. If the six leases are eventually offered and sold, they will "comprise only a fraction of 1 percent of federal holdings in the region." Nevertheless, there are still many unanswered questions.

ORGANIZED LABOR has long been deeply concerned with what happens to the oil shale lands. In fact, without its strong opposition, these immensely valuable national possessions might long since have been turned over to private interests.

Back in 1967 when the question of exploitation of oil shale lands last became a major public issue, the AFL-CIO warned that it was determined to fight any development of these lands "that did not bring the broadest possible benefits to the public welfare, to strengthen the economy, to insure constructive competition, to prevent private monopoly over major natural resources and to protect the affected environment."

The attitude of organized labor in general was, and still is, that the oil shale lands shall not be developed until environmental problems have been clearly solved, that strip mining be banned, and that future development should be along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, thus providing a "yardstick" against which other competitive fuels can be compared.

Morton's plans for his "prototype program" are along the lines of 1967 Interior Dept. proposals which were then strongly opposed by organized labor. The Secretary stresses "environmental protection," but makes no mention of a TVA type of approach to future development.

The public as well as organized labor has an infinitely greater stake in oil shale than the Morton "prototype program" contemplates.

THE SCOPE, severity and duration of the nation's unemployment crisis have outstripped the capacity of the present unemployment insurance system to protect jobless workers, James O'Brien, center, told reporters Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Auto Tire Guarantee Essential Against Defects, Tread Wear

By Sidney Margolius

AS WE RECENTLY REPORTED, the tire safety law of 1966 directed the government to promulgate grade standards for tires under such simple designations as grade 1, 2, 3 or 4, so that you can compare values more readily. But establishing such grades has proved difficult. Meanwhile, the tire business is still a jungle of unreliable designations established by manufacturers themselves such as "premium," "first line," and so on, and of widely-varying prices.

Checking 20 dealers in one Eastern city recently, we found a range of prices on tires sold as first line all the way from $18.49 to $31. The average was $26.80. For polyester cord tires, the range was somewhat narrower, but it still went from $24.75 to $36, with an average of $30.44. For second-line tires the range also was remarkable; from $16 to $30, an average of $22.34.

Guarantees vary too, and it is important to compare them because the kind of guarantee is one of the values in buying a tire. Consumers often are unhappy about the size of additional adjustment charges they may have to pay when exchanging a defective tire.

Most warranties or guarantees provide a pro-rate allowance on another tire if the one you bought has failed within the terms of the warranty; but not actual replacement. The terms themselves can vary from a guarantee of so many months, to a guarantee for the life of the tread, which may or may not include all road hazards.

But in addition, the guarantee may provide that the exchange will be based on the higher "list" price, not on the lower "sale" or reduced price which you may have paid. If based on the "list" price, which actually may be an artificially high price, the guarantee has less value to you.

Federal Trade Commission rules supposedly require that whenever ads refer to guarantees, the ad must disclose "clearly and conspicuously" the price basis on which adjustments will be made. Yet the Detroit Better Business Bureau recently reported in 1971 that it had found many ads offering "lifetime," "36-month" or "48-month" guarantees without qualifying explanations.

You also need to distinguish between what the advertising may seem to imply and what the written guarantee actually promises. One consumer complained to the Michigan Consumers Council that TV commercials for a brand of "super tires" suggested that they were good for 40,000 or 50,000 miles. But his wore out at 18,000 miles and it cost $87 to replace them.

IN SHOPPING for tires we found four kinds of guarantees usually offered:

1. Guarantees for a specified number of months, against defects and road hazards, with no guarantee on tread wear, and adjustment prorated by months. (This kind of guarantee appears most useful for heavy users who might wear out a tire relatively quickly.)

2. Mileage guarantees against wearout plus defects and road hazards, with adjustment prorated by number of miles traveled. (This is a better guarantee, but usually is found only on costlier tires.)

3. Guarantees providing for adjustment prorated on tread wear (usually best for the low-mileage driver).

4. Complete replacement at no cost during part of the guarantee period, usually if used for less than 20, 30 or 40 percent of the guarantee period. After that, the adjustment is pro-rated by any of the above methods. (This is a relatively good type of guarantee, but not many sellers use it; most pro-rate from the start.)

But that is only part of what you have to look for in the guarantee. The second part, as previously indicated, is the base price. Any of these guarantees may be based on the "list price" which is usually the least-beneficial base price to the consumer; or on the "replacement price," usually about 15-20 percent of the list price.

Actually some of the better guarantees found were those offered by large discount department stores and other big retailers and mail order catalogs on their own brand tires.

While we did not check the guarantees of all the large oil companies who sell their own brand tires, those we did check tend to adjust on the basis of remaining tread depth, and calculate the allowance on their regular prices rather than sale prices. Typically, if a $19.95 tire is damaged beyond repair, the guarantee allows $1.81 for each 1/32nd of an inch of tread remaining beyond the legally required remaining tread (such as 2/32nds of an inch).

(Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius)

CONSUMER-INFORMATION PICKET LINES were set up by members of the Clothing Workers at the Hecht Co. department store in Washington, D.C., and stores in three other cities last week to dramatize protests against the sale of clothing imported from low-wage countries. More than 200 Clothing Workers picketed the Washington store while others manned lines at Hecht's in Baltimore and at Alexander's in New York and Milford, Conn.

Human Needs:

Strategy Outlined For Social Gains

HOW DO CITIZENS go about "righting a wrong, solving a problem, advancing a social theory?" Picketing and demonstrations can dramatize needs, and can win immediate demands; but for long-term social change, setting a social policy—and acting on it—is a more effective strategy.

Some of the critical questions for the 1970s and the techniques for developing social policies around them are outlined in a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, Social Policy—Improving the Human Condition, by John McMahon.

The 1970s, McMahon believes, will see increasing debate on such issues as "war and peace, poverty, a healthy environment, race and racism, humanizing technology, the evolution of new values among the young, creating a meaningful old age—all are in the realm of social policy. . . .

"Poverty amid plenty," he points out, "is deeply etched in American life as a result of decades of indifference, although poverty—when defined as simply a lack of money—would seem to be amenable to cure by transfusions of cold cash. Among professional and citizen groups that have been studying this problem, the concept of a minimum income as a basic right is today widely accepted." How it can best be achieved is the question to be tackled.

Deteriorated housing, one of the most visible of urban problems, is another area of concern. And here the issue seems to be not simply "dwelling units" but the variety of services residents need.

Many of the current problems affect people at all economic levels. Mass transit is one clear example.

"Transportation is not just a problem for the affluent commuter but also is a real dilemma for the aged and the impoverished . . . transportation to clinics, state employment offices, and shopping centers is too expensive or literally unavailable in many areas. . . . Intelligent social policy . . . is long overdue."

Health care reflects a similarly "disordered, inequitable, and very expensive nonsystem" that results in "equally erratic care."

EVERY CONCERN the author touches on—alcoholism and drug abuse, crime, education, racism and discrimination, environment, the cultural climate—presents the challenge of setting desirable goals and working toward them.

Explaining how social policies are articulated, McMahon traces the several steps to be taken, from identifying the problem to the final drafting of a policy statement. After that comes "social action." This means working with a variety of groups such as legislative bodies, administrative departments, or organizations in the private sector—"any target group with sufficient power and authority to adopt your social policy."

McMahon does not ignore the tough question of when, and when not, to compromise. While he recognizes that some degree of compromise is inevitable, he warns that "the persuaders [should] be wary of diluting the proposal. An unsatisfactory compromise that looks like progress can indefinitely postpone a valid solution. The only time early compromise is fully justified is when it serves as a trade-off to win another effort of much higher priority."

It is a never-ending process, he stresses. "Priorities on the social agenda will change as the world changes, but issues affecting people and the quality of life—and the need to act on them—will always be with us."

Social Policy—Improving the Human Condition, by John H. McMahon, Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016. 28 pages. 25 cents.

Soup to Nonsense:

Your Personal Identity Fades Into Limbo With Lost Wallet

By Jane Goodsell

TO LOSE YOUR WALLET is an existentialist experience. You feel loosely attached to the universe, isolated from the mainstream of life and doubtful that you really exist. Having lost all tangible proof of your identity, you begin to wonder if maybe you have dissolved and you scan the obituary columns half expecting to find yourself listed.

Like Oedipus Rex bemoaning his fate, you think wistfully back to the days when you were a person of substance with credit cards, charge plates, membership cards, driver's permit and fishing license. Now, bereft of supportive evidence that you are the person you claim to be, you are an anonymous soul adrift in the world.

When you try to cash a check and are asked for identification, you are so acutely aware that you are likely to be taken for a crook that you find yourself acting like one. You avert your eyes and shuffle your feet as you stammer out an explanation: "Well—uh—you see, I lost my wallet with all my identification cards, and my new ones haven't come through yet, so I guess you'll just have to take my word for it that I'm me. That is, I'm a law abiding citizen and a taxpayer. Honest. Cross my heart."

During the first couple of days after losing your wallet, you wait hopefully for a telephone call asking, "Are you the party who lost a yellow billfold?" But hope dwindles as the days pass.

Gradually, like someone emerging from a coma, you awaken to the realization that you can't just sit there lamenting your fate, and you set about the job of re-establishing your identity. In less time than it takes to have a baby, you have bought a new wallet, replaced your identification cards and assumed your rightful place in the world as a real person.

Having accomplished that, you are assailed by an irrepressible hunch that now—when it's the last thing in the world you want—your old wallet is sure to turn up.

At Construction Conference:

ILO Stresses Policy Of Full Employment

Geneva—A 29-nation conference sponsored by the International Labor Organization on the construction industry called on governments the world over to maintain a "full-employment growth economy" to avoid joblessness.

The call was sounded in a report adopted by the worker, employer and government delegates to the two-week session held here by the ILO's Building, Civil Engineering & Public Works Committee.

The views of American workers were put to the conference by Pres. Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers & Cement Masons and Sec. Richard E. Livingston of the Carpenters.

Following the sessions, the two American worker delegates stressed the "insight" they had gained to the problems confronting fellow craftsmen in other parts of the world.

"We certainly have a better appreciation of the conditions with which workers in the developing countries must cope," Power commented.

"We were surprised to learn that the construction trades are held in low esteem in many countries," Livingston said. "It is hard to realize that workers in these trades do not enjoy everywhere the fair labor laws and other guarantees we take for granted."

In its report, the conference underscored the need to insure the free play of "negotiation and collective agreement" to establish pay rates that "guarantee basic wage conditions and provide protection to workers."

Special attention was given to the problems raised for building workers by the increasing trend toward prefabrication in the construction industry.

The conference noted that in all countries there is "danger and concern that technological change will lead to reduced opportunities for employment."

In the report, which goes to the ILO Governing Body for follow-up action, the conference urged that a "full-employment growth economy" be sought through the "establishing and financing of flexible, long-term, continuous rolling programs of housing and public construction."

Such programs would make for a "balanced construction industry," the conference said.

Emphasis was also given to the provision of educational and retraining opportunities throughout the construction worker's active years to enable him to cope with constantly changing skill requirements.

In this connection the conference adopted a separate resolution asking the ILO to give special consideration to construction workers in the studies it has already scheduled on the question of paid educational leave.

But the delegates specified in their recommendations that workers undergoing retraining should suffer no loss of income. Similarly, when changing jobs, they should be given allowances to meet the cost of moving, new tools and related expenses, it was stated.

The conference made the point that the shifting of work from the construction site to the factory should be accompanied by such improvements in working conditions as more regular hours, better sanitary and welfare conditions and improved safety provision.

Building Trades Set Convention Nov. 8-10

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will hold its biennial convention Nov. 8-10 in Bal Harbour, Fla., as a prelude to the federation's convention, which begins Nov. 18.

The Metal Trades Dept. convention, which was earlier listed for Nov. 8-10, will convene Nov. 11-13 in Bal Harbour.

The Brewery Workers' 1971 convention will be held at the Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., Sept. 27-Oct. 1.

Five state federations also announced dates for conventions They are: Maine, Sept. 22-24 in Bangor; Wyoming, Sept. 23-25 in Casper; Vermont, Sept. 24-26 in Bennington; Delaware, Oct. 22-23 in Dover, and North Carolina, Aug. 31-Sept. 3 at Ashville.

"THE UNION ARTIST," the third annual exhibit of painting and sculpture by Los Angeles area unionists and their families, is shown in a panoramic view at the California Museum of Science and Industry. The exhibit is sponsored by the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and drew more than 300 entries from union members and their families. The lower photo shows Los Angeles AFL-CIO Pres. Irvin Mazzei (third from left) with judges William Vaughn, designer; actress Martha Scott, and Harry Finley, art director.

Single Issue Separates 4 Shopcrafts, Railroads

Leaders of four railroad shopcraft unions reported that chances appear good for an agreement on new contracts in their protracted negotiations with major U.S. carriers. They represent more than 78,000 craftsmen.

The union negotiators met Aug. 19 to review the latest offer made to the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. in bargaining that started more than 18 months ago. Agreement has been reached on all issues except one, they reported.

Union bargainers met with Pres. James E. Yost of the department and Edward J. Hickey, Jr., legal counsel, to assess the effect on contract terms of Pres. Nixon's wage-freeze order. It seemed likely, they said, that increases for the period of Aug. 14, 1971, to Nov. 12, 1971, must be deferred under the order, subject to later review.

The unions are the Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Railway Carmen and the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths. The unions and carriers are reported ready to agree on the same 42-percent wage increase and July 1, 1973, expiration date that other unions have accepted as the 1971 pattern. No work rules are at issue.

The shopcraft talks have been in mediation since June 4, with David Stowe, a member of the National Mediation Board, assisting the negotiators.

Still unsettled are contracts covering 36,000 other rail workers—5,500 members of the Sheet Metal Workers, 17,000 in the Firemen & Oilers and 13,000 members of the Signalmen. All are negotiating separately.

Oct. 1 marks the expiration of a law passed by Congress on May 18 that broke a two-day strike by the Signalmen but gave members of the union a first-step pay raise of 12.5 percent for top-paid workers, pending further negotiations.

Alabama Labor Sues Banks for Credit Gouge

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama AFL-CIO has filed suits against six banks in the state seeking $10 million in refunds for holders of Bank Americard and Master Charge credit cards on the ground that interest rates charged card holders violate usury laws.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Barney Weeks said the legal action is based on a federal law permitting a person charged usurious interest by a national bank to recover double his money back.

"Although 8 per cent is the maximum legal rate of interest in Alabama," said Weeks, "holders of credit cards across the length and breadth of this state are being charged 18 per cent.

"Some retail merchants actually make more profit from interest charges than from the products they sell."

The Alabama AFL-CIO said in a statement that although it is powerless to stop many illegal practices the state labor body is determined to put a halt to credit card usury. The council said it hoped to focus public attention on the practices of the credit card business so that additional enforcement measures could be brought to bear. The suits were filed against banks in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery, and Weeks indicated that others might follow.

Mediation Association Elects Jersey Unionist

George Meisler, president of Retail Clerks Local 21 in Newark, N.J., was elected first vice president of the Association of Labor Mediation Agencies. Meisler is a member of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation.

Maryland-D. C. Labor Presses Voter Drive

The Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO's eighth convention put major emphasis on register-and-vote campaigns in 1971 and 1972.

The convention, held in Washington, heard Pres. Charles A. Della stress that "we have a big job ahead" in getting 18-year-olds registered and in getting union members to exercise their voting rights. "We must tighten up our whole program" and do a "man-sized job" on registrations, Della declared.

Unions affiliated with the council recently helped get a change in the Maryland laws to give more authority to the state supervisor of elections. That change led to the use of mobile units and appointment of deputy registrars to make registration easier for persons who must work all day.

"We hope to spread those units into every part of the state," Della said following a report from COPE Director Martin Bond of the D.C. Central Labor Council.

The state council officers also reported to the more than 300 delegates on several successful programs supported by labor. They cited, among others:

- The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council which has helped put some 950 unemployed workers into jobs after training financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- Another program under OEO and AFL-CIO auspices which trained more than 300 students from correctional institutes to do useful work.
- Improvements in state laws governing workmen's compensation and rehabilitation.

More than 80 percent of the released prisoners kept their jobs, a reversal of the average experience with prisoners, Della reported.

On workmen's compensation, he said Maryland has an outstanding law now instead of being in the bottom group of states, as it was less than 20 years ago. The state workmen's rehabilitation program provides up to two years of training and $40 a week maintenance expenses. A new training center is being built near Montebello State Hospital in Baltimore, he said.

The delegates issued 36 policy statements on current issues. They called for the establishment of international fair labor standards in world trade, plus an orderly marketing mechanism to regulate the flow of imports that destroy U.S. workers' jobs.

The convention voted to support collective bargaining rights for workers in non-profit hospitals. It called for a balanced transportation system in the Washington area with adequate employe protections, urged full home rule for the District of Columbia and commended action by labor groups in support of strong air pollution control measures.

Harry Goldberg Named To UNESCO Group

Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs has been appointed by Sec. of State William P. Rogers to the National Commission for UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.

Goldberg had previously served on the 100-member commission from 1960-65. His current term will expire at the end of the year.

Jennings Hits GE for Shift To Singapore

General Electric's announcement of plans to build another plant in Singapore, this one to manufacture hermetic motors for sale in the United States, was denounced by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as "a cynical and irresponsible blow to GE's American employes and to this nation."

Jennings reported that a company newsletter had claimed that "if we are able to produce more motors at a considerable savings in Singapore, we feel that we can protect jobs at our three domestic plants." This, he said, was an insult to the intelligence of the workers in the plants at Holland, Mich., Tiffin, O., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

"IUE members at the three plants know better," Jennings declared, "and they are insulted by the company's assumption that they are stupid enough to believe such a piece of blatant foolishness."

Government figures show a rising trend in small motor imports, but they still amount to only a small portion of the total market for motors in this country, the IUE observed.

It noted that GE already has a specialty motors plant and an appliance controls plant in Singapore. The company also has motor building plants in Turkey and other countries as well as licensing agreements with numerous foreign companies.

The IUE reported that these arrangements have already cost 1,500 jobs at the Fort Wayne plant and that another 200 workers face a possible layoff. About 3,000 workers are still employed in the hermetic motor departments of the three U.S. plants.

The union charged that although competing imports are GE's excuse for going abroad, the real reason is profits.

"Who is competing with whom?" asked IUE-GE Conference Chairman John Shambo. "They have over 80 foreign manufacturing facilities in 24 nations."

The IUE said it had learned that the new Singapore facility will have a capacity for more than 2 million motors per year with profits expected to reach $8 million over the next 10 years on sales running well over $80 million by 1981.

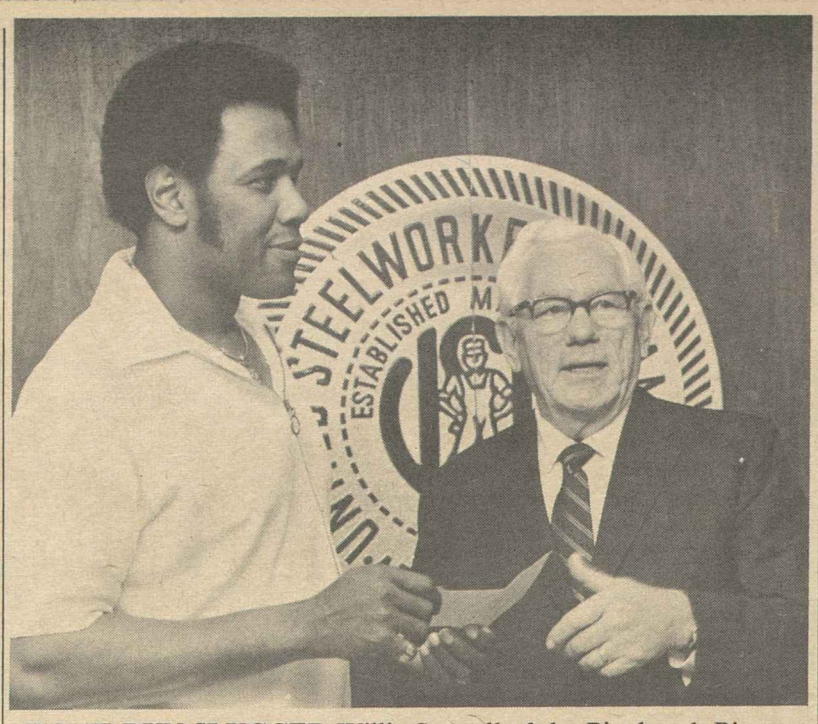
Glass Workers Hit by Imports To Receive Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified about 220 members of the Glass & Ceramic Workers as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs due to sheet glass imports.

The workers were laid off by the PPG Industries glass plant at Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1970 when the company curtailed production of window glass and heavy sheet glass. The production cutback was caused mainly by increased imports, the Labor Dept. said.

Certification was approved by the Labor Dept. after the union filed a request on behalf of the Clarksburg members. Workers who became unemployed or underemployed between Jan. 3 and Feb. 18, 1970, were ruled eligible for weekly payments up to $87.

Payments are normally limited to 52 weeks, but may be extended up to 26 additional weeks for workers to complete approved training courses. Workers over age 60 also may qualify for an additional 13 weeks compensation.



HOME RUN SLUGGER Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates accepts a donation of $2,500 from Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers to the Black Athletes Foundation. The funds will aid the foundation's program of education and research on sickle cell anemia, a fatal blood disease which primarily affects members of the black race. The disease, which is not contagious, but is hereditary, attacks the blood cells, and its victims seldom live beyond the age of 20. Neither the cause nor the cure of the disease is known. Stargell is president of the foundation's board of directors.

IUD Focuses on Need For New Trade Policy

"A new, modern and constructive foreign trade policy" is immediately needed by the United States to prevent loss of control over the nation's economic destiny, says the summer issue of Viewpoint, the quarterly publication of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in the issue's lead article, points out: "Our nation will soon become a permanent debtor in the world market if present U.S. import-export trends continue. . . .

"When this happens, the results will include: (1) inability to finance many of our foreign assistance commitments, (2) loss of an important source of highly skilled, well-paying jobs and (3) most importantly, loss of control over our own economic destiny."

Pointing out that the U.S. share of world exports is shrinking while its volume of imports is ballooning, Abel continues:

"We have now reached the crisis-point. Failure to take heed of the warning signs will soon mean that we have passed the place where loss of capital, markets and technical skills can be reversed. . . . We face the spectres of declining influence for the betterment of world stability abroad and declining ability to improve living standards and maintain social stability at home."

The summer issue of the IUD publication is devoted to the country's world trade crisis and examines its causes, its effect on the national economy and suggestions for solutions. Much of the material comes from a new, exhaustive study of the American trade position commissioned by the IUD.

The magazine notes that the U.S. has, in recent years, vastly increased its imports of the sophisticated manufactures which it traditionally exported to the rest of the world. It points out that a major reason for this reversal has been the growth of multinational corporations, many of them American-based, which export U.S. technology, capital and jobs.

"U.S. corporations are not losing by this transfer of U.S. production to other countries," Viewpoint says. "These corporations are largely responsible for the shift because of their growing investment in foreign subsidiaries.

"The U.S. government, its taxpayers, and American workers who lose job opportunities are bearing the losses, with the greatest burden resting squarely on the American workforce."

In addition, Viewpoint says, the U.S. foreign trade balance suffers from rigid adherence to outmoded foreign trade policies and from subordination of those policies to foreign relations policy. To correct the situation, Viewpoint outlines a program to bring about three needed reforms:

- Making multinational corporations responsive to national goals and the public interest.
- Restoring true reciprocity among trading nations.
- Adherence to the principle of fair competition, especially in the area of international fair labor standards.

New Campus Next Year:

Studies Center Sets Expanded Program

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center will begin its third year of operations next month with an expanded curriculum and authority from the federation's Executive Council to complete negotiations for the purchase of a college campus near Washington, D.C.

This year's educational programs will be held at the center's existing facilities in Washington. But with the acquisition of the Xaverian College in Silver Spring, Md., the center is expected to shift operations to the new campus for the opening of the 1972-73 term.

The Xaverian Brothers had operated the Catholic institution since 1932. The college is located on a 47-acre campus about 25 minutes driving time from the AFL-CIO headquarters. It has five large permanent buildings, including a dormitory, cafeteria, and classroom and administration buildings.

The existing facilities on the campus can accommodate about 100 students in the dormitory and classroom, said Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director of the center.

Authority for the purchase of the college was granted by the council with the purpose of continuing development of the AFL-CIO's labor college. It also cited the need to maintain an adult education program for union staffs and members and for the establishment of a community center.

The center currently offers 31 education and training courses ranging from several hours to several weeks. Nearly 1,000 students have participated in the programs during the center's one and one-half years of operation. The students represented 59 federation affiliates and 25 state and local central bodies.

Two new major educational programs will be offered in the 1971-72 school year: a 10-week certificate course and a number of one-week institutes on the new occupational safety and health law.

The certficate course, which is scheduled for both the fall and spring, can be taken either in 10 consecutive weeks or over several years. Students will be required to submit a written report and participate in an oral examination to qualify for the certificate.

It is open only to full time union staff members. Besides a four-week staff development program, the course includes six one-week institutes covering labor law, collective bargaining, arbitration, communications, fringe benefits and federal social programs, and the role of unions in America in the next decade.

The first occupational safety institute, developed with the cooperaton of job safety and health experts of the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept., will be conducted at the studies center Sept. 21-25.

Subsequent sessions will be offered at 10 university campuses across the country, Hoehler reported. The participating universities are Massachusetts. Cornell, Penn State, Ohio State, Indiana, Michigan State, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and California at Berkeley.

Hoehler said that the center is also working with Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland's office to develop a training program for use and operation of computers.

Courses scheduled at the studies center for the first two months of the fall term are:

Labor Law, Sept. 13-17; Occupational Safety & Health Institute, Sept. 21-25; AFL-CIO Intern Training Program, Sept. 27-Oct. 1; Techniques & Trends in Collective Bargaining, Oct. 4-8; Arbitration, Oct. 12-16; Effective Reading for Union Staff in the Washington Area, Oct. 12-Nov. 11; Communications, Oct. 18-22, and Staff Development Program, Oct. 26-Nov. 19.

New York AFL-CIO Opens Drive To Counter Low-Wage Imports

New York—A massive campaign to counter the rising volume of low-wage-produced imports was launched by the 14th convention of the New York State AFL-CIO here.

The delegates also approved an increase in per capita payments to the state labor body from 3 cents a month to 5 cents, and increased annual dues of other affiliates from $15 to $25. The increases are designed to provide the economic strength for a broadened political education drive for 1972, as well as to overcome operating defficits of the past two years.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett, in his keynote address to the 1,492 delegates and 455 alternates, outlined the voter registration and education campaign, declaring:

"We have to see to it that next year we elect as our representatives in Washington and Albany—and in the White House—those who are responsive to the needs of the nation and the state.

"In 1972, we all know, we are going to need the fullest cooperation of every local . . . every central body and . . . every member at every level of our organization for effective political action."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) warned the delegates that leftist elements are trying to take control of the Democratic Party and that if they succeed, the Democrats will be in trouble for years.

Jackson also scored elements in the party who "intentionally or not, have turned their backs on the working man."

"They ignore the fact," Jackson declared, "that in the last two decades unions have been in the forefront of everything decent in this country—from civil rights to education to national health insurance."

The convention acted on the executive council's resolution on the need for action to halt the inroads against American jobs caused by imports, plus the export of U.S. corporate capital, know-how and jobs. Some 15 other resolutions were submitted on economic problems.

The delegates overwhelmingly approved a proposal that the state body immediately set up a special imports committee to deal with all aspects of the problem.

Corbett also scored the 1971 conservative coalition in the state legislature for having "completely disregarded the people's needs" at the recent session. He cited the increase of the sales tax from 3 percent to 4 percent, restriction of Medicaid, reduction of welfare aid and application of the sales tax, "even to the poor man's sandwich, the hot dog," by extension of the tax to meals under $1.

He charged legislative neglect in failing to give labor relations rights to farm workers and refusing to raise unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation benefits.

In other actions, the convention called for an increase in the state minimum wage to $3 an hour from the present $1.85, legislative approval of public employe pension agreements which had been denied at the 1971 session and restoration of full enforcement programs for job safety.

The delegates voted to support, as major job creation measures, a proposition and two constitutional amendments to be acted on at the November 2 election. They call for a new $2.5 billion transportation bond issue and changes to end restrictions on community development programs and financing of sewer systems.

The convention pledged to keep pressing Congress for enactment of National Health Security.

Luna Retiring:

Chesser Elected UTU President

Miami Beach—Al H. Chesser, legislative director of the Transportation Union, was elected president of the UTU at its first convention since the merger of four rail unions formed the UTU in 1969. He succeeds Charles Luna who will step down at the union's mandatory retirement age of 65.

Chesser, 57, was the legislative director of the Railroad Trainmen for nine years and assumed the same post for the UTU at the time of the merger.

Meanwhile, concern over Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze overshadowed other convention business and dominated off-floor discussions among the delegates.

Luna, joining a solid front of labor leaders in opposition to the President's action, described the freeze as unfair because it left profits, dividends and interest rates free to climb.

In Washington, Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, Jr., who had helped mediate the recent UTU settlement with the nation's railroads, said that the initial pay raise of 4 percent retroactive to April would be allowed when and if the union ratifies the contract. But he also said that a 5 percent increase due in October would not be allowed to take effect until after the freeze is lifted.

Following his election, Chesser pledged to the delegates that he would "continue the tradition of unity and dedicate my lifetime to the membership of this great union."

He began his railroad career as a Sante Fe brakeman in June, 1941, at Wellington, Kan. One month later, he was transferred to Amarillo, Tex., where he became a member of the old BRT. He holds his membership in UTU's Local 883 in Amarillo.

After holding several local offices, Chesser was named to the BRT's Texas legislative staff in 1952. He was appointed as the BRT's legislative director in 1962 and elected to the post in 1964 and 1968.

In other balloting, delegates reelected Sec.-Treas. John H. Shepherd and Assistant Presidents Clyde Lane and William Myers. Lane headed the former Conductors & Brakemen and Myers was secretary-treasurer of the Switchmen. M. W. Hampton was elected third assistant president, succeeding H. E. Gilbert, who is retiring. Gilbert headed the Firemen & Enginemen. James R. Snyder, UTU Georgia legislative director, was elected to fill Chesser's former position.

Farm Workers Settle Dispute With Heublein

San Francisco—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee signed a labor agreement here that ends a three-month dispute over the organization of workers employed by the Vinifera Development Corp., a California subsidiary of Heublein, Inc.

The settlement was announced by Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the Committee on Farm Labor of the United States Catholic Conference, which offered its services in mediation June 28. It ends a UFWOC boycott against Smirnoff vodka, Italian Swiss Colony wines, Hamm's beer and other Heublein products.

The contract with Vinifera covers workers on its 2,000 acres of vineyards and provides a basic hourly wage of $2.40 for general labor. A parallel agreement establishes a Farm Services Agency as a Heublein subsidiary to provide union farm workers and other services to independent growers under contracts with the agency.

Bishop Donnelly said the new pact "pioneers an entirely new area in providing an agency which will be of extreme importance to many small growers in the wine grape industry." It will "provide an orderly method of handling the mechanics of labor-management relations in an industry made up principally of small and medium-sized growers," he said.

Printers Vote Support For Health Security Bill

Hollywood, Fla.—Delegates to the 113th convention of the Typographical Union here unanimously endorsed the proposed National Health Security Act, backed by the AFL-CIO and the labor movement. The ITU resolution declared that Health Security "would provide comprehensive medical care for all residents of the United States, regardless of age or income—excellent care based on need and not ability to pay."

The convention also unanimously backed a resolution calling for a seven-hour shift and a 35-hour workweek without any reduction in wages for employes of the Government Printing Office.

The Committee on Organization's report to the convention told the 340 delegates that because of the drastic technological changes in the graphic arts, it will be necessary for the union to change its traditional approach to organization of new members.

"With the introduction of further automation in the printing industry," the committee said, "local unions and their organizing committees should be alert to the possibility that in order to protect the jurisdiction of the ITU it may be necessary to depart from past practices. They must impress upon their members that successful organizational efforts may require organizing across traditional craft lines due to integrated job classifications in many plants."

Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud reported that the average weekly earnings of members increased from $170.43 to $186.23 during the past year, and that the balance in the Old Age Pension Fund rose over the year from $9,319,861.67 to $11,823,235-.25.

In a spirited three-city competition, San Diego, Calif., was chosen in a run-off to be the site of the 1973 convention. Milwaukee was awarded the 1972 convention last year.

APPRENTICE Carpenters matched skills against each other at the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, top, which also included competition in mill-cabinet making and millwright divisions. Seventy-one apprentices from the United States and Canada competed in the annual contest held in Detroit under the sponsorship of the Carpenters union and their industry counterparts. Division winners pictured below are, from left: James Wright of Detroit, millwright champ; Christopher T. Cottier, Victoria, B.C., carpentry winner; and John D. Trimble of Rock Island, Ill., mill-cabinet winner.

AFL-CIO Convention Set to Start Nov. 18

The Ninth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will take place in Bal Harbour, Fla., beginning Thursday, Nov. 18, 1971.

The meetings of the convention will be in the Americana Hotel.

Unionists Hold Better Chance To Get Pension

Union membership is a significant factor in whether the protection of a retirement plan is made available to a worker, a Labor Dept. economist observed in the Monthly Labor Review.

Only 18 percent of unionized workers did not have the option of a retirement plan while 58 percent of nonunion workers had no retirement plan available to them, according to a survey on which the article is based.

The author, Emerson Beier, is an economist for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which publishes the Monthly Labor Review.

Beier also found that the incidence of pension plans or other deferred profit-sharing programs increased proportionately with wage levels and that the incidence of retirement plans varied with types of occupations.

In cases where wages averaged less than $2.50 an hour, eight of 10 workers were in groups with no retirement plan available.

Where wages were $5 or more an hour, however, eight of 10 workers had a pension plan available.

The proportion of workers with no plan available varied from industry to industry.

The survey found that overall, less than 45 percent of the nation's private, nonfarm workers had some type of retirement security available to them.

Carpenters' Contest Picks Top Apprentices

Detroit—Canada and the Middle West dominated the winner's circle at the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest here.

The California team of contestants—traditionally strong contenders—wound up in show position with two third place winners.

A tall, slim carpenter apprentice from Victoria, B.C.,—Christopher Cottier of Local 1598—won the top prize of $1,500, plus the Olav Boen Trophy, the International Carpentry Trophy, a collection of tools, and several other awards.

Robert Jacobsen of Calgary, Alberta, picked up $1,000 and other second prizes. C. J. Edward Smith of Winnipeg, Manitoba, took fourth, and William D. Lester of Windsor, Ont., took fifth. The only non-Canadian in the top five was Kenneth Danielsen of Davenport, Ia., who came in third.

Other Midwesterners who fared well in the annual competition were John David Trimble of Moline, Ill., first place in the mill-cabinet contest; Dwight Robert Smith of Toledo,O., third place millwright; and James Wright of Detroit, first place millwright.

A loud burst of applause greeted the announcement at the awards banquet that Wright had taken top honors in the millwright contest. It marked the third time in four years that Millwrights Local 1102 of Detroit had groomed a winner.

Californians among the winners included Bruce Mars of Los Angeles, third place millwright, and Robert Freeman of Stockton, third place mill-cabinet maker.

The competition held in the Light Guard Armory here involved 71 apprentices—40 carpenters, 14 mill-cabinet makers, and 17 millwrights—representing 35 states, the District of Columbia and four provinces of Canada.

Growing steadily since it changed from a western states competition to an international competition in 1967, the contest is sponsored by the Carpenters union, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the National Association of Home Builders. It was given further impetus this year by the National Forest Products Institute, which offered the carpenter and mill-cabinet winners and their wives expense-paid tours of forest-industry facilities.

Carpenters Pres. M. A. Hutcheson told the awards banquet audience that union carpenters have invested heavily in apprenticeship training and that the results of the 1971 competition confirm the value of this investment.

The National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee announced that next year's competition will be held in Las Vegas Nev.

Lathers Name E. K. Edwards Acting Chief

The executive board of the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers voted unanimously to name Kenneth M. Edwards of San Francisco as acting president of the union.

Edwards, who was elected last August as third vice president, takes the president's post vacated by Robert A. Georgine, secretary-treasurer since May of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Edwards has been business representative and secretary-treasurer of San Francisco Local 65 of the Lathers for 12 years. He is president also of the San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council and active in numerous community groups. He assumed his new post Aug. 16.

As Convention Opens:

Teachers Hit Wage Freeze As Severe Blow at Workers

San Francisco—Pres. Nixon's action in freezing wages was condemned by the officers of the American Federation of Teachers as "a devastating blow at teachers and workers" throughout the nation.

The AFT executive board, meeting during the union's 55th annual convention, said the President's actions are "unconscionable" at a time when "underfinanced schools face further disrepair and deterioration from deplorably inadequate numbers of employed qualified teachers" and from a shortage of classrooms, textbooks and teaching facilities.

The council said in a statement: "The AFL-CIO has performed patriotic and historic service in its reminder to the President that a democratic republic in crisis requires equality of sacrifice, and that nothing less will do."

The 21-member council called on all AFT local unions to continue vigorous negotiations for better teaching conditions and salary provisions, and to demand guaranteed wage retroactivity. Also, it advised locals to seek retroactivity provisions in contracts that currently are silent on the subject.

At the convention's opening session Aug. 16, AFT Pres. David Selden reported that the union, with 250,000 members, is now at its greatest strength. He called on the 1,200 delegates and the 250 local unions they represent to take an unprecedented action toward political effectiveness — to endorse a candidate for the presidency of the United States following the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions.

Selden told the convention that Nixon is the only President in history to veto two educational appropriation bills.

"I say that the time has come for the AFT to come down out of the ivory tower, to get behind the most promising of the major candidates for President, and see if we cannot bring about an Administration which will view education as a prime necessity in American life," Selden urged the delegates.

"In mobilizing our national political effort for increased federal aid to education, we must support and coordinate our efforts with those of the AFL-CIO," he stressed.

He called on all local unions to "establish the right of teachers to sign up voluntarily for political action contributions by dues check-off to COPE," the federation's Committee on Political Education.

Selden said that, despite harsh jail sentences and fines levied on peacefully picketing teachers in Newark, N.J., and other cities, the AFT is holding firm to its support of the right to strike. In addition, it will seek to use its political power to negate court injunctions against peaceful strikes, he declared.

In his address, Selden outlined a teacher-based "national strategy for education." He rebuked the National Education Association for its "silence on the mushrooming growth of performance contracts" with school boards and its "softening" position on so-called educational "voucher" schemes.

Union leaders reported at a special press conference that the AFT Research Dept. had uncovered "fraud and deception" in a performance contract in Providence, R.I. In performance contracts, a private company outside the schools is paid a fee tied to alleged improvement in pupil skills, based on test scores.

Selden reminded delegates that the 1970 AFT convention had warned that performance contracting promotes "teaching to the test" with the accompanying danger of "subterfuge and collusion."

The union said it has evidence that a private company in Providence promised to raise the reading levels of pupils but used an instructional program which had the same materials as those in the final tests on which payments to the company were to be based.

Union findings were "independently corroborated by the University of Illinois, the International Reading Association and the project director herself," the union said.

In citing other abuses of the performance contracting system, the AFT detailed events in Texarkana, Tex., Gary, Ind., New York City and Philadelphia.

Executive Director Roy Wilkins of the NAACP was the principal speaker at the union's annual civil rights luncheon. Wilkins scored Nixon for his "continued personal opposition to the busing of pupils." This position, he said, puzzles many Americans who take at face value Nixon's declared intention to uphold the law.

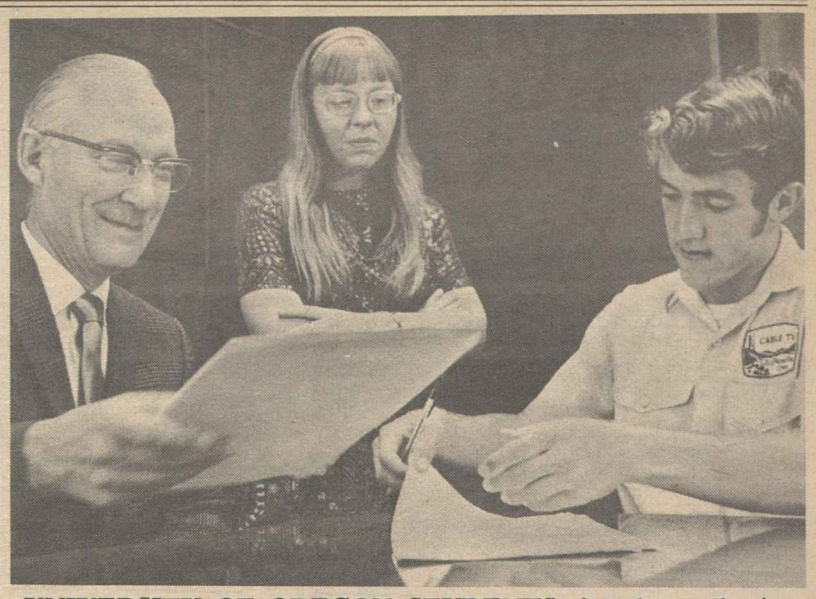
Wilkins was given the AFT's Charles Stillman award—its highest form of recognition—for his leadership of the NAACP and its "profound effect on the transformation of U.S. education."

Dr. Wilson Riles, who with AFL-CIO support ousted Dr. Max Rafferty from the elected position of California Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke at the opening convention session.

Riles bemoaned the fact that educators have "everything but money to do what has to be done" in the classrooms, and called the national fad for experimentation in education "a cop-out."

Commending the AFT for focusing on the needs of children, Riles urged union teachers to "demand that you have the resources to do a good job for students—then parents will support you."

During its final three days, the convention will elect delegates to the AFL-CIO convention in November and two AFT vice presidents to fill vacancies. Also it will debate resolutions on a variety of subjects including adequate financing of education, the war in Vietnam, drugs, women's rights, violence in the schools, the jailing of Angela Davis and the organization of college teachers.



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON STUDENTS signed a collective bargaining agreement with the school as culmination of a two-year campaign which saw the students organize their own local of the State, County & Municipal Employes and negotiate their own contract. Looking over the agreement are University Pres. Robert D. Clark and student leaders of AFSCME Local 1893, Kris Bruun and Greg Insley.

Phone Pact Ratified, Beats Nixon Deadline

(Continued from Page 1)

At a special meeting in New York City, presidents of 23 striking locals accepted a federal offer for a new round of bargaining but refused to call off the strike until they get a new contract.

Other Bell employes caught by the freeze during contract negotiations include workers in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida and other states who have not ratified new terms. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said only about a third of the 80,000 telephone workers it represents settled before the freeze deadline.

The CWA vote nationwide was 196,877 in favor of acceptance, 71,456 opposed. The announcement of the tally declared the strike officially ended except for the New York plant workers —linemen, telephone installers and other craft workers.

"The results of the vote," Beirne said, "indicate that all units except the New York plant accepted the terms of the contract by a significant majority. This means the contract is in full force and effect for all units except the New York plant."

In the latter case, the CWA executive board voted to seek reopening of negotiations with management. If and when acceptable terms are worked out, the terms will be submitted to a vote of members in the 23 locals involved, the union said. A spokesman in New York said plant workers rejected the proposed contract "more for local issues than national issues."

The 1971 pattern contract calls for a total wage benefit package described by CWA as "amounting to more than 33.5 percent over the life of the new three-year agreement."

"It is the biggest package ever won from the telephone industry," said a statement listing major benefits.

They include basic wage increases for workers at the top of the progression schedule ranging from $16.50 a week to $29 for the first year, an additional $5 to $7 the second year, $5.50 to $8 the third year, plus an uncapped cost-of-living clause tied to the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The union estimates that base wage rates plus the living-cost bonus will raise wages by an average of $34.46 a week by the end of the contract term, or 29.5 percent.

Increases beyond the first step, however, are now subject to the terms of the President's wage freeze.

8-21-71

Machinists Score NLRB Decision Barring Strikers Seniority Rights

The National Labor Relations Board in a 3-2 vote denied full reinstatement rights to 1,500 employes of United Aircraft Co. in a decision their union called "the Nixon board's first major reversal of historic court-established law."

The board's three Republican members took a new look at employe seniority rights after an abortive nine-week strike of Connecticut Machinists at five plants of the United Aircraft Corp. in 1960. Reversing a trial examiner, they ruled the company did not act unlawfully when it rehired some of the strikers as new employes without regard for their seniority or experience.

IAM Chief Counsel Plato Papps said that the union will appeal the board decision to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Papps declared:

"The Nixon labor board has brazenly undertaken to reverse a whole series of board decisions, decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and half a dozen Courts of Appeals.

"In effect, this board decision, if allowed to stand would destroy all job protection in the labor law for the members of a losing union."

The majority against the employes included Chairman Edward B. Miller, Ralph Kennedy and Howard Jenkins, Jr. The minority, Gerald Brown and John Fanning, wrote a vigorous dissent supporting the IAM members' right to reinstatement.

Miller and Kennedy are recent appointees of Pres. Nixon.

The dispute stemmed from the agreement settling the 1960 strike. The board majority ruled that the company was obligated only to extend the strikers preferential hiring treatment from August 1960 when the strike ended to Jan. 1, 1961, the period covered by the agreement.

More than 1,500 of the striking employes were not reinstated by that date and, if hired thereafter, were treated as new employes.

The IAM contended and Trial Examiner Lee J. Best ruled that the company had violated employes' legal rights of reinstatement by this action.

In their dissent, Fanning and Brown held that the company should have continued reinstatement of employes with full rights until it reached its pre-strike workforce. The point was reached in May 1961.

The IAM also contends that United Aircraft discriminated against another 1,600 employes who were reinstated but placed in lesser, lower-paying jobs.

In a similar case involving the recall rights of strikers, all five board member agreed that another firm used a 1968 strike-settlement agreement to defeat the recall rights of strikers by prolonging their reinstatement.

In the case of IAM Lodge 2350 in New Albany, Miss., the NLRB found the Laher Spring & Electric Car Corp. guilty of discriminating against IAM members to "undermine the union" in the eyes of company employes.

The decisions in the two cases hinged on company conduct. In the Laher case, management acted in bad faith, the board ruled. It ordered Laher to stop discouraging membership in the IAM and to reinstate all workers it had discriminated against.

Irving Leuchter Dies, Counsel for Guild

Verona, N.J.—Irving Leuchter, general counsel for the Newspaper Guild since 1947, died at his home here after a heart attack—the third in recent years. He was 59.

Leuchter had represented the national Guild in major court cases, notably those that involved the right of free speech. He had attended every Guild convention for nearly 25 years.

He was a "most valued, trusted and selfless servant," TNG Pres. Charles Perlik said.

Rotating Strike Wins Contract At Air Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—The "rotating" strike, used for the first time here by Canadian members of the Machinists, helped win a new 25-month agreement for 6,500 employes of Air Canada.

IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus reported that short strikes at different locations brought a settlement after seven months of nonproductive negotiations. Members walked out for 24 hours at Toronto International Airport, then returned to their jobs. Another short strike was called at Montreal Airport, and others were being considered when management ended attempts to downgrade existing conditions, Rygus said.

Members have ratified an agreement providing wage increases of 8 percent retroactive to Mar. 1, and an additional 7 percent next Feb. 28; an extra $13 a month for top-scale workers, and a raise of $1.18 an hour for skilled trades workers.

Meany Calls for Action to Create Jobs

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Says Nixon Puts Burden On Neediest

What America needs is a program that will create jobs, not a program designed to make the wealthy wealthier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in his annual Labor Day message.

"The economy has to be made to work for all the people—including the aged, the jobless, the untrained and all the others who need it the most but are getting the least out of it," Meany said.

"These are the very people," he noted, "who are being asked to bear the burden of the President's unfair and unequitable" new economic policies which include a freeze on wages for 90 days and a tax bonanza for big business.

Meany said that the President's proposed "job development tax credit" means that he is taking "an additional $4 billion a year in tax revenue and returning it to big business."

"The cost of this new tax break alone is twice the amount the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971 would have cost the federal government.

"But the President vetoed that bill," Meany said, indicating that the public works legislation would have meant thousands of additional jobs performing sorely needed services. He charged that there is nothing in the President's new economic game plan that will create jobs.

"The fact is the President ignores every option at his discretion that might increase jobs."

And Meany reiterated organized labor's condemnation of Pres. Nixon's inaction on economic and social problems, charging that the President has refused to:

- Release $12 billion in federal funds which he has sequestered and which are intended for worthwhile, socially constructive programs.
- Control interest rates, which remain at record highs and "are the single greatest contributor to inflation."
- Extend unemployment compensation for those whose benefits have been exhausted through prolonged unemployment resulting from the previous "game plan."
- Present a plan for reconversion of the economy from wartime production to peacetime.

"Mr. Nixon has not established a single viable program for finding jobs for veterans or for those previ-

(Continued on Page 16)

Labor Maps All-Out Fight On 'Game Plan' Inequities

OVERALL LABOR STRATEGY in approaching the wage-price freeze was discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock during a meeting at federation headquarters. Woodcock later told reporters that the UAW would "work cooperatively" with the federation in opposing certain aspects of the Nixon plan.

Unions Act to Guard Rights of Members

By Eugene A. Kelly

Unions all over America are acting to protect the contract rights of several million members hurt by the Nixon Administration's sudden freeze on negotiated wages.

While organized labor prepared to move in the courts, in Congress and at the negotiating table, individual unions took steps to soften the impact of the freeze, and to preserve the right of members to negotiate firm contract terms and to strike, if necessary.

The Bureau of National Affairs, a Washington, D.C., information service, reported that the Nixon wage-price stabilization order blocked deferred increases negotiated months ago for more than 1 million workers in private industry. Also affected are 13 million federal, state, county and city employes including most of the nation's 2 million school teachers.

Among strikes the Administration sought to halt early in the freeze period were the walkout of

(Continued on Page 4)

White House Weighs Continuing Controls

By Tom Castor

Organized labor closed ranks in opposition to the Nixon wage-price freeze as Administration spokesmen talked increasingly of continuing controls on the American economy after the 90-day freeze's scheduled end on Nov. 13.

Key members of the Nixon Cabinet and other advisers took to the airwaves in a series of appearances on the three major television networks apparently aimed at selling the new economic "game plan" to the nation.

In major developments:

- Lawyers from AFL-CIO affiliates plus the Auto Workers, the Longshoremen & Warehousemen and the Mine Workers met in a closed session at federation headquarters in Washington to consider possible challenges to the freeze.
- Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock conferred with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to map a unified labor approach to the President's action.
- Meany, in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said if congressional control were asserted over the economy, the AFL-CIO would be glad to come forward with its own economic recommendations, but as things stand labor "must seek to do business with the Executive Branch" and will not now "telegraph" its strategy.

AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll said that the lawyers prepared a confidential report to Meany concerning "what labor organizations may do now and in the future" at the end of the freeze period.

"We are exploring the validity

(Continued on Page 3)

Rulings Show Price Ceilings Lack Teeth

Key interpretations from the Cost of Living Council are bearing out organized labor's position that Pres. Nixon's 90-day freeze will not apply the same rigid scrutiny and controls to prices that are clamped on wages.

Despite the council's refusal to permit previously negotiated wage increases, it has interpreted the President's executive order as allowing increases in the price of steel and insurance.

The President's order never was intended to apply to unprocessed foods—one of the most erratic and inflationary components of the Consumer Price Index during recent months and one of the basic household budget costs.

And Darrell Trent, assistant director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, told a group of clothing manufacturers meeting in Arlington, Va., that they could increase the price of shirts by sewing

(Continued on Page 2)

Buchwald on the High Price of the President's Freeze

By Art Buchwald

Here are some questions that you have probably been asking concerning the Nixon administration's wage-price freeze:

Q. Why is there a wage-price freeze in the United States?

A. Because President Nixon's economic game plan didn't work.

Q. What was his economic game plan?

A. To lick inflation by having a reasonable amount of unemployment.

Q. What happened?

A. He was only successful in 50 percent of his goals. He didn't lick inflation, but he did manage to have a lot of unemployment.

Q. Who is affected by this wage and price freeze?

A. Everyone but banks and insurance companies.

Q. Why are they not affected?

A. Because they are hardship cases.

Q. What about school teachers, policemen, firemen and government employes?

A. They are not exempted because they can weather a wage-price freeze much easier than banks and insurance companies.

Q. Did President Nixon devalue the dollar?

A. Absolutely not. He asked Germany, France and Japan to devalue it for him. The dollar is floating.

Q. Where is it floating?

A. Probably at sea. Two things can happen now. The dollar can be rescued or it can sink.

Q. Who will decide what happens to the dollar?

A. The gnomes in Switzerland.

Q. Who are the gnomes in Switzerland?

A. They're tiny little men, three feet tall, who buy and sell dollars all over the world.

Q. Can President Nixon do anything about the gnomes in Switzerland?

A. He can. Just before the elections he will announce that if he is re-elected he will go to Zurich.

Q. Could President Nixon have done anything to avoid a wage-price freeze?

A. Yes. He could have sold Alaska. As a matter of fact there is a rumor he might still do it. That's why he asked Emperor Hirohito to meet him there, so Japan could make him an offer.

Q. How will the wage freeze affect poor people?

A. They have nothing to fear from it. It's been set up in such a way that their poverty will be protected.

Q. Why did the stock market go up so high when the President clamped the freeze on?

A. Many top-flight Wall Street investors and brokers were called back from their vacations. They figured as long as they were there and didn't have to go home to dinner, they might as well buy stocks. As soon as their wives come home they'll probably sell.

Q. If my boss promised me a raise and he can't give it to me because of the wage freeze, what does that make him?

A. The happiest man in the world.

Q. How could this have happened to the dollar when it says right on it "In God We Trust?"

A. God didn't do this to us. It was the Germans, the French, and the Japanese.

Q. But why should God allow this to happen if he knows we put all our trust in him?

A. The President has asked Billy Graham to head up a blue-ribbon panel to find an answer to this question.

Q. When will we know?

A. Next Sunday.

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FOOD WORKERS at Detroit's Belle Isle Park took to the picket line to change their employer's mind about using the Nixon "freeze" order as an excuse to refuse a previously agreed-on raise. Hotel & Restaurant Local 705 won a two-day strike after a ruling by freeze officials in Washington. The employer, Ogden Foods, agreed to reinstate pay hikes of at least $8 a week.

Freeze Proves Slushy When Applied to Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

on an extra pocket or adding a monogram.

Prof. Arnold R. Weber, executive director of the Cost of Living Council, said that seasonal price hikes—such as those in the automobile and hotel-motel industry—may be raised to their 1970 levels.

He noted that prices of cars are lower in the summer months as dealers attempt to eliminate 1971 inventories. Hotels and motels normally increase their rates around the Labor Day holiday, and winter resorts in such places as Florida and Puerto Rico normally institute fall-winter rates, which are higher.

"To qualify," Weber said, "prices and wages must show a distinct fluctuation at a specific, identifiable point in time. There must also be a documented and established practice that has taken place in each of the past three years."

When Nixon issued his Aug. 15 order on the wage-price freeze, it specified that price ceilings would be based on those prices in effect for a "substantial volume" of sales during the 30 days prior to Aug. 14.

But now, it turns out that "substantial volume" means only 10 percent of sales and that price increases may be permitted as long as they were announced any time prior to the order.

This interpretation initially was tailored to fit the needs of the steel industry which had announced an 8-percent increase effective Aug. 5.

The increase is permitted, the council said, because "in the case of increases in posted and effective prices during the (30-day) base period, the base period itself will be considered to have begun at the time of the increase in posted and effective prices."

The same interpretation was later refined to let insurance companies institute deferred increases in premiums for insurance on homes, automobiles and other properties as long as the increases were announced before Aug. 15, even though they were not to go into effect until after the freeze began.

The ruling was a reversal of an earlier council statement that insurance rates would be frozen at Aug. 15 levels.

The AFL-CIO said in a statement that the interpretations prove "that the Administration intends to place the burden of the freeze almost entirely on workers—not on profits, stock dividends, executives' salaries and not even really on prices."

The federation statement warned that prices, already at record levels, "will surely continue to rise while wages have been frozen at a real-earnings level below 1968."

Elsewhere, a Dept. of Agriculture spokesman pointed to a loophole in the Economic Stabilization Act which means that wholesale and retail prices for pork and other commodities could be set at levels higher than those expected earlier.

Recent prices for these commodities have been running behind year-ago levels, and the law on which the President based his action states that wages and prices may be stabilized "at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970."

Therefore, the ceiling for such commodities would be the levels of May 25, 1970, not the lower levels of July-August 1971.

There is no question about raw farm products because they were exempted from the freeze. The price freeze aplies only to processed foods. So while apples and oranges may be exempt, apple sauce and orange juice are not.

Also exempted are state and local taxes. In cases where surcharges or other sales and excise taxes have been increased, these increases can be passed on to the consumer.

Ex-CWA Editor Al Herrington Dies

Cambridge, Md.—Alfred B. Herrington, retired publicist and editor for the Communications Workers and a founding member of the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association, died at 65 in Cambridge Hospital. He was stricken with a heart attack while hospitalized for injuries suffered in an auto accident.

Memorial services for Herrington were conducted Aug. 31 at the National Press Club, Washington, of which he had been a member. Eulogies were delivered by John Crull, retired CWA executive vice president, and Norman Walker, public information officer of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Herrington, born in Chicago, was a repairman and lineman for the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. when he joined the union that later became CWA. He was named public relations director for the National Federation of Telephone Workers in 1944, and kept the post when NFTW merged to form CWA. Also he edited the CWA News and served as an ILPA vice president.

Herrington retired in 1961 and did public relations work for the Area Redevelopment Administration until 1966. His wife Edna, three children and 10 grandchildren survive.

Strike Thaws Wages Frozen By Employer

Detroit—Food workers at concession stands on Belle Isle, a city park, won a two-day strike to "unfreeze" previously agreed-on wage increases.

The strikers, backed by a ruling from the Office of Emergency Planning in Washington, D.C., convinced their employer to reinstate a contract calling for wages of at least $2 an hour in 1971, $2.25 in 1972 and $2.50 in 1973, plus a cost-of-living escalator clause in the final year of the contract. The employer is a division of Ogden Foods.

The strike was voted 30-0 by members of Hotel & Restaurant Local 705 when the employer used the Nixon wage freeze "as an excuse to refuse an already agreed-on increase" at its six concession stands, according to union Pres. Mort Furay.

The union contended the freeze did not cover the strikers since their wages were below the May 25, 1970, prevailing rate paid in the Detroit area. The law on which the freeze is based states that wages may not be frozen below those levels.

The contract gives the concession employes wage boosts of $8 a week or more retroactive to Aug. 2, 1971.

Furay told a Detroit Common Council hearing on the walkout that Ogden Foods was "hiding behind the wage freeze order to continue their exploitation of both the public and its employes."

Local 705 strongly supports the AFL-CIO position that the wage freeze bears more heavily on workers than on employers, according to Vice Pres. Myra Wolfgang of the international union.

Broadcasts Feature Key Labor Officials

AFL-CIO officials will appear on one television and four radio broadcasts over the Labor Day weekend.

Pres. George Meany will appear on ABC television's Issues and Answers at 1:30 p.m. EDT, Sunday, Sept. 5.

Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Floyd Smith will make nationwide radio addresses on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6.

The networks and times set for the radio broadcasts are: Smith, ABC, 7:05 p.m.; Abel, CBS, 7:35 p.m.; Kirkland, Mutual, 9:15 p.m.; Meany, NBC, 9:45 p.m.

All times are Eastern Daylight Time. Local stations should be consulted for exact broadcast times.

At UTU Convention:

Meany Vows Drive To Regain Lost Pay

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promised 1,800 United Transportation Union convention delegates that organized labor would push to regain wages lost because of Pres. Nixon's 90-day freeze on wages and prices.

"We in labor do not accept that the President has the power to negate legal contracts," Meany said.

"When we lose a certain amount of money during this period, then that means that we go back and we negotiate to get that same amount back." He said organized labor would recover the losses by seeking higher wages at the bargaining table after the freeze is lifted.

In the meantime, he said, American workers are being "robbed of millions of dollars" with the money being "turned over to their employers."

Meany said that this is money "negotiated at the collective bargaining table and embodied in legal contracts."

His address was before the closing banquet of the UTU convention.

The 19-day convention of the 260,000-member union was devoted to an examination of proposed constitutional changes designed to eliminate much of the allegiance to old railroad operating brotherhoods before the formation of the UTU in 1969.

This was the first convention since merger, which brought together the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The convention also saw the election of new officers, including the elevation of Legislative Director Al H. Chesser, who will take over from Charles Luna as president on Jan. 1.

Meany congratulated the UTU on its successful collective bargaining effort which ended 18 days of selective strikes around the country last month.

"You've got an agreement," he said, "but I don't know how much is going to be left of it when Tricky Dick gets through with it."

He continued by blasting all of the Nixon Administration's economic policies and labeled the wage-price freeze "the latest on the Administration's list of failures."

The freeze, he said, is a "challenge to the free labor movement."

Meany accused the Administration of taking away the basic individual freedom of workers to join together in unions and bargain collectively.

"What comes next?" he asked. "Freedom cannot be divided—parceled out to some here and some there."

He noted that history teaches that "everybody who tries to dictate, clamps down on labor first because you've got to control the means of production.

"The consequences of this action could be far-reaching," Meany warned.

He found particularly objectionable the fact that the wage-price freeze was applied unequally. "It is unfair, inequitable and discriminatory and places the burdens on the victims of inflation," he said.

"It seeks to make labor a scapegoat for the sorry performance of this Administration," he said of what he termed, "Nixon's new economic game plan."

Meany reiterated "organized labor's pledge" made three years ago supporting wage and price controls" as long as it requires equal sacrifice on all forms of income, including bonuses and stock options."

Meany also singled out Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, as the author of Nixon's policies and called Burns a "semi-skilled intellectual who plays with other people's lives."

Dr. Burns, he said, "pontificates at gatherings, looks down on people and makes no apology or explanation for the failures of his policies."

Auto Overtime Plans 'Mock' Need for Jobs

Detroit—Plans by major auto makers to use overtime instead of creating new jobs to meet the demand for new cars was called "unconscionable and arrogant" by the Auto Workers.

UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the announcement by General Motors and Ford that they would use compulsory overtime "makes a mockery" of the intent of the Nixon Administration's new economic program.

"The elimination of the auto excise tax, the higher duty on foreign cars and devaluation of the dollar—all designed to boost domestic car sales—were supposed to create thousands of new jobs," Woodcock said. "Instead they will apparently create only overtime pay."

In announcing the stimulation for the U.S. auto market, Pres. Nixon had estimated that every 100,000 increase in the sale of U.S.-made cars would create 25,000 new jobs. But GM and Ford subsequently announced the overtime plan.

"With unemployment in Michigan and the nation at intolerably high levels," Woodcock said, "this policy on the part of GM and Ford is unconscionable, arrogant and totally inconsistent with the President's program, which the industry claims it is supporting."

Woodcock also warned that if overtime is also used in the industries related to auto manufacturing such as glass, rubber, steel and oil, it would severely limit the effort to create new jobs. The UAW has long opposed compulsory overtime.

The Auto Workers also announced plans to fight for cost-of-living increases due its members from two companies. The Caterpillar Tractor Co. and Eltra Corp. were due to pay a cost-of-living increase to some 33,000 UAW members in the first pay period after Sept. 1.

If the members do not get the increase, the UAW said, the union will insist on renegotiating the contracts. In a letter to Caterpillar officials, Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse said the UAW would insist that the full value of the contract "be fully realized during the term of the agreement as permitted by law."

Labor Unites Against New Nixon Policy

Battle Plans Mapped To Counter Inequities

(Continued from Page 1)

of the President's Executive Order itself, and the ways and means that labor organizations might use to protect their members," said Woll, who presided at the meeting.

"We are also exploring the question of whether the apparent inequality of the Executive Order does raise serious doubts about possible violation of the due-process clause of the Constitution."

Woll said the union lawyers discussed whether or not there is "serious impairment" of wage agreements by the freeze that might be grounds for court action. He said they also discussed contesting the Administration plan as an illegal delegation of congressional authority.

The lawyers meeting followed the Woodcock-Meany session after which Woodcock told reporters that the UAW would "work cooperatively" with the AFL-CIO in opposing various aspects of the Nixon plan before Congress and in developing the overall strategy of organized labor.

He condemned particularly the proposed tax credit to business for investment in new equipment as "fraudulent" because 27 percent of the nation's industrial capacity lies idle and the program would tend to destroy jobs, rather than create them.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, accompanied by Assistant Labor Sec. W. J. Usery, visited Meany on the day of the lawyers' session. Hodgson later told newsmen the meeting was "cordial" and that he had conveyed the Administration's assurance "that we would provide for consultations and allow organized labor to have a voice in planning what we are going to do in Phase II."

"Phase II" has become Administration jargon for the post-freeze period.

In Meany's letter to Proxmire, the federation president said that labor has no intention of delving into specific economic recommendations now when no one knows what will sift out of the freeze, much less what's going to happen after the 90 days are over.

"Unless Congress were to rescind the broad authority given the President, which he has misused, we must seek to do business with the Executive Branch," Meany said.

"To telegraph our positions in detail now would not be good negotiating strategy."

Meany observed that organized labor's position already has been presented "unequivocally" in the Aug. 19 Executive Council statement which called the Nixon plan "unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable."

Meany asked that the statement be included in the record of Proxmire's committee, but declined to testify.

As to specific questions raised by Proxmire. Meany said it was "too early to spell out our answers in such detail" since "at this hour, no one knows what the Administration will do after Nov. 13."

Elsewhere, Treasury Sec. John B. Connally said in a television interview that he thought it "highly unlikely" that all of the freeze measures will be dropped after the 90-day period.

"I would think there would have to be more than that," said Connally, who is chairman of the Cost of Living Council, established to administer the economic freeze.

Nixon's top economist, Paul W. McCracken, said flatly there would be some form of program to control wages and prices after Nov. 13 to avoid a sudden inflationary surge as the freeze ends.

McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, also warned Congress against income tax cuts in addition to what Nixon has proposed. This was amid speculation that Democrats would attempt to reform the Administration's tax relief plan to give the rank-and-file workers a better break.

One suggestion was to make scheduled 1972 and 1973 income tax cuts effective immediately, to provide more balance to the tax bonanza given business.

McCracken, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee, said further tax cuts would have too much of a fiscal stimulus on the economy.

He mentioned one possibility for controls after the freeze—a tripartite wage-price review board representing labor, management and the public with the power to hold hearings and issue decrees on wages, prices and rents.

Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney, a member of the Cost of Living Council, proposed the establishment of such a review board, but added that he was expressing his own personal views.

Commerce Sec. Maurice Stans said that he believed some form of mandatory controls would be needed, as did Hodgson.

The Labor Secretary went further in a television interview, declaring that government controls on corporate profits and dividends might be one element of a program to replace the freeze.

POSSIBLE COURT TEST of the wage-price freeze was the subject of an AFL-CIO headquarters conference attended by lawyers from federation affiliates, plus the Auto Workers, the Mine Workers and the Longshoremen & Warehousemen. AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll, right, served as conference chairman.

One-Sided Trickle-Down Scheme Can't Be Accepted, Kirkland Says

Montreal—Organized labor is not going to stand still for any economic scheme, new or old, which enriches the fortunate few at the expense of the many, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers' convention.

Terming Pres. Nixon's proposed 10 percent investment tax credit for business "a trickle-down scheme that won't even drip," Kirkland said the attempt to call it a "job-creation tax credit" merely adds insult to injury.

Earlier, in a television interview, Kirkland said it was no surprise that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was exuberant about Nixon's proposals because the plan is "a pretext for giving gigantic tax giveaways and bonanzas to large corporations . . . a form of Robin Hood in reverse."

Kirkland said labor's position has always been that economic action must "apply in an even-handed manner to all sections of the economy." But, far from being even-handed, the wage freeze initiated by Nixon "is a form of arbitrary, unilateral, one-sided oppression," Kirkland said.

"There is no freeze at all on interest rates, corporate profits, bank profits or capital gains," he said. "There is no freeze on dividends; merely a pious hope that they will not be raised. There is no freeze on land speculation or stock market profiteering."

While attacking the one-sidedness of the wage freeze and calling the investment tax credit a scheme "to divert public funds into private pockets," Kirkland also pointed out to the Pulp-Sulphite Workers that many vitally needed social programs have been delayed in the interim. He said that Nixon has:

- Shown no signs of releasing the $12 billion Congress has already appropriated for public projects.
- Changed his mind about welfare reform. "If ever there was a time to bring order to the chaos of America's crazy quilt pattern of welfare programs, it is now. But Mr. Nixon counsels more delay," Kirkland said.
- Backed out of his pledge of federal aid to the states and cities at a time when need is the greatest —"with public services declining, teachers joining the unemployment lines and police and fire and sanitation departments undermanned, underequipped and underpaid."
- Reduced government services to the American people by cutting back federal employment 5 percent, wiping out 140,000 jobs.
- Missed the point of international trade problems with the 10 percent border tax, which does not strike at the heart of the matter—"the multinational corporations which are managing international trade by their own rules for their own benefit."

"The needs of the United States are public needs," Kirkland said. "There is a backlog of unfinished business that will require the full use of the giant industrial capacity of the United States and full employment of every worker, as far ahead as anyone can see."

Kirkland cited some of the needs as 25 million new housing units; more schools, parks and recreation areas; medical facilities and personnel; low-cost transit systems; new waste disposal systems and new technology and hardware to extract poisons from the air, the water and the soil.

In analyzing the time Nixon has been in office, Kirkland said that "for the last 2½ years America's wealth has been steadily concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. The rich are getting richer, while the number of those below the poverty line has grown."

When Nixon took office in January 1969, he inherited a strong and productive economy at the end of an eight-year period of economic expansion, Kirkland pointed out. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, the lowest in 15 years.

"He argued that the inflation rate of 4.2 percent then existing was too high and he promised to control inflation and stabilize the economy without unfairly burdening any one group," Kirkland said. "He promised to take steps that would create 5 million new jobs."

"Well, there are not 5 million new jobs. There are 5 million workers unemployed; 14.5 million Americans are on the welfare rolls; 25.5 million citizens of the richest nation on earth are living in poverty.

"Because of Mr. Nixon's economic mismanagement, more than 800 American communities are economic disaster areas. Industrial production is 27 percent below capacity," Kirkland noted.

"At the same time, instead of reducing inflation, Nixon's policies actually accelerated it. The 4.2 inflation rate rose to 5.4 percent in 1969, then to 5.9 percent. And the end is not in sight.

"The burden of both inflation and recession has not been equal. It has fallen on the poor, on pensioners, on wage earners and on state and local governments."

"So above all, the United States needs leadership," Kirkland said. "America needs an administration that cares about human beings. And we in labor intend to see that she gets what she needs."

President Extends Delay In Blue Collar Pay Rise

San Clemente, Calif.—Pres. Nixon ordered a six-month delay in scheduled pay increases for 600,000 federal blue collar workers. At the same time he asked Congress to let stand his earlier decision to postpone a raise due Jan. 1 for 1.3 million government white collar employes and 2.8 million members of the armed forces.

Blue collar rates are set locally and raises occur at various times of the year. The Western White House estimated that the government could save $1.3 million by delaying raises for six months. The white collar workers had been voted a pay hike of 6 to 7 percent as of next Jan. 1, and now must wait until July 1, 1972, unless Congress intervenes.

The President also indicated he will take a "close look" at October 1972 wage boosts scheduled for most federal employes.

The application of the Nixon wage freeze to federal service drew the fire of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and the Machinists, representing many government workers. MTD Pres. Paul J. Burnsky called the blue-collar action "highly unfair." The IAM called it a "catastrophe" for workers in U.S. shipyards, arsenals, aviation facilities and other civilian workplaces.

Both groups are expected to join others in asking Congress, when it returns Sept. 8, to overturn the President's wage increase moratorium. Either house of Congress will have the first 30 days to reject the new freeze date.

Nixon sent Congress a message saying he wants to continue to "set an example for the American people in our striving to achieve prosperity in peacetime."

The Machinists accused the President of stacking an additional hardship on federal workers atop the 90-day freeze by ordering the firing of 150,000 federal employes. They would be affected by the 5 percent reduction in force.

Noting that Nixon "miserably failed" to stem inflation by creating unemployment, the union charged that "the President has come up with the brilliant idea of creating even more unemployment."

"To the 5 million Americans who are already out of work because of Nixon's economic theories," the IAM council said, "he now wants to add at least 150,000 federal workers."

The Administration's attempt to combat "the profiteering spiral" is geared to reducing the already depleted purchasing power of the work force, the IAM declared.

Gladys Dickason Dies, Held ACWA Office

New York — Gladys Dickason, former vice president of the Clothing Workers, died in New York at the age of 68.

During her 30-year career with the Clothing Workers she had been an organizer and research director as well as a vice president of the union. She had retired in 1963.

'You're Lucky I Happen to be Here'

© 1971 by Herblock in the Washington Post.

'We Must Make the Best of It, Hensley . . . My Salary Is also Frozen!'

Bob Palmer of the Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Press.

'And My Chilling Sacrifice . . . a Frozen Daiquiri'

Tom Darcy of Newsday © Los Angeles Times Syndicate. Reprinted with permission.

Unions Across Country Move To Protect Rights of Members

(Continued from Page 1)

West Coast Longshoremen & Warehousemen, a 10-week construction dispute in Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., telephone and telegraph strikes in New York, and strikes by copper workers in Montana and utility workers in Michigan. The Communications Workers later sent a tentative telegraph settlement to a vote of striking members.

Unions reacted to the wage-raise embargo in ways like these:

- The Machinists condemned Pres. Nixon's "new economic game plan" as strikebreaking and prepared to ask Congress to divide the inflation-fighting burden more equitably between workers, businessmen and stockholders. The IAM advised all locals to settle strikes over economic issues by interim agreement.

- The Railway & Airline Clerks announced that on Nov. 13 it will consider its contracts canceled and its members free to strike unless scheduled wage increases are paid and controls are clamped on corporate profits and dividends.

- The Painters, calling the wage freeze a "one-sided package we simply cannot support and in which we have no faith," notified local unions to continue seeking signed agreements, by striking if they have to, and to see that increased benefits are placed in escrow for payment after the freeze ends.

- Four postal unions filed suit in federal court to exempt 650,000 postal employes from the freeze. The law creating the new U.S. Postal Service specifically exempts them from such curbs, the unions said. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Some striking unions announced they will stay out until a satisfactory settlement is reached. They endorsed the AFL-CIO stand that unions are free to strike "when any raise comes due under a contract and they don't get it."

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service reported that 30,000 workers in 104 strikes at the time of Nixon's freeze order have since returned to work. The service acknowledged, however, that a number of the settlements followed satisfactory agreements between employers and unions on full contract terms.

IAM Pres. Floyd Smith accused Nixon of being the nation's "chief strikebreaker." No other Administration in history, he said, "has ever demanded that every American on strike return to work" under the same terms that "drove them to strike in the first place." More than 8,000 members of 70 IAM locals are currently on strike.

The IAM executive council said it will push ahead with negotiations for 50,000 Lockheed Aircraft workers whose contracts already have expired, and 42,000 Boeing Co. employes whose pacts are due to expire in October.

The Auto Workers reaffirmed their intention to challenge the Nixon freeze order in court. Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the union will consider its new auto industry contracts null and void if the freeze extends beyond 90 days and controls are not extended to profits and interest rates.

The UAW is reviewing its present strikes—54 involving 12,000 workers—to decide whether they should be terminated.

"Obviously it makes no sense to ask people to continue making the sacrifice of striking," Woodcock said. But some non-economic strikes, like one at the Alcoa plant in Cleveland over a new incentive system, probably will be continued.

Three public employe organizations announced that they will fight all attempts by local governments to spend for other purposes funds earmarked for salaries. They are the State, County & Municipal Employes; the Fire Fighters and the National Education Association.

The AFL-CIO Teachers urged local unions to follow the traditional "no contract-no work" policy and to insist on the payment of salary increments and wage increases already negotiated.

The Mine Workers, now in negotiations with bituminous coal employers, said "We intend to make up for past inflation, and to win our full equity. . . . We have a good deal of catching-up to do in wages and pension benefits."

In other developments:

- Musicians' Pres. Hal Davis asked the Administration to exempt symphony players from the freeze because of the limited number involved and "because they are so severely underpaid."

- The Cost of Living Council ruled that construction wage agreements submitted before Aug. 15 are exempt from the freeze if wage benefits were to take effect before that date. Also it ruled that wage hikes customarily keyed to the steel industry wage settlement may be applied to office, clerical and craft personnel in the mills.

- The Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes charged that "a great many professional people will be forced to make sacrifices in unequal measure with their employers." Whether or not the new policies will help the unemployed scientist and engineer is "purely conjectural," it said.

BNA reported in its Collective Bargaining Negotiations & Contracts that deferred wage increases are scheduled to take effect between Aug. 14 and Nov. 13 in 890 labor-management agreements. Such increases range from 5 cents an hour for Northern California union farm workers to $1.30 an hour negotiated a year ago by Boston Plumbers.

About 300,000 employes in transportation — more than half in the railroad industry — and more than 70,000 in wholesale and retail stores will have to forego scheduled increases, along with many other groups.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research listed deferred increases due 232,000 workers in September, most of them in metal-working and meat packing; 253,000 in October, 823,000 in November, mainly in auto, construction, and New York City laundries. Most are members of the following unions:

Meat Cutters; Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Clothing Workers; Carpenters; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Steelworkers; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers; and Laborers, plus those previously listed.

Laundry Workers' H.E. Chandler Dies

Los Angeles—Harold E. Chandler, vice president of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union and secretary-treasurer of its Local 52, died unexpectedly of an apparent heart attack. He was 50.

Born in Atlanta, Chandler came here after service in the Air Force and took a job as a dry cleaner part time to help finance his education. He was named to the Local 52 executive board in 1947, was elected a business representative, and later local president and an international vice president. He served also as a vice president of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Fat Profit Margins Give Japan Leeway

A Japanese government official has explained that you have room to be flexible in international trade if your profit margin is high enough —say in the neighborhood of 300 percent.

"The markup on some (Japanese) exports is pretty high, in some cases up to 300 percent," Vice Minister of Finance Takashi Hosomi was quoted by United Press International.

"That leaves a lot of room for bargaining with American distributors, even if the prices are frozen," Hosomi said in response to questions about the impact the import tax and other new U.S. policies would have on Japanese exporters.

Michigan Firm Faces Suit on Equal Pay Law

The Labor Dept. went to court to force a balky Grand Rapids, Mich., brass company to obey the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which requires equal pay for women who perform the same tasks as men.

U.S. District Court in Grand Rapids was asked to issue a permanent injunction against the Keeler Brass Co., which the government says has been underpaying 200 women workers at least 67 cents an hour less than men workers for general manufacturing jobs requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility for performance under similar working conditions.

The complaint puts the company's potential liability to its women employes at $576,000 due as of last Dec. 19, plus additional amounts for continued violations of the equal pay law.

Six of Keeler's eight plants in the Grand Rapids area are involved, the suit charges. The firm makes automotive trim and hardware, furniture hardware and similar items.

Investigators for the department's Wage & Hour division uncovered underpayments and the court suit was brought when the company refused to correct the violations.

For the entire fiscal year 1971, the Wage-Hour division found that some 30,000 women workers were underpaid by more than $14 million. This compares with 17,719 persons deprived of $6.1 million in wages due for Fiscal 1970—an increase of nearly $8 million for 12,000 more workers in a year's time.

Senior Citizens See Little Help In Nixon Plan

The National Council of Senior Citizens told Pres. Nixon that his new economic plan "offers little hope for older people" and urged him to demonstrate his concern for the "desperate problems of the low-income elderly" by deeds in addition to words.

Reminding the President that he had assured council representatives last May that he recognized the need for a social security boost "above and beyond a mere cost-of-living increase," the three-million member NCSC asked him to take two actions:

- Publicly voice his support for a social security increase.

- Approve a pending bill for federal takeover of public assistance to the aged, blind and disabled.

Both are provided for in a combined social security and welfare reform bill that has been approved by the House of Representatives and awaits action in the Senate, NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank said in a letter to Nixon.

He wrote: "Mr. President, our elderly citizens contributed much to raising America's standards to unprecedented levels. Surely you would not want any portion of the burden of your Administration's efforts in the present economic situation to fall on the backs of our aged, blind or crippled people.

"You have taken personal leadership in this economic crisis. Can we have your assurance at this time that your Administration will support the vital provisions" of the bill "affecting these people?"

Referring to the President's action in freezing wages, prices and rents, Cruikshank emphasized that very few of the elderly will dash out to buy new cars. He noted, too, that the freeze order does not affect rent increases levied by landlords after the last social security raise in June. And there is "nothing in your plan to protect them against rising interest rates," he said.

Cruikshank told Nixon that the council "will continue to press for an immediate 25 percent increase in social security benefits—an increase in the purchasing power of the elderly poor which is desperately needed by them and which, we believe, will also bolster the nation's economy."

An estimated 5 million elderly live in poverty and millions of other seniors are "perilously close to the poverty line," Cruikshank said.

Money Supply Expanded:

Actions on Interest Shun Real Controls

The Nixon Administration initiated two actions designed to stabilize interest rates, but it stopped far short of imposing any real controls on the price of money or rolling back interest rates as the AFL-CIO has urged repeatedly.

The measures, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Government National Mortgage Association, poured more money into the mortgage market in hopes that the increased availability of money would halt the climb of interest rates.

But the rates weren't even chilled by this tack or by Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze. The Administration has said that it left interest rates untouched because the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970—on which the wage-price freeze is based—did not give it the authority to put the damper on the price of money.

The Credit Control Act of 1969 does, however, and this piece of enabling legislation has been ignored by the Administration.

The AFL-CIO, in a statement on the action by the home loan board and the national mortgage association, noted that "it still does nothing to control interest rates. The action does not meet the test of equity laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council."

The New Jersey AFL-CIO charged that federally chartered banks in that state already have hiked interest rates from 6.5 to 7 percent on collateral loans by the process of back-dating the authorization to the eve of Nixon's order.

"We have further sworn evidence that the notice to the borrower came two weeks after the President's address to the nation," said Sec.-Treas. John J. Brown. "It only confirms the original observations made by the state AFL-CIO that the banking industry intends to give only lip-service to the President's manifesto on the wage-price freeze."

And the Administration's hands-off policy on interest rates prompted Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) to characterize the wage-price freeze as "economic folly of the highest order" because the price of money has not been frozen.

The bank board, which regulates savings and loan associations, reduced the amount of cash those firms must keep on hand in reserve for emergencies, thus freeing up to $800 million for lending to home buyers.

At the same time, the mortgage association, which buys mortgages from savings and loan companies, announced a cut in its charges. This will reduce the cost of a mortgage, but only by $600.

The $600 may sound significant, but it is a small amount in light of the total cost of a mortgage. For example, a $20,000 mortgage at 7 percent interest over 30 years costs $27,880—plus repayment of the principal, $20,000.

And this is assuming the buyer was lucky enough to obtain a mortgage at 7 percent.

In 1969 and 1970, mortgage interest rates jumped as high as 9 percent—putting the cost of a $20,000, 30-year mortgage at $37,931, plus repayment of the $20,000.

According to Preston Martin, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, "hundreds of savings and loan associations were bumping up" against the reserve requirements, causing them to refrain from making additional loans and putting additional pressure on mortgage interest rates.

Patman called the measures "totally inadequate" and urged the President to use his authority to control not only interest rates but all consumer credit rates as well.

"This is broad power giving the President the authority to stabilize and roll back interest rates to any level he desires," Patman said of the Credit Control Act.

"Interest charges are reflected in the price of every item in the economy—including food, clothing, transportation — and it is economic folly of the highest order to let the banks go scot free while the rest of the nation is called on for sacrifices."

The law cited by Patman states specifically that "whenever the President determines that such action is necessary or appropriate for the purpose of preventing or cutting inflation generated by the extension of credit in an excessive volume, the President may authorize the (Federal Reserve) Board to regulate and control any or all extensions of credit."

The Administration tactics on interest rates did have an effect on the "point" or "discount" systems in buying home mortgages or down-payment systems on other types of mortgages. It lowered the going rate from 9 to 6 points—which amounts to a $600 saving on a $20,000 mortgage.

Under the point or discount systems, a bank may require the payment of "6 points" or 6 percent of the value of the mortgage just for granting the loan.

GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES in Panama mark the beginning of a 500-unit housing development financed by a $4 million loan from the National Maritime Union. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, center, listens as Panamanian Chief of State Gen. Omar Torrijos cites the project as proof that Panamanians and Americans can live and work together. About 8,500 of the NMU's 50,000 members live in Panama.

Cost of Living Council's Decisions Affect Negotiated Wage Increases

The Cost of Living Council has issued a 14-page summary of its decisions to date and many of the rulings provide the answers to questions often asked of the council and the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which is charged with monitoring the wage-price freeze.

Most of the glacier-sized summary on the wage-price freeze deals with wages.

The following are some of the rulings applied to the worker:

Collective Bargaining—Negotiations for wage increases can continue during the freeze, but negotiated increases can not be implemented during the freeze now scheduled to end Nov. 13. Nor can a union negotiate for pay increases effective after the freeze but retroactive to cover the freeze period.

Deferred Wage Increases—Any wage or salary increase including those previously contracted for by the unions, which was to take effect between Aug. 15 and Nov. 13 will be held in abeyance. Teachers are covered by this rule, but some interpretations may permit prior contracts to become effective during the freeze.

Although this was the original ruling, it has been eased to allow wage increases for Communications Workers and Steelworkers whose new contracts were ratified just prior to implementation of the freeze and were retroactive. The council also gave a relaxed ruling on supervisors' wages.

Supervisory Pay—The council said that pay increases for supervisors are permitted if their wages are closely tied to those of rank-and-file workers who received increases in contracts negotiated prior to the freeze—if the following conditions prevail:

1. The agreement to which the increases are linked was reached before Aug. 15.

2. Prior to Aug. 15 work was performed (by the supervisors whose wages are closely tied to the increases reached before the freeze) that would be eligible for payment at the new rate.

3. The increased wage rate for supervisors was scheduled to go into effect on the same day as the negotiated wage increases as a matter of established practice.

4. The workers are employes of the same firm.

5. The company is able to demonstrate that this procedure is an established practice.

Education Pay—Scheduled pay increases which are dependent on employes completing certain educational requirements may be paid during the freeze, the council ruled. But it depends on whether the employer "can certify that an agreement was in existence that provided for such increases."

"The pay increase can be granted because, in effect the action is a bona fide promotion," the council ruled. "For example, a teacher who has been awarded a master's degree can receive the increment which is normally given. If the effective date of the teacher's contract is after Aug. 15, the increment must be no more than the amount that was granted last year."

New Jobs—Wages and salaries for new jobs will be determined through scales set up on the basis of comparable jobs in the firm or similar firms.

"If a firm has a range of salaries for the same job, the employe may be paid any salary within the range which the qualifications of the applicant justify as long as the average wage paid by the firm in this job classification does not increase."

Promotions — Although wage rates for a particular job are frozen, a person promoted to a new job with greater responsibility will be able to get the additional wage associated with that job.

"For example, if somebody is promoted from assistant manager to manager of a department store, he would get the pay rate associated with the position of manager. His salary would not be frozen at that of an assistant manager."

An employe may transfer from a job paying a flat rate to one paid on an incentive basis, but no new incentive systems may be established during the freeze. Piece work rates and commissions also are frozen.

Severance Pay—"If employes are severed for normal business reasons," the council ruled, they can receive severance pay—as long as the employer certifies that this is an established practice.

Apprentices—Also allowed are increases in certified apprentice and learner rates under programs established prior to Aug. 15.

Merit and longevity increases are not permitted.

Goodbye Columbus Day And Other Fringe Gains

When is a national holiday not really a holiday?

Come Columbus Day 1971—the second Monday in October—a lot of union members who thought they were going to get the day off with pay for the first time are due for a shock. They can't collect under the terms of Pres. Nixon's wage freeze.

On the strength of a 1968 law making Columbus Day an official national holiday effective in 1971, a number of unions negotiated it as an additional paid holiday and as part of the overall economic package in their settlements. But the Office of Emergency Preparedness says the wage freeze prohibits workers from getting the additional holiday with pay if it represents a new benefit this year.

A summary statement of Cost of Living Council decisions states that the freeze on negotiated salary and wage increases covers all forms of remuneration, including such fringe benefits as:

"Vacation and holiday payment; bonuses; layoff and supplemental unemployment insurance benefits; night-shift, overtime and other premiums; employer contributions to pension or annuity funds; payments in kind; job perquisites; cost-of-living allowances; expense accounts; stock options, payments for deferred compensation and all other 'fringe benefits.'"

In addition, the council said, "there may be no changes in working conditions which result in more pay per hour worked." For example, the work week or work day cannot be reduced.

Fringe benefits including profit-sharing cannot be implemented or increased nor can other fringes such as days off for funerals "that are not in accordance with pre-established levels. . . ."

Pension benefits were one exception to the freeze on fringes and the council said increases "to those retired before the freeze or those about to retire are allowed if they are planned increases."

$1 Million Pledge:

Teachers Fund Set To Oppose Nixon

San Francisco—The American Federation of Teachers wound up its 55th annual convention with a stinging rebuke to the Nixon Administration's economic policies and a pledge to raise at least a $1 million political action fund "for the purpose of replacing the Nixon Administration with one understanding of the needs of the nation's schools and working people."

The 1,335 delegates and alternates overwhelmingly approved a resolution from the union's executive council calling for a set of actions nationally and locally.

The AFT urged its local unions to continue to follow a policy of "no contract—no work" and to insist upon the payment of salary schedule increments and increases already negotiated.

In addition, the AFT announced an emergency legislative conference of union teacher leaders from all over the nation to meet in Washington Sept. 8-9, when Congress reconvenes, to set in motion a massive legislative lobbying effort.

AFT officials also announced that they would confer immediately with officers of the AFL-CIO and appropriate federal officials "in an effort to compel the President to revoke his plan."

The union described the economic freeze as "a devastating blow against education, teachers and workers throughout the nation."

Because many teachers do not reach full normal earning power for 10 to 15 years, in accordance with salary schedules embodying delayed increases, accepted by the teacher at the time of hiring as a condition of work, the AFT charged:

"In effect, therefore, Pres. Nixon has ordered teachers to take a cut in salary and has summarily abrogated contracts reached by many months of negotiations."

"In many cases, these mandated increments are in budgets approved by taxpayer referenda," AFT officials emphasized.

Court action against the wage freeze was being contemplated by the AFT and such local unions as the United Federation of Teachers, the New York City affiliate, whose 72,000 members approved a contract two years ago with the school board which includes increases and increments due before the expiration of the 90-day wage freeze period.

In other actions, the convention approved a resolution calling for "an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of all United States forces from Indochina as soon as reasonable precautions can be taken for the safety of U.S. troops."

The resolution also sought to have "economic resources presently dedicated to the military effort in Southeast Asia . . . reassigned to improving education, health, housing and other urgently needed social services."

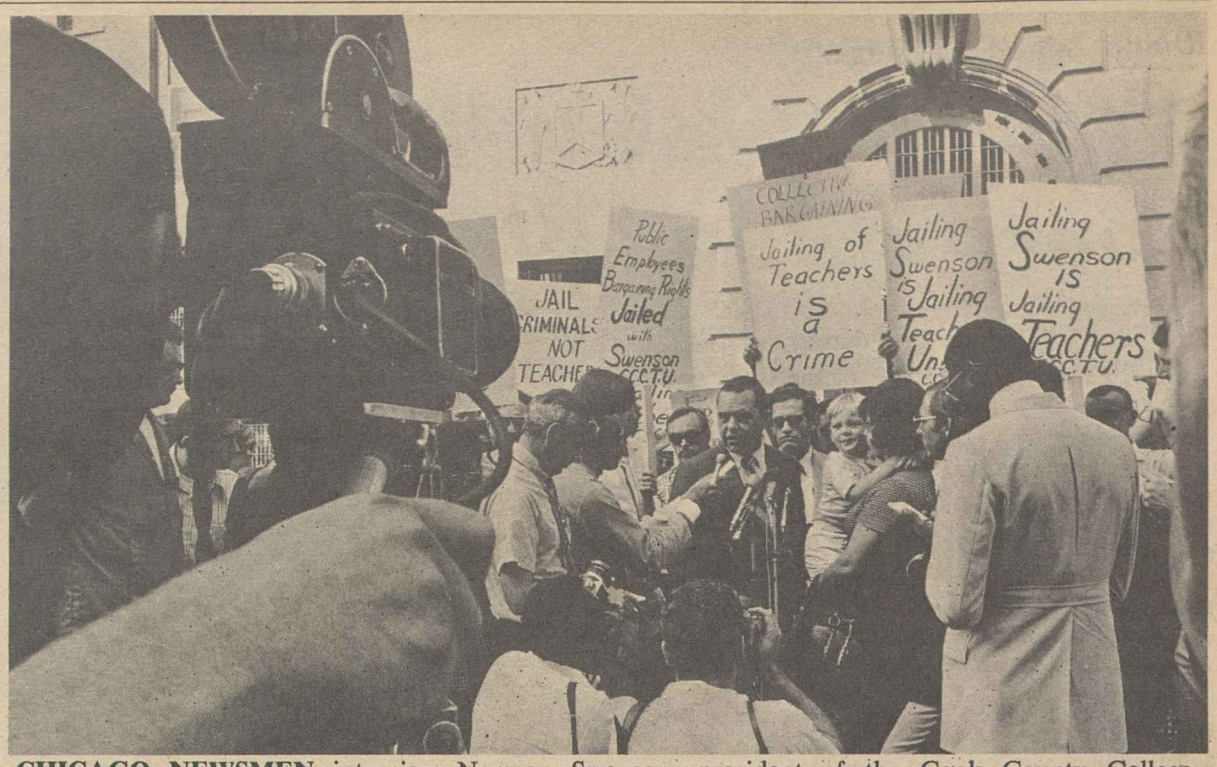
New York Local 2 Pres. Albert Shanker, an AFT vice president, calling for "a political action arm in the American Federation of Teachers," reminded the convention of the "horrible consequences of the Nixon election."

He urged cooperation with the AFL-CIO in a coalition of progressive forces as part of a "massive political movement."

"Think what we're losing if we don't get Nixon out of the White House," he concluded.

Delegates approved unanimously a resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its refusal to permit the exit of Soviet Jews to Israel.

The convention also took action to protect teacher tenure, to seek adequate financing of public education, to call for parent and community cooperation with the schools, and to fight for women's rights.



CHICAGO NEWSMEN interview Norman Swenson, president of the Cook County College Teachers Union, as he prepares to start serving a 30-day sentence in Cook County Jail for leading a 1966 teachers' walkout in violation of a court injunction. The State Parole Board turned down an appeal of Swenson and five AFT leaders in Kankakee, Ill., and a State, County & Municipal Employes business agent from Peoria, all involved in public employe strikes. Pictured with Swenson, above, are his wife Ellen and son, Kenny, 4.

Teachers Call Session To Fight Wage Freeze

The AFL-CIO Teachers called leaders of its local unions to an Education Emergency Conference in Washington to protect negotiated increases against the Nixon wage freeze.

The freeze is "seriously and adversely affecting the incomes of hundreds of thousands of teachers, news reports notwithstanding," AFT Pres. David Selden said in a call to the conference sent to all teacher unions. Delegates will convene at 8 p.m. Sept. 8 and spend all of Sept. 9 telling their story to members of Congress.

The AFT will "insist that locals are free to take appropriate action to enforce contract terms, and to conclude pending negotiations," Selden said.

The conferees will ask Congress to act at once to exempt all salary schedule increments for teachers from the effects of the freeze order and to change the effective date of any such order "so that contracts now in force will be observed and negotiations be allowed to continue to their normal conclusion," Selden said.

The union asserts that under present government interpretations, many teachers will not receive either scheduled raises or yearly increment increases if the effective date comes after Aug. 15, when the freeze went into effect.

The "much-heralded government ruling" that increases in effect before Aug. 15 will be paid "should evoke few cheers in districts where the ruling compounds the inequity and disparity in salaries," Selden said in calling the conference.

Teachers "in the last stages of negotiations are penalized for their refusal to acquiesce early to recalcitrant school boards" and administrators, his statement said.

The union's interpretation of the freeze effects on schools was verified by a high Administration official. Treasury Under Sec. Charls E. Walker told newsmen that "contrary to prevailing belief, most teacher pay raises for the school season just starting will not be allowed" under the Nixon freeze order.

"The teacher salary thing has been very greatly misinterpreted in the press," Walker told members of Congress and congressional employes seeking guidance in answering the questions of constituents. When all the facts are in, "I believe most teacher pay increases will not be permitted."

Walker said the crucial factor is not the date on which school contracts are signed but the date on which first services are rendered under the contract or salary schedule.

Wire services reported Aug. 27 that, under a new ruling by the Cost of Living Council, many of the nation's 2.1 million public school teachers could get pay raises. The ruling was that teachers covered by a system-wide contract, rather than an individual contract, could accept a raise if at least one teacher in the group had actually worked under the contract before Aug. 15.

Walker said the report of the council's 700-word "clarification" was a misinterpretation of the statement. The AFT called the ruling an "abomination" because it "bails out" those school officials most recalcitrant in negotiating pay raises.

Mrs. Knauer Agrees Worker Hurt Most

At least one member of the Administration has conceded that the wage earner will suffer the most from frost bite brought on by inequities in Pres. Nixon's economic freeze.

Mrs. Virginia Knauer, presidential assistant for consumer affairs and a member of the Cost of Living Council set up to administer the freeze, admitted on network television that the worker is the one who really needs a break.

Speaking on NBC-TV's Today show, Mrs. Knauer said:

"It's the worker in a freeze situation who has been hurt. Certainly all the wage increases that the workers have gotten in these last few years have been eaten up by inflation."

She said she expected the President's Council of Economic Advisers to determine "what is needed to continue stimulation of the economy so that the American worker gets a break."

Nevada Labor Focuses On Voters, Legislation

Reno—The Nevada AFL-CIO put two major goals on its 1971 agenda—a concentrated register-and-vote campaign involving every union member, and updating the state's workmen's compensation law.

Pres. Al Bramlet and Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley told the 15th state federation convention that the legislature had recently improved several laws affecting workers and is ready to make a comprehensive study of the workmen's compensation law to bring it more in line with laws passed in other states.

Paley is a member of a committee that will advise the legislature next year on needed changes. The convention approved proposals, for improvements including these:

- An increase in benefits to 66⅔ percent of an injured worker's average weekly wage for himself, or for his widow and children.
- No waiting period for benefits.
- Living expenses during rehabilitation.
- Payment of full medical benefits for occupational injury or disease.

The law has no provision for rehabilitation and retraining of injured workers now, unlike laws in some other states, Paley said. The convention called for correction of that lack.

AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan urged the 225 delegates from 80 local unions to "let your members know" what to do about their needs as voters and citizens. He appealed to union officers to explain the issues and identify the candidates in terms members can understand. He urged them "not to be sidetracked by phony issues."

The number one objective this year and next, he said, is full participation of every citizen in register-and-vote campaigns.

The delegates recommended that all city, county and state governing bodies should be required by law to establish disability pensions for injured police and firemen. They also asked for a cost-of-living adjustment in pensions of retired state employes who, the convention pointed out, have had their benefits cut by at least 25 percent because of inflation in the past five years.

The convention returned Bramlet to office for a two-year term and re-elected Vice Presidents B. W. Tucker, George Beebe and Claude Evans. Bobby Robinson of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was elected to fill a vice presidential vacancy.

Charles Nichols Named Carpenters' Treasurer

The Carpenters announced that Executive Board Member Charles E. Nichols has been appointed treasurer of the union, succeeding Peter E. Terzick who is retiring after serving 10 years in the post.

Nichols, 50, is a native of Desdemona, Tex., and joined Local 2035 of the Carpenters in Crystal Bay, Nev., in 1946 after his discharge from the Army.

After moving to California in 1947 he became active in Local 1484 where he rose from recording secretary of the local to business manager of the Tulare and Kings Counties Building & Construction Trades Council.

Nichols became a general representative of the Carpenters in 1956. Ten years later Pres. M. A. Hutcheson appointed him as a member of the executive board representing the union's eighth district on the West Coast.

His interim appointment as treasurer will end at the Carpenters 1974 convention when an election will be held.

Terzick's union career has spanned 34 years and saw him rise from vice president of his local in Seattle to become general treasurer. He was appointed to the treasurer's post in 1961 and was elected at conventions in 1962, 1966 and 1970.

He has also served as editor of The Carpenter, the union's monthly magazine, since 1943, and will continue to edit the publication until a successor is named.

Terzick also is currently serving as chairman of the AFL-CIO Technical Committee on Problems of Older and Retired Workers.

El Paso Building Trades Awarded Training Pact

El Paso, Tex.—The El Paso Building & Construction Trades Council has been awarded an 18-month contract by the Labor Dept. to prepare minority youths to enter apprenticeships in the construction trades.

The $78,454 contract is part of a continuing program which offers training of two types: Apprenticeship Outreach, which prepares youths to enter apprenticeships; and Journeyman Upgrading, which helps older craftsmen qualify for full journeyman status and union membership.

Rhode Island to Hawaii:

Wide Rank-and-File Support Pours in for AFL-CIO Stand

Messages of support for the AFL-CIO's stand on the wage-price freeze poured into federation headquarters in Washington during the past two weeks.

They came from all levels of the trade union movement—from international unions, state and local central bodies and local unions. Many were handwritten notes from individual union members.

They came from across the nation, from Rhode Island to California to Hawaii.

Some contained elaborate plans for approaching and opposing the freeze. Some were brief, one-line telegrams of wholehearted approval, like the one from Terre Haute, Ind., Local 46 of The Newspaper Guild, which said simply:

"Right on, George!"

The State, County & Municipal Employes, representing more than a half-million workers in the public employment field, adopted a seven-point program of non-cooperation with the freeze during an emergency executive board meeting in Minneapolis.

"We anticipate that the President's initial 90-day freeze will be extended in one form or another," a 2,000-word resolution said.

"We refuse to sit idly by while millions of state and local government employes get caught in months and possibly years of delay in achieving equity in their wages, and millions of American working men and women are asked to unfairly sacrifice while business benefits."

Chief among the measures adopted by the AFSCME executive board was a proposal to "pursue with our full resources" the policy of non-cooperation adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in regard to the freeze.

The union planned also to work for "total exemption or separate consideration" for public employes under the freeze, using "legal tests, administrative appeals and revision, legislative resources and, if necessary, job action."

AFSCME also is insisting that local governments put tax funds budgeted for pay raises into escrow and not divert them for other expenditures.

AFSCME leaders pointedly kicked off a nationwide fund raising drive for political action, as did the Teachers during their 55th convention. (Story, Page 6.)

Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito said his union is in full agreement with the long-held AFL-CIO position supporting wage-price controls as long as they are equitably placed and even-handedly applied.

He called for mandatory action that would require employers to put "frozen" wage increases into an escrow account "for later distribution to workers for whom they were intended under the terms of signed contracts."

The Rubber Workers leader had some telling figures on what the freezing of wages does to an employer's profits.

"For example, an employer with 15,000 employes who—under the freeze—does not have to pay a 25-cent hourly, previously negotiated increase 'makes' an additional $30,000 a day, or $150,000 in a five-day workweek.

"There are thousands of such situations and this means millions of dollars in windfalls for employers," Bommarito said.

The Executive Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, meeting in Washington, backed the federation stand and called for government and trade union programs "to reach the attainable goal of full employment in the United States."

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said "the elected board members of IUE, coming from all parts of the country and representing all segments of the work force in our industry, made clear that IUE members vigorously oppose most of the steps taken.

"They know that while Pres. Nixon's program will do little to create jobs, it will give direct benefits to business in the form of uncontrolled profits, tax subsidies and release from contractual obligations to employes."

During its session, the IUE board laid plans for large-scale participation of its members—including those forced out of work by cheap imports—in an Oct. 4 rally of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept.

The board urged that the rally be broadened from its original format dealing with imports and runaway companies to include the AFL-CIO position on the freeze.

Service Employes Pres. George Hardy called for exemption from the freeze of all wages of less than $150 a week.

In a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, he pointed out that the wage freeze makes "injustice a keystone of economic policy" and "freezes poverty."

Pres. Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers said that "business is actually going to profit at the expense of the worker" under the Nixon plan.

"The President's action, coupled with his demand for an end to all strikes, has already caused hardship for workers on strike and puts the federal government in the position of being a 'strikebreaker.' "

A telegram to Pres. George Meany from Pres. Harold T. Bockman of the Delaware AFL-CIO, said "we . . . would like you to know that we support you 1,000 percent in all of your efforts. Your record speaks for itself."

A message from the Rhode Island AFL-CIO said "since the issuance of the Aug. 15 manifesto, the office has been deluged with calls from working people protesting the unfair treatment at the hands of Pres. Nixon. We have advised the callers to maintain as much calm as possible."

The message went on to support the federation president, noting that "he has an obligation to protect the best interests of the American worker from greed in business, ineptness in the national Administration and unfair treatment. He has caried out that obligation with courage and we of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO comend him for it."

Iowa AFL-CIO Pres. Hugh D. Clark in a message to Meany said that state central body has "complete confidence in his leadership and ability to 'COPE' with the Nixon attack."

The Executive Council of the California AFL-CIO, representing 1.6 million union members in that state, was in unanimous support of the federation's stand.

And Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning said the state central body "pledges its moral and organizational support to AFL-CIO, Teamster, and Longshoremen & Warehousemen members now on strike in this state."

Pres. Leon J. Davis of New York City Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, said "we are not bound and will not be bound by any no-strike provisions of the presidential order."

He said the local union's 1,000 stewards will meet Sept. 15 in New York to consider what steps are to be taken in fighting the restrictions of the freeze. The local has 50,000 members in the New York-New Jersey area.

The Hawaii AFL-CIO said virtually every affiliated and unaffiliated union plus the Building & Construction Trades Dept. there are in complete opposition to the freeze.

BCTC in Hawaii also hired an attorney to ascertain "at what point building trades contracts will be nullified and what steps can be legally taken to secure incremental increases negotiated for in contracts written in 1967 and due to expire in 1972."

The Hawaii federation entitled its remarks on the new economic plan "Policy Statement on Wage-Price Freeze—or—The Great Labor Robbery."

"We have yet to hear from an employer who opposes the freeze, and no wonder," said the statement.

A Roslyn Heights, N.Y., school teacher told Meany she was solidly behind him, adding that "our contract was signed in October 1969. If this goes by the board, then the whole structure of collective bargaining is not worth a damn."

A letter from Park Forest, Ill., said "The position you have taken on the President's Wage-Price Freeze program, I believe, shows foresight, is courageous and correct."

A letter from an Auto Worker in Buena Park, Calif., called the President's action "revolting."

"We have been keeping up with your strong fight to help the worker," said a letter to Meany from Lino C. Tinajero, a UAW member.

He also sent along a copy of a letter he wrote to Pres. Nixon demanding that Nixon "return to me and my family the money you took from my paycheck. I have earned my wage increase that my union has negotiated for me and I do not intend for the rich corporation that I work for to get even richer on my wage increase that is due in October."

"I am tired of the abuse and unfairness against the working man," said Tinajero's letter to Nixon. "I want justice. . . ."

Meany Assails Irish Detention

"True protection of the law" for citizens in Northern Ireland who are being detained without trial was called for by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a statement on current disorders.

"Centuries of progress and civilization itself are gravely menaced by the dictatorial decrees permitting the detention of Irishmen without court trial," Meany said. "English law, from which we derive much, and the authorities in Belfast should . . . show true protection of the law" to citizens.

'Listen, Would I Kid You?'

Postal Unions File Suit To Protect Wage Gains

Four unions with the exclusive right to represent 650,000 postal workers filed suit for a restraint order and an award of damages against the Postal Service and Administration officials responsible for the Aug. 15 wage freeze.

The unions took the action in a petition filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. They asked the court to rule that application of the President's freeze order to halt within-grade salary increases and nullify a $250 wage raise due Oct. 21 is unauthorized by the Economic Stabilization Act and is therefore illegal.

The unions are the Postal Workers, Letter Carriers, the Mail Handlers division of the Laborers—all AFL-CIO affiliates—and the Rural Letter Carriers, unaffiliated.

Mozart G. Ratner, chief legal counsel for the unions, said they base their claim on specific provisions of the Postal Reorganization Act which protect collective bargaining agreements in the Postal Service against "impairment by any other congressional enactment." The unions also maintain that the due process clause of the Constitution guarantees the vested right of the employes against impairment by the executive branch of the government.

Earlier the unions had notified Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount that they expect the Postal Service to carry out the contract terms negotiated in good faith by the unions, and ratified by their members.

"These contract provisions were negotiated pursuant to congressional mandate in the Postal Reorganization Act, and the vested rights they establish are not subject to abrogation or divestiture," the unions wrote Blount.

They concluded: "We expect the Postal Service to perform its contract obligation to make these payments." Their suit was filed when Blount failed to comply with their request.

The message to Blount staked out the union position that postal employes are not federal employes and that Pres. Nixon has no right to interfere with the agreement signed July 20 by Blount and the heads of the four unions that have won the legal right to exclusive recognition—APWU Pres. Francis S. Filbey, NALC Pres. James H. Rademacher, Laborers' Pres. Peter Fosco for the Mail Handlers and Claude G. Olmstead for the Rural Carriers.

Filbey issued a statement saying that the freeze order, if allowed to stand, will cost postal employes more than $20 million in lost wages and scheduled increases but "the freeze won't cost the Postal Service a nickel, as we see it."

With wages frozen, the service would save $10.6 million in wage increases for the period Oct. 20 to Nov. 12, plus $9.5 million in step increases due under the union-management agreement, Filbey said. At the same time the service will be receiving $17 million a month under an increase in third class mail rates due to take effect Sept. 15.

Filbey said for the reasons listed, and for other reasons also, "we completely subscribe" to the Aug. 19 statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council calling the freeze "unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable."

The AFL-CIO pledge to cooperate with mandatory controls was conditioned on the "absolute essential of fairness, equity and justice" and "none of these is contained in the President's wage-price freeze," the statement said.

The Letter Carriers announced they will call on Congress when it resumes sessions Sept. 8 to give postal workers "relief from the serious inequity which has arisen."

Rademacher said "our members will now be short-changed by about 25 cents hourly through the 90-day freeze and almost 40 cents hourly if the freeze is extended" beyond Nov. 14. Letter carriers will ask Congress, which has for 100 years determined their wages and working conditions, to make an exception in their case, he observed.

If Congress does not respond, he said, "the Administration can anticipate job action" by private employes while postal employes "will be demanding a reopening of the contract" so that postal workers will "at one time or another receive all the wage increases due them."

Rademacher noted that Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.) of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee has agreed to hold hearings on the freeze order.

The plight of federal employes outside postal ranks is particularly unjust, he charged, because the guaranteed January 1972 wage hike was deferred six months by the freeze order. Thus federal employes will have had to go 18 months without an increase while the value of their wages has been cut, he said.

Labor's Indictment

This is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany which appeared in the New York Times, Aug. 31, 1971.

THE TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT'S indictment of Pres. Nixon's new economic policy rests squarely on one fact: it is demonstrably unfair. The freeze on wages is absolute. Equity, economic justice, individual hardship—none is deemed worthy of exception. Employers will obviously serve willingly as voluntary policemen to enforce the wage freeze.

In contrast, the freeze on prices is quite ineffective. No systematic enforcement procedure is provided except individual complaints which the government is currently filing and forgetting.

Question and answer sheets from the Cost of Living Council and verbal responses to telephone queries to the Office of Emergency Preparedness hardly constitute enforcement.

A presidential wish is all that controls dividends. Even corporations that heed the wish can pay increased dividends retroactively after the 90 days. Workers, however, are prohibited from negotiating retroactive wage increases for the 90-day period.

The President refuses to put a ceiling on interest rates, again ignoring the powers he has had since December 1969, even though interest rates have contributed substantially to inflation.

Stock prices are uncontrolled even though they are a "transaction" under the terms of the President's executive order. Fortunes were literally made and taken on the stock market immediately after the President's speech.

The additional tax reduction for business, proposed by the President, is grossly unfair to the average taxpayer, who will receive no comparable benefit. The investment tax credit will cost the federal treasury $4 billion a year, in addition to the $3 to $5 billion business got last January through accelerated depreciation allowances.

WHO WILL PAY for this federal subsidy of corporate profits? The poor, through delay of much-needed welfare reform; financially strapped cities and states, who will not receive promised federal help; federal employes through a 5 percent slash in employment and a 10½-month wait for a pay raise they have been guaranteed.

The President took no steps to control profits, although simple justice would be served by an excess-profits tax. Profits will certainly increase during the freeze for business generally has already increased prices to cover deferred wage increases due their employes under existing contracts. The freeze now bars those wage increases, so the employers' profits are increasing by million-dollar jumps.

It was patently deceitful for the President to describe his tax measure as a job-creating proposal. There is no evidence at all that tax credits to business will improve employment.

The President could have expanded the economy and increased jobs by putting money into the hands of people who would spend it—the unemployed, the workers, the poor and the aged.

All of his recent actions, on top of 2½ years of policies which created massive unemployment and increased inflation, have caused the trade union movement to finally state publicly that we have lost confidence in his ability to successfully manage the economy.

We in the AFL-CIO have not changed our position.

We will cooperate with economic controls, if the President deems they are necessary, provided they are fair, equal and across-the-board. We will not cooperate with anything less.

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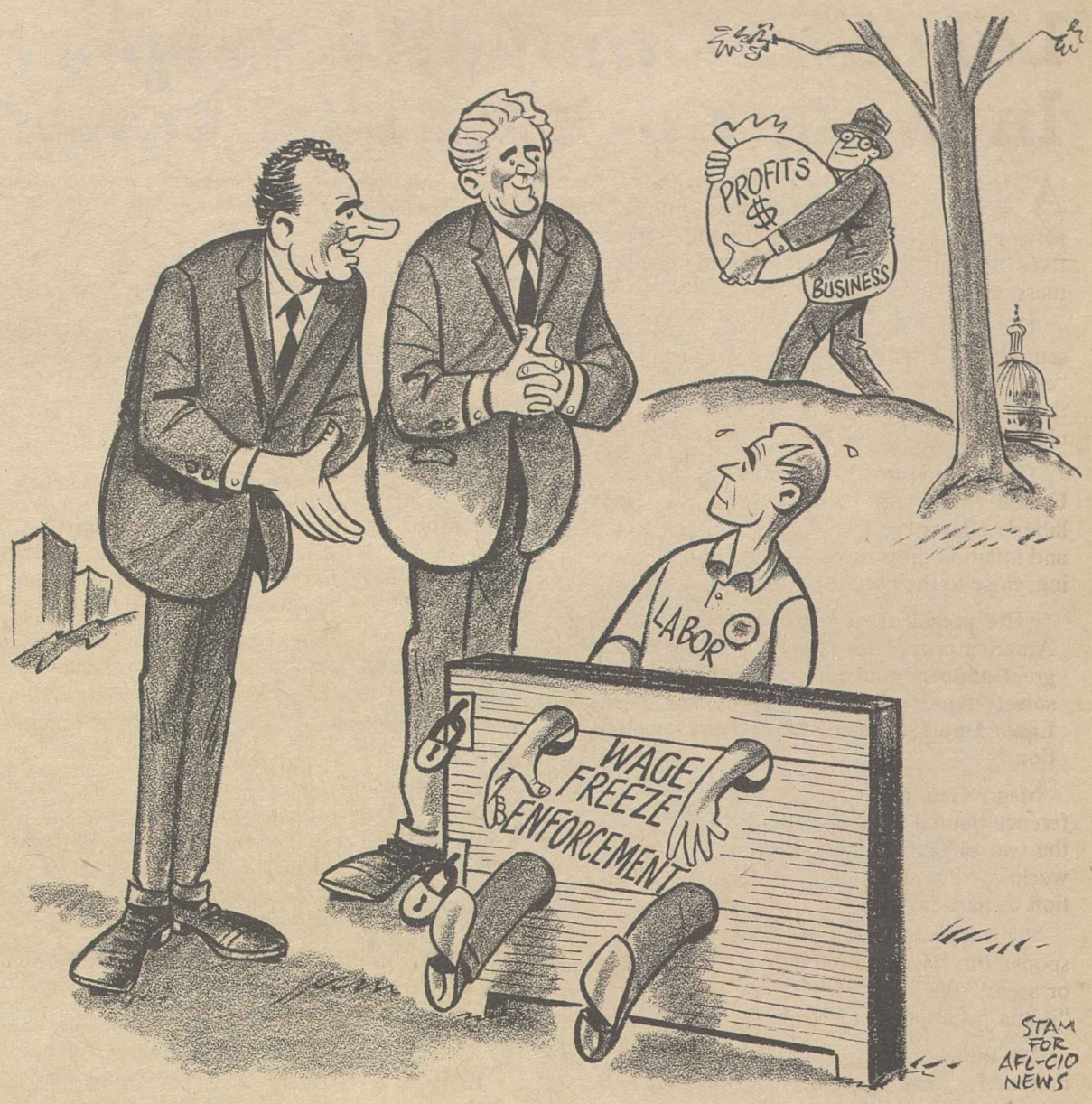

A Woid Edgewise:

Broadcast Media Destroying Colorful Local Accents—Almost

By John P. Roche

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS I have been doing brief comments for the CBS radio network. I put a good deal of work into them—normally it takes me two minutes and 40 seconds (my allotted time) to say hello—and I have been pleased when acquaintances mention that they heard them. At least, initially pleased. You see, instead of commenting on the wisdom of perception of my little nuggets, people keep telling me I have a Brooklyn accent.

All right, so I have a Brooklyn accent. I come by it naturally and legitimately. My parents were both fifth-generation New Yorkers, my ancestors rest peacefully in Greenwood Cemetery (not far from my wife's), and when I die I want to go to Columbia Heights off Montague St. overlooking the harbor. That's for openers.

Then we can switch to my wife, who was born in the same hospital as I (six weeks later) with the same obstetrician my brother had, in the same hospital, some five years later. Our families were not acquainted.

So I grew up speaking what I took to be the King's English only to learn when it was far too late to take remedial action that it was Kings County English. For a while it bothered me, particularly after I decided to become a college professor instead of earning an honest living as a longshoreman.

When I got my first academic post at Haverford College in 1949, I discovered I was the only political scientist at Haverford, Bryn Mawr or Swarthmore who had not taken his doctorate at Harvard.

I have never been good at foreign languages so I soon realized I would never learn to speak Harvard. (After 15 years in Massachusetts, I notice my A's have become haader, as in paak the kaar. But this is my daughter's influence.) I decided there was no point in worrying about it, even though on occasion my students seemed startled to hear me state that a philosophical proposition was absoid.

For the benefit of those of you who reside out there in the rest of the country it might be noted that there are a lot of phony Brooklyn accents in circulation. I never in my life, for example, heard any member of my family say "LonG Island"—the G was never hit that hard. It came out more like "Lawn Islan."

Similarly, it was never "New Joysey," but rather something on the order of "New Juhsey." Also I never heard "dem," "dese" or "dose" for them, these, and those; they must be an inheritance from Damon Runyon or an invasion from the Bronx; an authentic exchange could run like this:

"Boy, did I tell em!" "Whadya tell who?" "I toltose guys to minderown business." And what is, of course, hidden in all this are the inflections that provide instantaneous recognition signals to members of the clan.

IN 1966, I got in the elevator of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon with another passenger who turned to me and said, "Whatfloor dyawan?" Without thinking I reverted to the language of childhood and said "Da fit." He said, "Where in Brooklyn are you from?" We had a grand reunion.

All this—with other local and regional accents—seems to be dying out now, probably because the media have tended to standardize American speech. You notice it in Boston—there is a pronounced difference between the speech of an 80-year-old Brahmin and his grandson—and even Southerners seem to be moving towards the radio-TV norms. I think it is too bad—after all, who wants to live in a completely homogenized woild?

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Religious Leaders Profess:

Labor Unions Must Lead Way In Winning Better Life for All

AMERICAN LABOR must show the way to all segments of society in meeting the needs and solving the problems of modern life, representatives of the nation's major faiths said in Labor Day messages.

The United States Catholic Conference, representing the bishops of that church, expressed the "confident expectation" that labor will "show us the way to adapt our institutions to the rapidly changing needs of the times."

The Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ pledged its support to labor's efforts "as the problems of unemployment and inflation grow more harmful and more menacing, close to the point of disaster."

The president of the Synagogue Council of America prayed for American labor "to play a great and essential role" in building the better society that generations have dreamed of, with Labor Day 1971 being "the day of its rededication."

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the bishops' conference quoted a recent letter of Pope Paul VI on the two objectives most commonly felt in today's world—"the aspiration to equality and the aspiration to participation."

"This new emphasis on equality and shared responsibility is not limited to particular countries or areas," the message said, but in certain respects "it is a peculiarly American phenomenon."

"At the very least, it can be said that in no other nation . . . has there been within recent years a more widespread and more insistent demand on the part of so many different groups for a greater degree of equality and a fuller measure of participation in the affairs of our society."

A force that started less than 20 years ago as a "belated demand for elementary forms of justice" in the area of civil rights has "rapidly escalated into a much more sweeping demand for genuine equality . . . and for a greater measure of shared responsibility at every level of our society."

The statement identified the demand for equality as coming first from the black community "which historically has suffered beyond measure from an almost total lack of equality in many areas . . . and from a systematic denial of an adequate sharing in responsibility."

More recently the same demand has come from the Spanish-speaking and "also from aggrieved women, alienated university students and other disaffected groups," Msgr. Higgins said.

The trouble is that "we no longer seem to know exactly where we want to go as a nation," he emphasized.

In meeting the needs of all workers and the poor, the statement said labor "cannot afford to be late, nor can the rest of us afford to let it be late, in meeting the legitimate aspirations of workers in general and of the poor in particular for complete equality and for the fullest possible measure of shared responsibility and self-determination—the hallmarks of free men in a free society."

The United Church of Christ said in its message that "organized religion continues to appreciate the tremendous works of organized labor in building a better society in a better world. We preach the gospel of social improvements and point out the applications of Biblical teachings . . . but we have to admit it is often the strength of the labor movement that gets things done. It is a good partnership."

American society is "entering a new era with the problems and opportunities created by the new productivity." Among them are unemployment, the need for higher living standards and a fair distribution of profits, the statement said.

"Finally there came the War to Abolish Poverty, which is lagging and needs our joint help. The Vietnam war, howeved, made for more production and more jobs and thus dulled our thinking regarding productivity.

"As the war winds down, we face again the dangers of unemployment and the question of what to do with the potential surplus—whether to keep it for ourselves or share it with the less fortunate."

The denomination sounded this call for action: "Comfortable union members and church members alike must have their consciences pricked on the ethics of taking. . . . We have the economic ability to abolish poverty, if we wish. To fail to do so is a sin."

LABOR SHOULD "turn with renewed vigor to the reduction of working hours," the statement emphasized. "Today's call is for a three-day 21-hour work week."

This "does not mean a lessening of the war on poverty. We can still win that war if we try. . . . The opportunities for better living are unlimited."

Rabbi Irving Lehrman said for the Synagogue Council that "Judaism has always spoken in understanding and completely identified terms concerning labor and its fundamental place in man's world."

Regrettably, "not all Americans have a share in the good life. There is appalling poverty in our land; there are families who live in slums that are a national disgrace; there are fellow Americans from whom the respect-giving vitality of useful employment is withheld."

In city after city, antagonism between racial and ethnic groups has fearsomely erupted into mindless destruction, and is "writing a shameful chronicle that is a stain upon our land."

American labor, Rabbi Lehrman said, "must live up to its own unique responsibilities in doing those things it can do best: to bring this alienated citizenry back into the mainstream of American life by giving them a stake, not just in the dream, but in the reality."

In the great cause of building a better society, "may the American labor movement play a great and essential role," he asked.

Hopes Tied to Congress:

Administration Held Ineffective In Safeguards For Consumers

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S record in consumer affairs was scored on Labor News Conference as ineffectual—proposing only "dilly-dally, wishy-washy legislation" or attempting to soften protection measures already on the books.

The Administration has accomplished practically nothing to help the consumer who "knows he is being hurt," declared Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers. The consumer's best hope is in Congress, she said, where measures establishing a consumers independent agency, no-fault automobile insurance and a national product safety agency are "likely to pass before this session ends."

Miss Dubrow said that although the consumers independent agency bill was stymied in the House after Senate passage last year, a new measure introduced "early in this session" by House Government Operations Committee Chairman Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) has strong bipartisan support and should move to floor action shortly after the summer congressional recess.

She said there may be attempts to amend the Holifield bill, because "the Administration would like to soften" the provision that would give the new agency authority "to take the consumer's part in any adversory action before regulatory commissions."

The consumers independent agency is "one of the keys . . . to future achievements" in the consumer area, she asserted, because regulatory agencies now hold much power over consumer affairs.

Miss Dubrow praised the no-fault automobile insurance proposal as "the best thing that can happen," stressing the safeguards it would provide against arbitrary cancellations, premium hikes and delays in claim settlements. Automobile insurance companies, she added, "like to collect their premiums, but are reluctant to pay claims."

By Press Associates, Inc.

NEW EVIDENCE is being disclosed here showing invasions of privacy on a sharp upswing.

One of the most significant new reports to Congress comes from the Administrative Officer of the United States Courts. It shows that electronic eavesdropping by police more than doubled in 1970 over 1969.

The report on court-approved wiretaps and bugs is required annually under the Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act of 1968. It tells an alarming story for those concerned about invasions of privacy.

The last year of the Johnson Administration, 1968, there were 147 state taps and bugs. There were no federal installations. This rose to 271 federal and state taps the first year under Pres. Nixon and then doubled to 597 in 1970.

The American Civil Liberties Union and other groups have expressed the view that the courts are a mere rubber stamp and rarely give any serious judicial consideration—that approval is automatic.

In 1970, the courts approved every application for surveillance according to the report of the Administrative Officer, to give credence to this viewpoint.

Of equal concern is the Nixon Administration's position that it can eavesdrop on any individual or group it suspects of being subversive without the need of obtaining a court order. It is the contention of Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell that the President's oath to defend the Constitution supersedes the protections of the Fourth Amendment against unreasonable searches and seizures of evidence.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that this nation is heading for a "police state" under this policy.

Even Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), normally a strong supporter of electronic surveillance, admits there is "public uneasiness" over the Administration's policy and has promised hearings in the fall.

In another area, Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.) is pushing his bill to deny government agencies the authority to use lie detectors in the employment field, specifically in hirings and promotions.

IN A LETTER to the Civil Service Commission, he said that the Social Security Administration is "encouraging" its employes to speak before such groups as the Toastmasters Club, the Lions Club and the local Chambers of Commerce.

Said Ervin:

"The Constitution protects the rights of federal employes and all other citizens not to speak, not to associate and not to participate in their spare time. If they choose to go fishing with their children on weekends, that is their Constitutional right."

He is particularly critical of hinging promotions to activity "officially sanctioned by the Administration."

Washington has still not recovered from the hearings conducted in the spring by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, which Ervin heads, on spying by the military on civilians.

At that time Ervin declared:

"Full-scale dossiers on thousands of Americans, compendiums, black lists, computer systems, city books and massive surveillance by the U.S. Army Intelligence Command and the other military services clearly amount to a clear and present danger to First Amendment freedoms."

The current picture on military intelligence may well be reviewed in the fall when the Senate hearings under McClellan take place since there is a positive relationship between such spying and the over-riding of the Fourth Amendment by the Nixon Administration.

"WISHY-WASHY" PROPOSALS and attempts to soften consumer protections on the books add up to an "ineffectual" performance by the Nixon Administration on behalf of the consumers, Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers, center, charged on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Martha Angle of the Washington Evening Star and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Impact on Wages:

Prices Slip Through Loopholes In Nixon's Economic Freeze

By Sidney Margolius

PRES. NIXON'S 90-day freeze on wages and prices is likely to freeze your wages more than your living costs. In effect, you won't be able to get a wage increase but you will continue to pay somewhat more for a number of the most important necessities, because of the real possibility of hidden but legal price increases.

The fact is, there are a number of loopholes in the price freeze that keep it from being a real freeze.

One benefit to working families, especially those having employment problems, is the prospective job stimulus due to the devaluation of the dollar and other measures which will raise prices of some imported goods here but reduce prices abroad of U.S. exports.

Revealingly, the freeze does not include profits and interest rates, but only wages and, partially, prices. The wage freeze comes at a time when working people are still behind in the race with ballooning living costs. In 1966 the average worker with three dependents had spendable wages of $102.41 (after taxes and in terms of constant dollars). After allowing for the depreciation of the dollar, by May 1971 his spendable wages were $101.81.

It's worth your understanding the hidden loopholes in the 90-day freeze, which will be effective until mid-November, so you can try to guard yourself as best you can.

Renters are better protected than homeowners or would-be home buyers. Rents are frozen, which is a real help in some of the big cities where rents have been steadily rising. But property taxes and mortgage interest rates are not frozen. These are the largest single items in the cost of owning and operating a house.

Food prices are really only partly frozen. Unprocessed agriculture products are not frozen at all. Retail prices supposedly are frozen. But stores are permitted to charge the highest prices at which they sold various items during the month before Aug. 15 when the freeze went into effect. Thus, livestock and other producers can raise prices for beef cattle, hogs and poultry. This potential squeeze virtually insures the disappearance of many specials on which working families have relied to cushion this year's high food prices.

Fresh foods like meat, poultry and some produce comprise half of a typical family's food bill. They are likely to be the items on which effective prices will be higher than you may have paid before the freeze went into effect.

Nor are there any controls on quality and availability. Reducing quality is a method often used by processors and stores to conceal price increases.

On meats, for example, stores can raise the real price simply by the way they trim, or by adding additional fat to hamburger. Especially watch out for fatburgers at this time. Or stores can use more of the primal cuts like chuck to make special cuts like "minute steaks," "fillet steaks" and "London broil" at higher prices than the chuck itself would sell for.

ANOTHER DEVICE to watch out for is a reduction in the availability of whole broilers. Stores prefer to sell them as parts and cut-up broilers at higher prices.

In turkeys, which normally are more abundant and lower-priced in the fall, widely-used devices for getting higher prices are to process the big birds into so-called self-basting and prestuffed versions.

In general, consumers can expect to see many specials and lower-priced versions of food disappear or be limited in supply during the freeze.

The reductions on 1971 model cars which normally occur in September may be more attractive than ever because of the pending removal of the 7 percent excise tax if Congress agrees. This would save $200 on a typical car in addition to the usual September price cuts of $100 to $200. The possibility that dealers might pocket some of the excise tax savings by reducing normal discounts or trade-in allowances is diminished by the big leftover supply of 1971 models. Also, for the first time, the new small U.S. cars will cost no more, or even less than, the imported small cars.

There will be no policing of the price freeze except by local markets departments if they are aware of the increased potential for quality adulteration and short-weighing, and can use additional inspectors to control it.

The only other potential control is by consumers. If we watch quality, weights and price juggling especially carefully during this period, we can report any infractions to the local markets department.

The underlying problem is that overall gimmicks such as high interest rates which the Administration previouslly tried to use to stem inflation do not really work. There is no direct attack on the four main inflation problems: scarcity and high costs of housing; high food prices, and rising transportation and medical costs.

What you also want to watch out for is what credit fees installment stores and dealers charge if you deal with this kind of store. There is a freeze on prices of these goods but no freeze on finance charges on cars, appliances, furniture and other goods bought on time.

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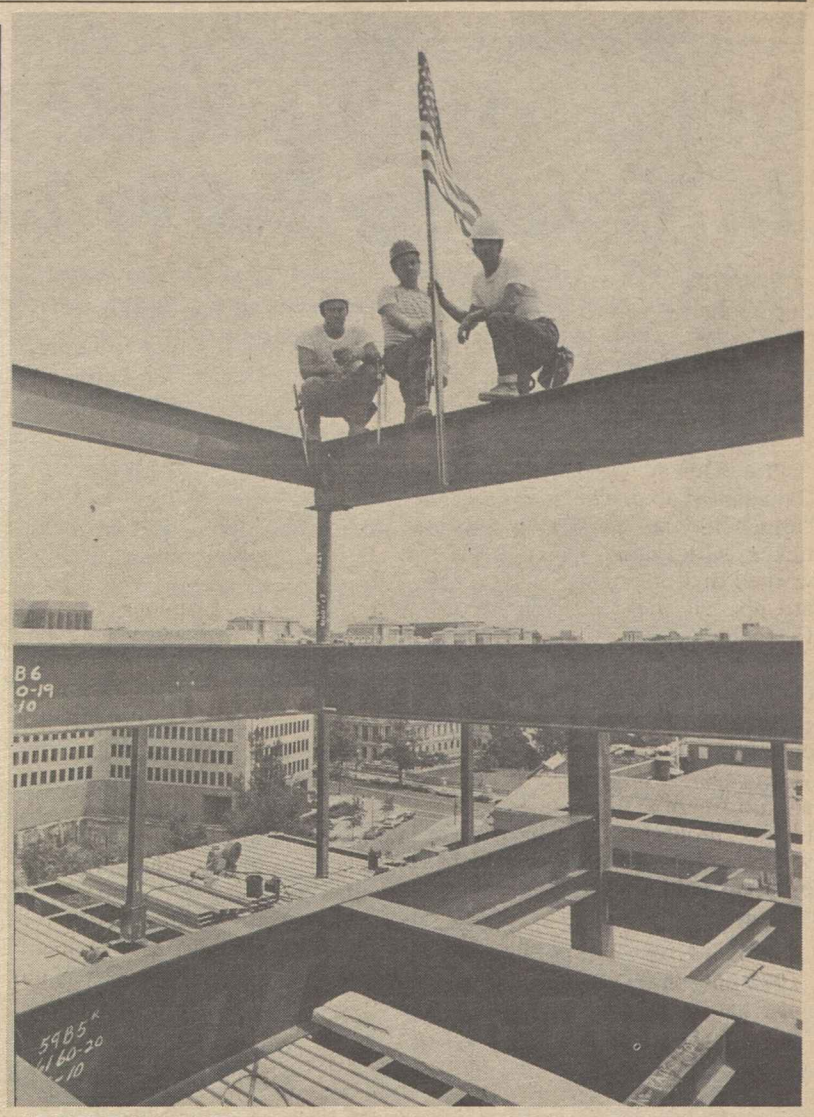


"TOPPING OUT" ceremony marks completion of the structural steel framework of the United Unions Building being erected in Washington, D.C. Three members of the Ironworkers perch atop the structure that will house headquarters of their union, the Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Fire Fighters and Bookbinders.

Dangerous Industry:

Farm Job Accidents Peril to Youngsters

The following is excerpted from a speech by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) on the House floor just prior to the summer recess of Congress. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor of the House Education & Labor Committee.

FOR A GREAT MANY YEARS this nation has been committed, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, to the proposition that "oppressive child labor" ought to be abolished from the land. The factories, the mines, the mills, the dangerous and unhealthy reaches of our great industrial jungles have been considered no place to employ our children.

But in agriculture, for a number of reasons, we have not followed this philosophy. We have consoled ourselves with the idea that "the fields are a healthful place for kids to earn a couple of bucks during their vacation from school."

We are talking, first, about industrial child labor. According to the Dept. of Agriculture, which can usually be counted on to paint the most favorable picture, one-third of the wage earning farmworkers in the United States in 1970 were between the ages of 14 and 17.

That fraction represents 819,000 children out of a total farm wage labor force of 2.4 million. This does not count the children who work for their parents, and it most certainly does not count the thousands of children who are working illegally, in violation of what few laws there are, and who are most assuredly not reported to the census takers by their employers—or for that matter, by their parents, many of whom depend on the few pennies these children can earn to eke out the few more pennies the parents actually get paid for their back breaking work in the fields.

WE ARE TALKING TOO, about a very dangerous industry. In the National Safety Council's annual book "Accident Facts, 1970" we discover that out of 14,200 occupational deaths in 1969 in a total work force of 79 million people, agriculture, which employed only 3.8 million workers, suffered 2,500 deaths. Manufacturing, with its nearly 20 million workers, suffered 1,900 occupational deaths.

In 1966, according to materials compiled by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and provided in 1969 to the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, the agricultural occupational injury rate in California, although improved from earlier years, "is still twice as high as the rate for all industries taken together."

Looked at another way, agricultural injuries represented almost 8 percent of all lost-time job injuries reported in California in 1966, although less than 4 percent of all employes worked on farms."

These are statistics illustrative of an enormous amount of data, all pointing to the fact that agriculture is a dangerous enough occupation for adult wage earners who can weigh the dangers of working in a particular occupation against their own financial needs.

It is most certainly a poor place for us to send the children we have forbidden to work in other industry in part because we thought the mill and the factory were too dangerous for them.

Soup to Nonsense:

Those Bold Brave Plans Fade As Family Vacation Wears On

By Jane Goodsell

THE BOLD BRAVE WORDS: "We'll get the car all packed up the night before and be ready to roll first thing in the morning."

The Moment of Truth: "Listen, we can't get another thing in this car and that includes your eyelash curler! D'you realize it's already 11:45 and we're still—Great Scott, I forgot to turn off the water!"

* * *

The Bold Brave Words: "Now dear, you just keep your mind on your driving, and I'll keep the road map on my lap so I can give you directions."

The Moment of Truth: "You and your fine talk about watching the road map! Any two-year-old would have noticed that we should have turned off there, 50 miles back. Listen, you can't even fold a road map, much less read one!"

* * *

The Bold Brave Words: "Now that the children are older, we won't have to stop every few minutes. . . ."

The Moment of Truth: "Well, you'll just have to wait, that's all. Why didn't you think about that five minutes ago back at the filling station?"

The Bold Brave Words: "A family vacation will give us a chance to build our relationship with the children and get to really know one another."

The Moment of Truth: "If there's one more fight about who gets to sit next to the window, I'm going to turn this car around and drive straight back home. Now SHUT UP!"

* * *

The Bold Brave Words: "Just think—no dishes to wash, no meals to cook, no household cares to worry about for the two whole weeks.

The Moment of Truth: "I just can't go to sleep. I can't remember disconnecting the iron before I left."

* * *

The Bold Brave Words: "Only twenty miles to go, and we'll be home. No matter how good a vacation you have, there's no place like home."

The Moment of Truth: "Well, here we are, safe and—good grief, look at that porch! The milkman must have delivered three quarts every day since we left. And the yard looks like a hayfield. And gee, the house sure does smell musty, doesn't it, and look at that mess of mail. . . ."

Power Elected Plasterers' President:

New 'Game Plan' Branded Interference in Bargaining

Toronto—Government "tinkering" with the collective bargaining process in both the United States and Canada came under heavy fire at the 42nd convention of the Plasterers & Cement Masons.

Pres. Joseph T. Power, returned to office for his first full four-year term after serving by appointment, denounced the Nixon wage-price freeze for giving employers complete control over pay checks while leaving the consumer at the mercy of corporation pricing without any effective machinery for control.

Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress chided "armchair experts who want to tinker" with Canada's economy. He warned that unions will oppose any attempt at wage controls in the Dominion of Canada.

Director Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education described the Nixon system of controls as a "deep freeze on your wages, a soft freeze on prices, and no freeze at all on interest, dividends, profits, taxes. That is why we are opposed to the President's program, and no other reason."

Barkan emphasized that a successor to Nixon will be elected in 1972 only in a strong outpouring of union registrations, union votes and voluntary COPE dollars for the campaign expenses of labor-endorsed candidates.

Major actions of the convention included the re-election of all incumbent officers, including Sec.-Treas. John J. Hauck and Executive Vice Pres. Melvin H. Roots; a graduated increase in per capita taxes by 50 cents a month per year —from $3 a month to $5 in the final year and constitutional changes designed to make the union more effective.

The first stage of the per capita increases will take effect next Jan. 1, along with the start of new terms of office. The convention voted to increase the salaries of the 18 officers, effective on a lifting of the national wage freeze.

The delegates endorsed the proposed new National Health Security program, pending before Congress, and urged the legislators to include chiropractic services in all health care programs in the future.

In other actions, the convention voted to:

- Allow local unions to raise local dues in step with per capita increases.
- Provide that elected officers automatically be considered as delegates to international union conventions.
- Permit members to carry more than one trowel trade classification if qualified in any other branch—whether as plasterer, shopmen or cement masons. This provision is designed to stop the loss of members who for any reason cannot find work in their own craft, the officers said.

Minimum terms of local union officers were increased from two years to three. Apprentice training terms were reduced to a minimum of two years or 4,000 hours of preparation. Officers were authorized to establish a pension plan for all local union officials.

The convention made a policy change under which district councils and state conferences of the union will be chartered. This will improve the effectiveness of many local unions and help preserve union jurisdiction and strengthen contract enforcement, supporters of the change said.

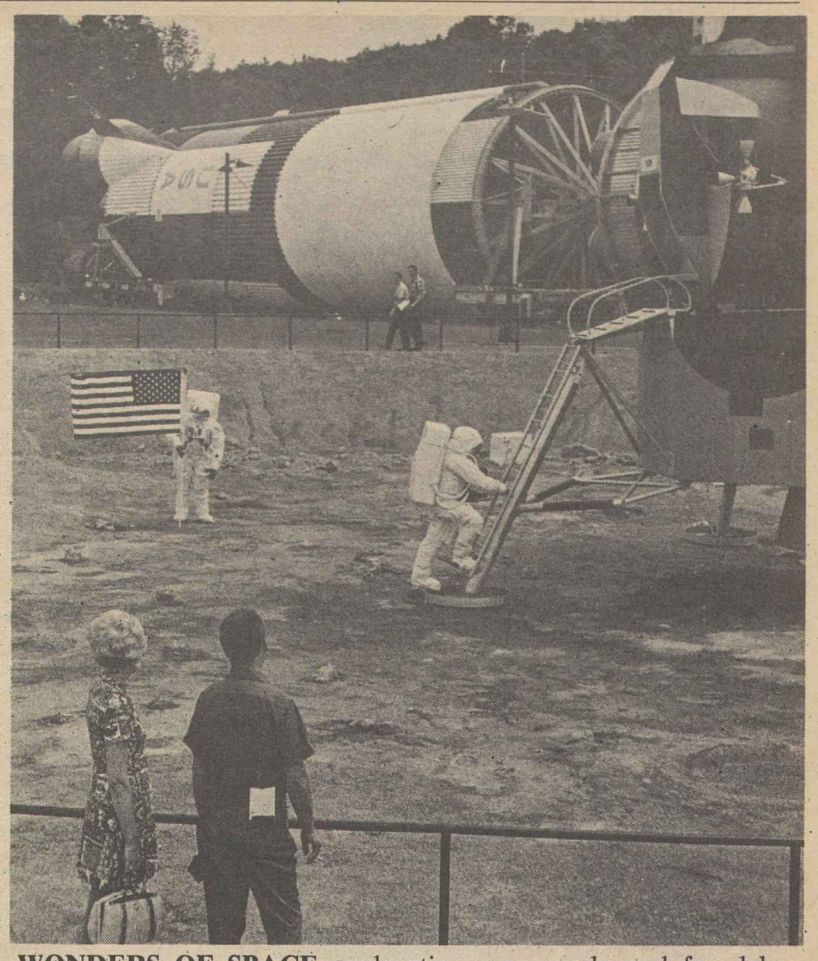
The delegates approved a recommendation of the officers that the union develop reciprocity agreements to provide "portable" pensions for members who move from the jurisdiction of one local to another, so that benefits will not be lost when a worker changes employers or locales.

All incumbent vice presidents from locals of the cement masons were returned to office without opposition. Contests among plasterers' and shophands' locals were settled by secret ballot. The newly elected officers were sworn in by President Emeritus Edward J. Leonard, who was succeeded on his retirement a year ago by Power, executive vice president for 11 years.

MacDonald told the convention that the "psychotic obsession" of the Canadian government with inflation has led to more serious unemployment. The present state of joblessness was "openly and deliberately" created, he said, by a policy which destroyed jobs while the government-appointed Prices & Incomes Commission tried to force workers to accept 6-percent wage guidelines. But it had no answers on controlling profits, professional fees, real estate speculation and interest rates, he charged.

"It seemed that the only group the commission was really concerned about shackling were the working people."

Other convention speakers included Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Treas. Charles E. Nichols of the Carpenters, Acting Pres. Kenneth M. Edwards of the Lathers, Elmer Renaud of the Toronto Labor Council and Chairman William J. Cour of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.



WONDERS OF SPACE exploration were made real for delegates to the Aluminum Workers 10th biennial convention at Huntsville, Ala., as they toured the Space & Rocket Center near Redstone Arsenal. Delegate Wallace Brown of Louisville, Ky., shown here with his wife viewing a lifesize facsimile of an Apollo landing, is one of thousands of union members supplying aluminum for the nation's space program.

Nixon's Freeze Stuns Aluminum Convention

Huntsville, Ala.—Pres. Nixon's announcement of a wage-price freeze on Sunday night, Aug. 15, fell like a bomb on the 10th biennial convention of the Aluminum Workers, which opened the following morning here.

New nationwide contracts covering three-quarters of the U.S. aluminum industry had gone into effect June 1, bringing wage increases to AWIU members employed by Alcoa, Reynolds and Kaiser, the big three of the industry.

But the union was preparing to begin negotiations for the "little people" of the industry—workers in plants which manufacture and fabricate countless products of aluminum.

AWIU Pres. Henry Olsen voiced the sentiments of the convention in his keynote address:

"We are not going to stand by and allow this Administration, or any other administration, to put wage controls on contracts coming up for negotiations. We're going to demand that we have the right to negotiate for at least as much as we settled for on June 1 with the major producers."

Olsen estimated that almost one-fourth of the members of the union are covered by contracts scheduled for reopening within six months.

The delegates took a favorable view, however, of the 10-percent surcharge on imports which will apply to aluminum ingots. They noted in a telegram to Treasury-Sec. John B. Connally that "aluminum workers are now on layoff . . . and facilities capable of producing 532,500 tons of aluminum are now sitting idle in the United States. . . ."

The convention took a strong stand in support of the AFL-CIO position on international trade, urging congressional action against the price-cutting, job-cutting actions of multinational corporations.

It was optimistic about programs in the aluminum industry to recycle scrap aluminum, seeing increased job opportunities in new recycling plants being set up by the major aluminum producers.

Delegates heard reports of expanded organizing activity, particularly on the West Coast, where small aluminum fabricating plants are prospering.

They moved to increase organizing and servicing programs by voting a constitutional amendment allowing local unions to collect per capita dues equal to two hours pay at the employe's hourly rate.

The convention re-elected Patrick J. Reilly as secretary-treasurer. Olsen has two years more to serve in his current term as president.

Lancaster, Pa., was chosen as the site for the 1973 convention.

Roy Evans Heads Texas AFL-CIO, Delegates Focus on 1972 Election

Dallas—Roy R. Evans, secretary-treasurer of the Texas AFL-CIO for the past 10 years, was elected president of the state federation at its 12th biennial convention which zeroed in on next year's presidential elections.

Evans, who will succeed H. S. Hank Brown, defeated Harold G. Tate, the state federation's education director. Harry Hubbard, Jr., legislative director, was elected secretary-treasurer over Sherman Fricks, a member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters from Houston.

Brown did not seek re-election because of health reasons brought on by a back injury. He headed the Texas federation for the last decade.

Delegates adopted a resolution praising Brown for his 10 years of leadership.

Evans is a member of the Machinists, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Newspaper Guild. Hubbard is a member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Echoing the convention theme, "We have a job to do in '72," Evans laid down the federation's top priority of carrying the state for the Democratic presidential nominee next year.

Six potential Democratic candidates addressed the three-day session: Senators Edmund S. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson, Birch Bayh, Fred R. Harris, George McGovern and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The more than 1,000 delegates applauded enthusiastically when Humphrey assured them that they had just heard "the next President of the United States," referring to all of the Democratic hopefuls.

The Democratic senators, speaking before Pres. Nixon imposed the wage-price freeze order, assailed the Administration for its past failures in economic policies.

Muskie noted that "if we have learned anything" from the Administration's performance, "it is that you cannot cheerlead the economy out of recession into recovery."

"The full force of that lesson," he stressed, "has been felt in hiring halls and boarding rooms across this state. The truth is that while officials in Washington talk recovery, people in Texas are living in recession."

McGovern, who developed a new position paper on the economy, told newsmen that the Vietnam war would be a secondary issue in the 1972 presidential campaign. He predicted, "the election will focus on economic problems such as inflation and tax reform."

Bayh called on Nixon to abandon the divisive tactics "that spread fear and hatred. This sort of thing is designed to get votes, not to govern the country."

Jackson, who scored the Administration for causing an economic pinch on workers, also reiterated his charge made earlier at the New York State AFL-CIO convention that absolutists on the left were attempting to take over the Democratic Party.

Among the key resolutions adopted, the convention urged local councils to emphasize the registration of young voters, repeal of the state's open shop law, passage of a state corporate profits tax and collective bargaining rights for public employes.

It also voted support for all efforts and court orders to bring about full integration of Texas schools and opposed attempts to close Public Health Service hospitals and facilities in Texas port cities.

Delegates instructed the state COPE to withhold support for the political ambitions of Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes on the grounds that while he maintains a facade of being a friend of the workers, he is more closely tied to the interests of big business.

The convention also rejected a move to raise the monthly per capita tax on members from 25 cents to 30 cents.

On the recommendation of the Political Education Committee, delegates voted a "Neanderthal Man of the Year" award to Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, a former Texas governor, for "stating that a high unemployment rate is the best way to prevent inflation."

IBEW Strikers Win Gains at General Cable

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reached agreement with General Cable Corp. on contract terms that ended a seven-week strike at five company locations, Pres. Charles H. Pillard announced.

The agreement benefits 1,600 IBEW members who stayed on the picket line from July 1 to win improvements in management offers on wages, pensions and insurance. The struck plants were in Bayonne and Perth Amboy, N.J.—two facilities—St. Louis, and an office employes' unit at New Brunswick, N.J.

The settlement, ratified by the strikers, calls for wage increases of 40 cents an hour for production workers, plus 20 cents additional in the first contract year for skilled workers; 15 cents an hour additional in each of the next two years, plus a raise of 1 cent an hour for each rise of four-tenths of a point in the Consumer Price Index.

The company agreed to grant one additional paid holiday, five weeks of vacation after 25 years of service, raise pension benefits from $3.75 a month to $6 times years of service, and improve life insurance coverage and major medical insurance benefits.

Meany on Labor Day:

Nixon Order Challenges Economic Justice

By George Meany

ON THIS LABOR DAY, the trade union movement—indeed, all working men and women—face a major challenge. It is a challenge to the principle of economic justice and a threat to the democratic principles upon which the trade union movement was founded and the American system operates.

An unequitable wage-price freeze has been imposed by Pres. Nixon, which unfairly requires workers to assume the major burden.

The President acted after 2½ years of inaction, denials of any such motives and plain mismanagement of the economy.

When Pres. Nixon took office on Jan. 20, 1969, America was in the 95th month of the greatest period of sustained economic expansion in history. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, the lowest in 15 years.

When Mr. Nixon was seeking the presidency, he campaigned against inflation. The 4.2 percent inflation of 1968, he told the American people, was too high. He was going to stop inflation without increasing unemployment.

He reiterated that pledge in writing to the AFL-CIO Executive Council a month after he took office.

So he instituted a "game plan" for the economy. Tight money was the plan. Disaster was the result.

Home construction fell off. Few Americans could afford the usurious rates charged by money lenders with Administration blessing.

State and local governments were compelled to cancel plans to build badly needed hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings.

At the same time, the Administration—in the name of fighting inflation—cut back federal construction and withheld funds already appropriated by Congress.

These actions were necessary, the Administration said, because construction workers were causing inflation.

The truth is that construction workers, like all other workers, were trying to catch up. Inflation had robbed their paychecks of purchasing power, and they were merely seeking to earn a living wage.

While construction workers were being blamed, bankers were counting record profits—21.9 percent at J. P. Morgan; 19.2 percent at First National Bank of Dallas; 16.1 percent at Chase Manhattan; 15.2 percent at Bankers Trust. And no one in the Administration called these profits inflationary.

Instead of reducing inflation, the Administration's tight-money policy actually increased inflation.

The 4.2 percent inflation rate of 1968 was topped by a 5.4 percent rate in Pres. Nixon's first year in office. It accelerated to 5.9 percent in 1970, the highest in 20 years—and the end is nowhere in sight.

Instead of preventing unemployment, the Administration's game plan increased unemployment. In January 1969, when Pres. Nixon took office, 2.7 million people were unemployed—3.4 percent of the work force, the lowest in 15 years.

Pres. Nixon's policies have nearly doubled the number of unemployed in 2½ years.

In the face of this clear evidence to the contrary, the Administration insisted almost daily during the past 2½ years that its game plan was working; that inflation was declining; that employment was improving, and that all was well.

The sorry fact is that the President deliberately sought to mislead the people about the condition of the economy.

Suddenly, three weeks ago—on Aug. 15—the President unveiled his new "game plan." Even then, he lacked the courage to admit that his tight-money policy had failed and that his previous game plan had led to America's economic mess.

There has been a consistent campaign to blame unions for inflation.

Well, let's check the facts:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says that an urban family of four needs $11,112 a year—or $210 a week—to maintain a moderate standard of living, with few luxuries.

A minimum living standard requires $7,150, or $137 a week.

But the average American worker earns, right now, $125 before taxes. His take-home pay is $110.

Compared with government standards, workers are making $85 a week less than a moderate standard of living and $12 short of a minimum standard of living.

So workers are not profiting by inflation, but big business is. The Wall Street Journal reports corporate profits, after taxes, jumped 10.3 percent in the second quarter of this year.

The 90-day wage freeze means workers are paying for the Administration's refusal to control high interest rates and corporation profits.

The AFL-CIO has time and again, since February 1966, said that if the economic situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO would cooperate so long as restraints were equitably placed on all costs and incomes—including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries.

The President's program simply does not meet the test of equity.

All workers' wages are frozen for 90 days. During that period all cost-of-living adjustments, seniority, longevity and merit increases due workers are barred. Productivity increases are nullified.

However, not all prices are frozen. Exemptions and loopholes abound through which prices may be increased.

There is no machinery for enforcement of a price freeze, leaving the consumer at the mercy of corporate pricing systems and unscrupulous businessmen.

Wages, on the other hand, are effectively frozen because the individual employer has complete control over paychecks. The burden of the freeze falls on workers with highly visible collective bargaining agreements.

In addition to the wage freeze, Pres. Nixon has asked for another tax break for big business which he disguises as a "job development tax credit." He says it will create jobs. There is no concrete evidence that this is so. However, the corporations would get the tax break merely by purchasing new machinery, even if that new machinery would mean less jobs.

In January the Administration gave big business a similar tax break by accelerating depreciation allowances. That will cost the federal treasury between $3 and $5 billion a year.

Now the President proposes to take an additional $4 billion a year in tax revenue and return it to big business.

The cost of this new tax break alone is twice the amount the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1971 would have cost the federal government. But the President vetoed that bill.

At the same time he vetoed 400,000 jobs which that program would have created.

America needs tax revenue to improve and expand public services, not tax breaks to increase the profits of business. We in the AFL-CIO would rather see tax money—raised by closing loopholes, not opening more of them—go toward building mass transit systems, air and water pollution controls, community health facilities and hospitals, schools and libraries.

The President also pointed out the problems of foreign trade. But his solutions are inadequate.

He has placed a border tax on some imports. This is at best a temporary stopgap.

A border tax will do very little to meet the major foreign trade problem created by the U.S.-based multi-national corporations and international banks, which have accounted for most of the export of American jobs.

The United States is the most open market to goods produced in other countries. Yet the goods we sell to the world are restricted by barriers, quotas and tariffs imposed by other nations.

Many fallacies have developed around world trade. "Free trade" is a myth. So is "protectionism." The idea is that if we protect American-made goods and American jobs from foreign imports, somehow the consumer is going to be hurt.

Who is the consumer but the American worker? And workers have been the best buyers of American-made goods. They buy more than 95 percent of the goods produced in this country. If the American worker does not have a job because of foreign imports, he can't buy any goods—no matter whether they are made in the United States or anywhere else.

Jobs are the solution to unemployment. The only policy that makes any sense is full employment.

Before he was elected, Pres. Nixon pledged that it would be a major goal of his Administration to create new jobs.

But fewer persons are employed full-time today than two years ago. Pres. Nixon's pledge has not been met.

One of the reasons jobs continue to disappear is the failure of this Administration and past Administrations to realistically view the problems of world trade and foreign investment.

Imports are taking over large and growing portions of U.S. markets. Behind this is the soaring rate of investment by American companies in foreign operations.

These investments—combined with patent and license agreements with foreign companies—have transferred American technology to plants throughout the world. Many of these plants, operating with American machinery, and American capital, and American knowhow, pay workers as little as 15 cents an hour.

The cost of this foreign trade policy has been a half-million American jobs. In fact, the biggest American export today is American jobs.

America has had a dynamic economy because workers were able to buy the goods they produce. The surest way to destroy this is to impose a low-wage economy that benefits only the rich.

We believe more American workers need increased purchasing power as the surest way of improving the economy.

And increased purchasing power will be the goal of workers and their unions in collective bargaining.

America's future depends on jobs and a healthy, expanding economy. Without jobs there would be no social security. No Medicare.

There can't be schools or hospitals, housing or transportation unless there are jobs. Even unemployment compensation depends on jobs.

Jobs produce tax revenues—the wherewithal any country needs to function. That is why the sacrifice of jobs—to misguided economic game plans and to cheap-labor foreign competition—is so wrong.

Inflation must be halted. Unemployment must be reversed.

The President's new economic policies will not accomplish that result.

There is nothing in his program that will increase jobs. The fact is, the President ignores every option at his discretion that might increase jobs.

For example:

He refuses to release $12 billion in federal funds which he has sequestered and which are intended for worthwhile, socially constructive programs.

He refuses to control interest rates. While interest rates remain at record highs they are the single greatest contributor to inflation.

The President refuses to control stock market speculation. The millionaires who pay little or no taxes because of tax loopholes now are receiving added benefits through speculation in the stock and bond market.

He refuses to extend unemployment compensation for those whose benefits have been exhausted through prolonged unemployment resulting from his previous "game plan."

He refuses to present a plan for reconversion of the economy from wartime production to peacetime. While he wrongly contends that the winding down of the Vietnam war is primarily responsible for unemployment, Mr. Nixon has not established a single viable program for finding jobs for veterans or for those previously employed in defense industries.

In short, what America needs is a program that will create jobs . . . not a program to make the wealthy wealthier.

Unemployment is a waste of human resources.

It also costs the economy dearly. Unemployed workers pay no taxes. They use taxes. Unemployed workers add nothing to the nation's output of goods and services. In fact, the workers who lost their jobs because of Administration economic policies would have produced about $30 billion worth of goods and services.

This waste of economic resources and human resources must be reversed.

Trade union members intend to see that the injustice imposed on them by the President is corrected at the bargaining table.

The economy has to be made to work for all the people—including the aged, the jobless, the untrained and all the others who need it the most but who are getting the least out of it.

These are the very people who are being asked to bear the burden of the President's unfair and unequitable policies.

We demand economic justice.

We demand full employment. For only full employment will produce prosperity for all Americans.

This is the goal of America's trade unionists. It is a goal we believe in. And on this Labor Day 1971, we pledge our full resources to achieving it.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

High Campaign Costs Distort Democracy

By Lane Kirkland

LABOR DAY is a good time to examine a curious development in recent elections. The press, pollsters, the political candidates and the pundits spend more time, and as much zeal, counting up the money poured into campaigns as counting up the votes and the results.

Small wonder. Political spending has soared beyond the ridiculous into the preposterous. In 1968, for example, more than $300 million went into political campaigns—presidential, congressional and other. That year, about 72 million voters turned out at the polls. Average cost per voter: $4.15.

Glaring examples of over-kill spending abound. The millionaire family of one candidate for high office reportedly spent more than $5 million in his 1970 campaign. He won. In 1970 also, another family spent more than $2 million for one of its own. He lost. A Midwest multi-millionaire doled out more than $1 million, and he didn't even have relatives running for office. A Far West candidate tried to buy his way out of political obscurity, pumped out $1 million of his own money, but lost badly—and this was in a primary campaign.

If absurdity has any limits, they were exceeded in one contest in the Northwest where a primary candidate shelled out an estimated $700,000 and lost, drawing only 10,000 votes. His cost per vote: $70.

It is irrelevant whether the big spenders and big contributors are liberal friends of ours or conservative foes. Nor does it matter that in some few instances massive doses of money have failed to clinch victory. These are exceptions. In far too many cases money has tipped the scales.

Let's face it: Political spending is out of hand and has become corruptive—if not of the voters and the candidates, then of the process. It has spawned a cluster of operatives—pollsters, media consultants, professional public relations men and other image-makers—all of which are costly.

This results often in stagecraft being confused with substance and in image superseding reality.

No one argues seriously that these new tools of political campaigning be dispensed with. They have become the security blanket for most candidates for public office.

We must recognize, too, that the media have replaced the whistle-stop as the major means for candidates to reach the people, and this is an irreversible condition. But even media spending should be rational. Radio and television spending, for example, increased from $32 million in the 1966 congressional elections to $50.3 million in 1970, a 57 percent rise.

Spending for electronic campaigning soared by 100 percent in the last four presidential campaigns—$9.8 million in 1956 to $40.4 million in 1968.

As alarming as the sheer amount of money spent on campaigning is the disparity in its availability. In 1968, the Nixon-Agnew ticket was able to spend $12.6 million on radio and TV, twice as much as the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. The unfairness of this situation would have been equally glaring had the shoe been on the other foot.

It is wrong, no matter who benefits—friend or foe—to arm one candidate with a pop-gun and the other with a howitzer.

The labor movement has always argued that money—whether one's own or received in contributions—should not be permitted to distort the democratic process. We hold to this position even knowing that in occasional instances our friends have more to spend than our foes.

We believe that runaway campaign costs must be reined in.

In recent months, Congress has grappled with this issue. It has not yet produced a satisfactory program that would eliminate present major evils and substitute fairness and good sense. It has not relieved the increasing pressure on candidates to raise vast sums of money. It has failed to include sufficient inducements for small contributions from the average voter, or proper limitations on large contributions.

We believe reasonable legislation would provide a limitation on contributions to a single campaign by individuals and their families and an over-all limit on total campaign donations by individuals and their families. It should include, too, a limit on use of their own money by candidates.

Most importantly, we feel steps should be taken to involve the average citizen in campaign financing by providing a check-off of the income tax form of $1 contribution per person to finance presidential elections. This could be supplemented by an additional tax credit for half of the political contributions made in one year up to $10.

More than any other organization, the labor movement, through its political arm—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—tries to stimulate involvement of citizens in the financing of campaigns. We ask each union member, each year, to contribute just $1 to COPE. Funds collected in this manner help candidates endorsed by COPE.

We don't believe politics or political funding should be a rich man's game. We believe it is self-evident that it is far healthier for one million persons to contribute $1 each than for one person to contribute $1 million.

What COPE does in engaging more and more union members in the political process to the extent of contributing just $1 is healthy for democracy. We wish every citizen would do the same.

We believe that democracy must expand to meet the challenges of today's world, that participation must increase in all areas of politics. Yet, out-of-hand campaign costs can only diminish democracy by leaving it sooner or later at the mercy of the privileged few who can dole out huge sums to candidates of their choice.

On this Labor Day, the trade union movement can say that on this fight, as on so many others, it will keep coming back—again and again and again for as long as necessary—until justice and fairness prevail.

IUD Says:

Nixon's Freeze Clouds Outlook

Excerpts from the Labor Day message of I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IT IS TRADITIONAL on this national holiday—the 77th anniversary of Labor Day—to acknowledge labor's many contributions and to reflect upon the tremendous progress the American worker has made. From a status of being treated with less regard than the tools and machinery he worked with, the American worker today has achieved a measure of dignity and security on the job.

On this Labor Day 1971, the outlook for labor in America is cloudy. The uncertainty created by the wage-price freeze makes it difficult indeed to appraise the future.

For the past two and a half years we in labor sounded an alarm because we felt the economy was obviously on a crash course as a result of the Nixon Administration's "game plan." We consistently emphasized that this "game plan," featuring a tight-money policy, could only mean economic disaster.

Labor said the best way to get America back to work and revive the economy was to meet America's obvious needs in such areas as housing for low- and middle-income families, build more hospitals and schools, provide the kind of national transportation system the people so desperately need, salvage our cities, get on with the job of cleaning up our air and water—in short, meet the needs of the American people.

Unfortunately for the strength of the economy, our advice went unheeded.

The American people have a strong sense of fair play and a strongly rooted belief in equal sacrifice when their country is confronted with a crisis. But Pres. Nixon's new "game plan" does not meet those traditional American tests. He froze wages for at least 90 days. He prohibited cost of living adjustments, longevity and merit increases. In contrast he did not freeze interest rates, profits, stock dividends, prices of stocks, capital gains, the prices of land. Nor did he freeze the prices of fresh fruit, vegetables or eggs.

Moreover, the tax program gives unwarranted benefits to industry—especially in the form of unneeded and unnecessary credits for corporate investment in new machinery.

We welcome the President's action imposing a 10-percent surcharge on imports. This is a first step towards restoring sanity and balance in our nation's foreign trade position—but it is only a first step. We must demand continued action to halt powerful multinational corporations from continuing to send jobs, capital and advanced technology from the United States to other countries, where they are used to produce manufactured goods at very low wages to flood the American market.

The economic "game plan" now goes to Congress.

If Congress meets the test that the President failed, both in his first economic "game plan" and now in his latest one, then by Labor Day next year we will have a sound economy, beneficial to all. We will have a sound economy in which all will share fairly because all will have sacrificed fairly.

Building Trades Say:

Labor Day '71 a Time to Reaffirm Dedication to Basic Union Beliefs

Excerpts from Labor Day message of Frank Bonadio, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

THERE ARE MANY among us tempted to say: "As far as building and construction tradesmen are concerned, there certainly is not very much for us to celebrate this Labor Day."

Unemployment generally is at its poorest level in many years. In the building and construction trades, where joblessness almost always is twice as bad as the national average for all categories, the already severe predicament is deteriorating.

Ostensibly to curb inflation, Pres. Nixon isolated a fragment of the American society—the building and construction tradesmen, who comprise only a few million of our nation's 80-million work force—and imposed on it restrictive wage restraints.

Until Pres. Nixon's announcement on Aug. 15, nothing was done about the spiraling costs of materials, supplies and land, and nothing still has been done about the zooming interest charges of the money lenders. Nothing was done about profits in business, including the construction business. Nothing was done about the sky-rocketing costs of rents and food and transportation and other necessities of living. Controls were applied merely to the negotiated wages of building and construction tradesmen, many of whom either are not working at all or working 800 to 1,000 hours less than Americans in other endeavors but yet, like their fellow citizens, are victims of inflation.

In spite of a determined effort to provide meaningful training in the higher building and construction skills—an effort which, in the last several years, has actually placed some 9,000 black and other minority youth in apprenticeship—persons inside and outside government seek to obstruct us and to ridicule us.

Moreover, there are individuals in the Nixon Administration who apparently do not want a program, such as an agreed hometown program, unless they are completely in charge of it, dictating its provisions, no matter how impractical or unworkable.

Nevertheless, in spite of all the hardships and all the pressures of the moment, in spite of all the untruths about his motives and the canards about his performance, the building and construction tradesman should hail this Labor Day 1971.

It really marks a memorable occasion. For this is the time that we literally have been forced by outside influences into taking actions and attitudes we should have assumed of our own volition.

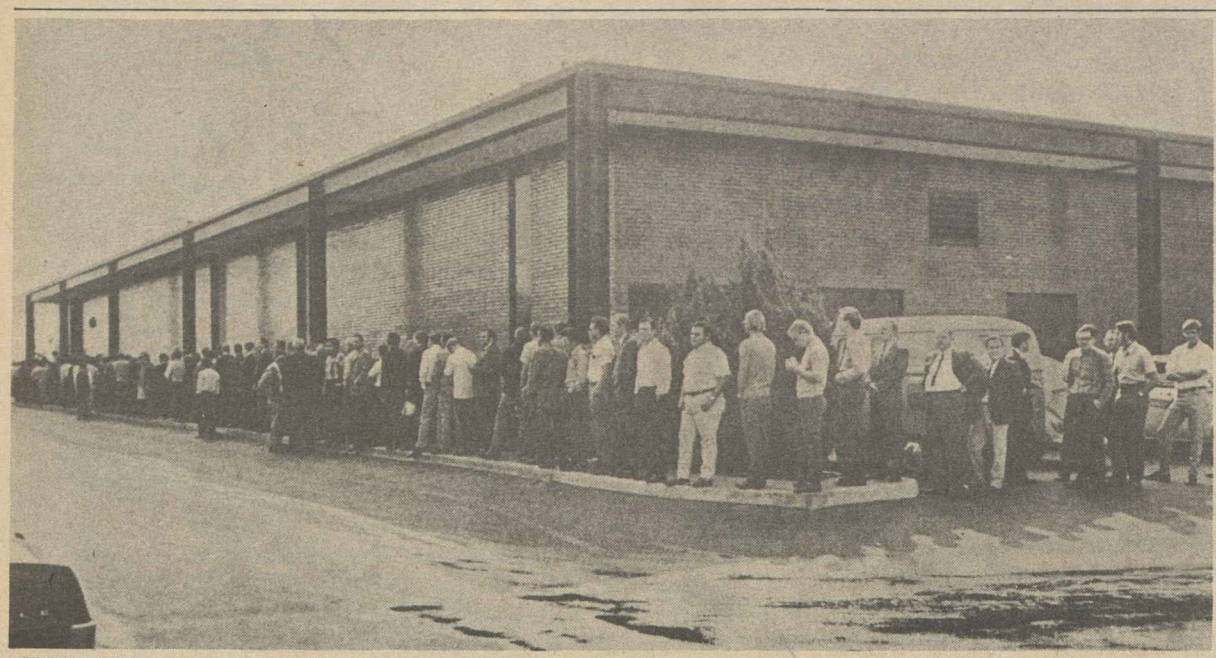
The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department's basic reason for existence—in fact, the fundamental reason for the existence of the 17 international and national unions affiliated with the department—is to provide the means by which individual tradesmen can work together for the protection of their own interests.

What better time could there be, then, to reaffirm our dedication to our own principles and our own beliefs than this Labor Day?

On this Labor Day, 1971, we should determine to make our local and state Building & Construction Trades Councils strong, outspoken, well-coordinated, representative organizations. It is through them that we can generate the power and the influence of organized effort.

Now is the time for all good trade unionists to resolve to stand together, speak in one voice, fight together and, by our performance on and off the job demonstrate that we are the hard core of the America our founders envisioned—the builders of the greatest society civilization has ever known.

Labor Points to '72 Elections for Change



FOUR JOB OPENINGS at a San Fernando Valley gas company office brought this response from Californians desperate for work as the state's unemployment rate soared above 7 percent this year. The photo, by Cal Montney of the Los Angeles Times, was selected as the Labor Picture of the Year by Press Associates, Inc.

Problems With Nixon Dominate Events Since Last Labor Day

By Harry Conn

ONE YEAR AGO top leaders of organized labor temporarily put aside their sharp differences with Pres. Nixon on domestic issues and accepted an invitation to mark Labor Day 1970 in a unique White House celebration.

There was both light banter and serious discussion, but the note of harmony was short-lived. From last Labor Day to today, labor's outspoken criticism of the Nixon Administration's policies has intensified and the friendly words of a year ago have been pushed deep into the pages of history.

Until the Nixon economic bombshell was released on Aug. 15, the essential issue with the Administration was the "do-nothing" policy which meant failure to counter the deepening crisis faced by the nation with more than 5.5 million Americans out of work, living costs soaring and American jobs being exported at a rising rate.

Nixon's New Economic Policy brought on a new and different confrontation.

By instituting a 90-day wage and price freeze and yet permitting profits, dividends and interest rates to go untouched, Nixon convinced organized labor that it had become the "scapegoat" of the Administration failures on the economic front.

The differences between organized labor and the Administration are not just on the economy but on a vast number of other critical issues. They include:

National Health Insurance—The Health Security Act is organized labor's No. 1 legislative priority, bringing together the AFL-CIO, the Auto Workers, Teamsters and the Mine Workers. They all support the Kennedy-Griffiths bill which would not only revamp the entire health care delivery system but would make national health insurance meaningful, with no insurance corporations as middlemen to gulp in their profits and with hospital actuarial responsibilities designed to slice hospital costs.

The Administration's bill does little more than require employers to cover their employes with health insurance—already a fact of life for most unionists.

Construction Wage Controls—Initially, Nixon took his swipe at the building trades unions when he suspended the Davis-Bacon Act which sets prevailing wage or union standards on construction under government contract.

The outcry from this action was heard not only from the building trades unions and their friends in the rest of the labor movement, but from governors, mayors and members of Congress. The Nixon Executive Order was bringing construction to a virtual halt.

The Administration rescinded the suspension of Davis-Bacon and instituted a form of "wage and price controls." There was control on construction wages set up by a Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. The much ballyhooed move to control prices, however, was a far weaker recommendation that money saved by contractors in wage controls should be passed on to the consumer. That was all.

Nixon Vetoes — The President sustained considerable trade union anger in his vetoes of the accelerated public works, education and medical bills, public service employment and the limitations on television and radio campaign spending. Nixon has since signed a public service employment bill and his veto was overridden on education, but in other areas he was sustained by a Congress unable to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Political Confrontations—In the 1970 congressional elections, with rare exceptions organized labor and Nixon were in opposing camps.

In the total political picture, labor emerged in good shape, particularly when labor-supported gubernatorial candidates captured 13 state houses while losing only two. Republicans also lost control of seven state legislatures.

Although 25 Democratic seats were up in the Senate elections to only 10 Republican seats, the GOP was able to pick up only two seats. This left the Democrats with a majority of six. Nixon's claim that he won an "ideological majortiy" in the Senate has since been pretty well disproven. Democrats picked up nine House seats.

With all its victories, labor lost some good friends. Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, was defeated in the primary. Other good friends of labor who lost were Senators Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Joseph Tydings (D-Md.).

A side note on the elections was that G. Harrold Carswell, successfully opposed by labor as nominee to the Supreme Court, lost his bid for the Senate in the Florida Republican primary. He was defeated by Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.) who in turn lost to labor-endorsed Democrat Lawton Chiles in the general election.

Restrictions on Bargaining—The Administration is continuing to push for its new collective bargaining proposal in five industries in transportation—railroads, trucking, maritime, longshore and airlines—which, in the final analysis, means accepting the last best offer. It would, in effect, nullify the right to strike.

The construction wage controls have also been a source of friction. There is a feeling that building trades workers have unfairly been singled out for a "scapegoat" role in the inflation crisis.

A third area of concern on the collective bargaining front is the so-called "Inflation Alerts" issued by the Administration. Labor believes that the Administration has moved squarely into the collective bargaining arena in an attempt to weaken the bargaining positions of unions and thus get lower settlements.

Low-Wage Imports — Organized labor believes that the Administration is not moving with sufficient determination or leadership to halt the flood of low-wage imports wiping out American jobs in a growing number of industries.

Related to this is the problem of American capital invested abroad and runaway plants to the Mexican border which are wiping out tens of thousands of jobs. The Administration has not only failed to deal with the situation but through its policies may well have encouraged it.

Philadelphia Plan—The running battle between the Administration and organized labor continues on the issue of jobs and job-upgrading for minority group members.

The Philadelphia Plan is the Administration's scheme to establish quotas under government contract construction. It has been expanded to other cities. However, Meany's charge that this plan would not result in any new minority employment has not been countered.

Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO, the construction unions and the entire labor movement have been expanding their own programs such as Operation Outreach in cooperation with the A. Philip Randolph Institute and other groups. **(PAI)**

Voter Drive Vital To Correct Abuses

By Alexander Uhl

FOR ORGANIZED LABOR, the year starting Labor Day 1971 opens the way to escape from the most frustrating and clearly unsympathetic Administration in recent memory.

For a labor movement that already was determined to do everything in its power to put new faces into Congress and the White House, the Nixon wage-freeze plan came as a final blow. Rarely has an American President so openly affronted workers as Nixon did in his new economic policy that cracked down on wages and prices while doing nothing about profits, interest and dividends.

It can honestly be said that when Pres. Nixon came into office in January of 1969 the labor movement was prepared to give him every benefit of the doubt. As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has repeatedly stressed, American labor is not wedded to one party or the other. The interests of the American people and American workers are what determine its political attitudes.

Pres. Eisenhower was a Republican and presided over an Administration that gave us three recessions and much unemployment. Organized labor opposed him, but it was not with the bitterness that Nixon has gathered about his head. Despite the fact that top labor has supported the President's foreign policy and his efforts toward peace, it has found his domestic policies intolerable.

Over the past three years, the President has steadily succeeded in convincing the country's great mass of workers and notably its well-informed union workers that his interests lie overwhelmingly with business and Big Business at that. He assured workers that his battle against inflation would not be at their expense.

But the record is to the contrary.

Not only has inflation continued, but unemployment has soared and despite promises that the worst is over, there were few indications as Labor Day 1971 approached that the economy was meeting the needs of the American people.

It is against this background that organized labor looks forward to 1972 as a year in which the balance can be redressed, when domestic policies can be changed to free the American people of a long-discredited theory. This is the theory that the way to encourage prosperity is to do all the economic favors for powerful and wealthy and increasingly monopolistic business and industry in the comfortable assurance that the nation's wealth will "trickle down" to the rest of us.

Organized labor and its economic experts have not been content merely to protest every time that the President has sought tax relief at the top in the form of accelerated depreciation and the continued existence of huge tax loopholes and subsidies for the rich agricultural interests. Labor has produced a program of its own, in overwhelming measure supported by all elements of the labor movement whether affiliated or independent

It is a program that will be presented to the platform committees of both parties next year. The support it gets from the parties themselves and from the candidates in large measure will determine labor's final position in the November presidential election.

The program is based on the concept that only a full employment economy can be the answer to today's inflation and unemployment problems. Only full use of the nation's economic potential can relieve the pressure on prices. Only the full use of its potential can provide the jobs that are needed to take millions of men and women, boys and girls, off the unemployment rolls and provide the new jobs that are needed for an ever-growing work force.

It is for that reason that labor has urgently insisted on measures to support desperately needed public works programs and public service financial aid—measures that have drawn Nixon vetoes as "make work" and unproductive. Even his change of position on the 1971 public service bill came too late to undo the wrong done to thousands of unemployed who suffered while the President shifted.

In this fight, of course, organized workers will carry the burden of assuring national and state representation both on the executive and legislative level to carry out these urgently needed programs. COPE will be doing its job of getting unionists all over the country to register and vote.

The election of 1972 will have special significance since it will be the first year when some 25 million young people between the ages of 18 and 24 will be eligible to vote in their first presidential election. Already COPE is directing its major energies to assuring that they register and participate.

What new direction these young people will give to the national posture remains to be seen. Numerically the new voters will wield tremendous influence that can certainly swing individual elections one way or the other. But whether they will vote so differently from their parents cannot be foretold.

For organized workers there is still another facet of the Nixon Administration—the quality of Nixon appointments to powerful public office.

Organized labor was a leader in the fight to prevent the confirmation of Judges G. Harrold Carswell and Clement F. Haynsworth to the U.S. Supreme Court. It was successful in that fight against two reactionary judges, but there have been many other appointments that have drawn labor concern without official opposition.

These include the shifts which have been made in the National Labor Relations Board, which now has two Nixon appointees plus a new general counsel who has tremendous independent power in determining whether or not to bring unfair labor practice charges against management or unions.

Already the appointments of Chairman Edward B. Miller and Member Ralph E. Kennedy have produced management-oriented decisions and dissents that clearly show the way to a new era in the NLRB where more and more cases will go against labor. Management prerogatives, management "free speech" rights and management credibility are the concern of the new members in increasing degree.

Many of these appointments are for set terms of office and cannot be changed by the results of the 1972 elections. Nevertheless, there are still hundreds of new appointments to be made over the next few years and the Administration that makes them is crucial to workers. **(PAI)**

IBEW Appeal Denied, 3-2:

NLRB Shifts Policy, Favors Arbitration

The National Labor Relations Board divided 3-2 in giving arbitration the preference over NLRB litigation in a dispute over a wage increase ordered into effect by a major conglomerate without union consent.

Three board members voted to dismiss a complaint by Local 1098 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Collyer Insulated Wire, a Gulf & Western Systems Co. plant at Providence, R.I. They said the parties should have arbitrated the dispute under the provisions of their contract, but they retained jurisdiction over the union's refusal-to-bargain complaint to permit a later look.

Two members disagreed with the majority. Howard Jenkins, Jr., called the decision "a complete reversal of board precedent," made "solely because the collective bargaining agreement establishes arbitration . . . if and when both parties . . . decide to pursue that course." But neither side moved to arbitrate the dispute in this case, he pointed out.

Member John H. Fanning said management had "attempted to escape from the wage bargain" it made with the union. Union members had a right to institute a grievance but "no such grievances have been filed in this case and there is no indication" the union or its members voluntarily wish to do so, he wrote. He likened the majority's ruling to compulsory arbitration.

Chairman Edward B. Miller and Member Ralph E. Kennedy wrote in the majority opinion that the contract in effect in 1970 when the dispute occurred said "all questions, disputes or controversies under this agreement shall be settled and determined solely and exclusively by the conciliation and arbitration procedures provided in this agreement."

The two said "we are not compelling any party to agree to arbitrate disputes . . . but are merely giving full effect to their own voluntary agreement to submit all such disputes to arbitration. . . . Nor are we stripping any party" of their legal rights.

Member Gerald A. Brown, whose term on the board expired after the decision was made, agreed with the majority for his own reasons, given in a separate opinion. Arbitration is useful to settle disputes about agreements previously reached but "should never be used as a substitute for collective bargaining," he said.

The majority reversed Trial Examiner James M. Fitzpatrick, who ruled that management had made unilateral changes in the wage rates of some maintenance craftsmen which the union had not agreed to, and by so acting had "sought to escape from the basic wage framework established in the contract."

Fitzpatrick rejected the company's argument that the matter should have been sent to arbitration and not to the NLRB.

The majority left the door open for a motion for further consideration if the dispute has not been settled or submitted promptly to arbitration, or if the arbitration procedures have not been fair and regular or have reached a result which is "repugnant" to the law.

Utah Labor Re-Elects Berger to New Term

Salt Lake City—The Utah AFL-CIO re-elected E. J. Berger to a new two-year term as president and secretary-treasurer. Berger, who has headed the state federation for eight years, assumed the combined post in 1970.

Berger was challenged for the state labor body leadership by Milton E. Saathoff of the Steelworkers, a member of the state executive board for 12 years. Berger also is a member of the Steelworkers.

Frank Lay of the Iron Workers was elected to a one-year term as vice president of the federation at the 15th annual convention. He succeeds A. A. Thon of the Meat Cutters, who held the post for the past year.

The 189 convention delegates also elected four new members to the 12-member executive board. They are C. N. Maughan and Jack Anderson of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; F. W. Neusmeyer, Steelworkers, and Lake Austin, Operating Engineers.

In his report to the three-day convention, Berger told delegates that labor's responsibility goes beyond the bargaining table and stressed its vital role in political action.

"It is a must that we get our workers first interested and educated to the necessity," he advised. "Action must begin at the local union level . . . where the day-to-day problems and needs of people must be met."

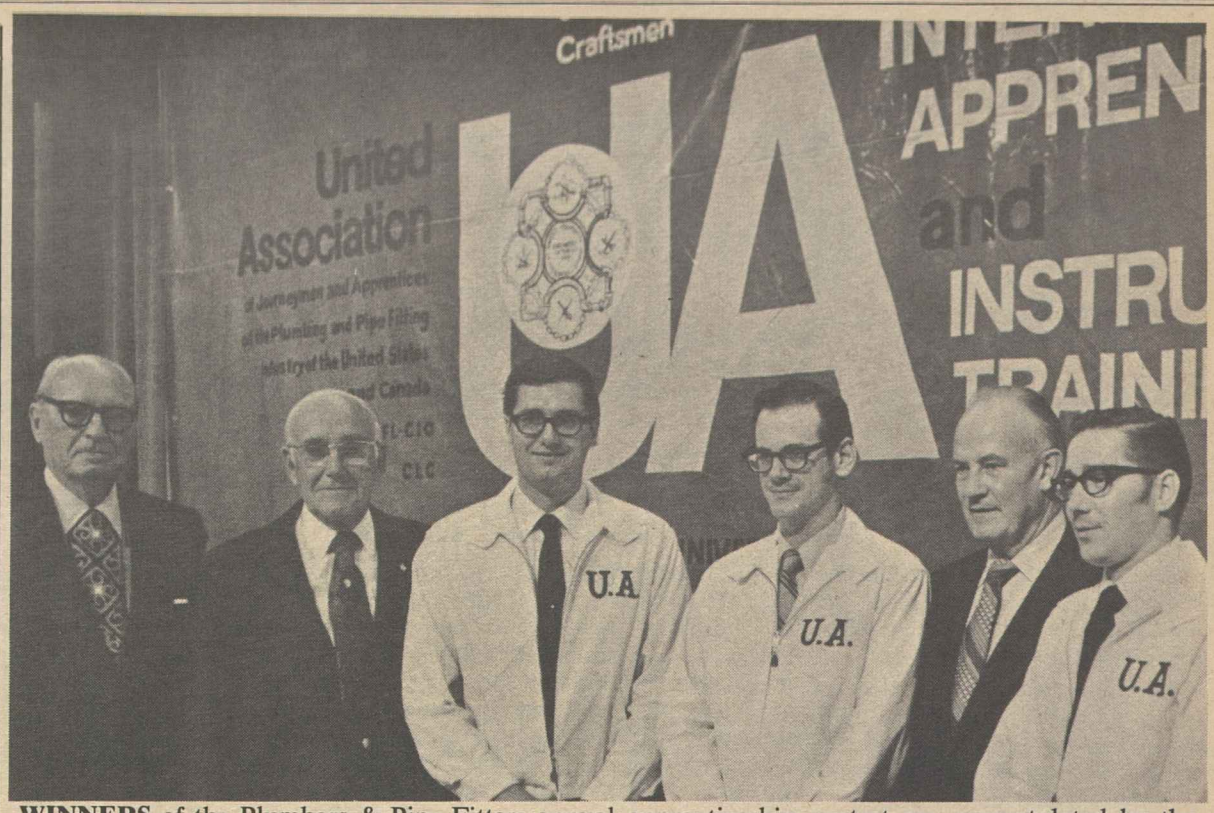
"With your cooperation in your union and on the political front, we will be able to stop the Nixon Administration from passing restrictive laws to hamper collective bargaining," Berger declared.

Utah Gov. Calvin L. Rampton (D) told the delegates that organized labor has made significant gains in the state during the past six years. He cited improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits and occupational safety laws.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D), who was re-elected in 1970 with strong labor support, discussed the nation's economic problems and predicted they would be the key issue in the 1972 presidential campaign.

In key resolutions, the convention:

- Opposed any increase in local sales taxes, but would not block increases in state sales tax if food and medicine were exempt.
- Endorsed National Health Security.
- Called for equitable wage increases and unemployment benefits for all public employes in the state.
- Urged the state legislature to amend Utah's "right-to-work" law to make agency shop clauses lawful.
- Established a political action committee to interview all candidates for local and state public offices.



WINNERS of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters annual apprenticeship contest are congratulated by the officers of their union. Left to right are Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd; President Emeritus Peter T. Schoemann; Richard R. Roman, Local 1, Brooklyn; John F. Teslak, Local 636, Detroit; Pres. Martin J. Ward, and Florian Garski of Local 183, Milwaukee.

Latin Unionists Urged to Learn From Freeze

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's fifth Labor Economics Program that they were fortunate to be in the United States at a time when they could see "the beginnings of an economic fight where unions, government and business become involved."

He urged them, in remarks delivered at graduation ceremonies, to obtain a copy of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement, for "in it are the basics of the economic viewpoints of labor," he said.

Beirne, who is also secretary-treasurer of the AIFLD, told the 14 graduates of the nine-month program at Georgetown University that they would be very important to the trade union movements in their countries, because trained economists are needed to provide elected union leaders with the facts they so urgently require.

As a final note, Beirne told the Latin unionists that he hoped "our battle will whet your appetites enough to find out the outcome" and predicted that the struggle would "not end in 90 days, but only be starting."

Carlos Barrera of El Salvador spoke for the class saying, "we are first and foremost trade unionists and we will always be strongly bound to the progressive labor movement. We now understand better the basic problems that confront us, and therefore we can now dedicate ourselves to serving the workers with the same courage, decision, and enthusiasm as before, but with an improved vision as to possible solutions."

The commencement speaker was Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mena carefully avoided criticizing the action taken by the Administration in imposing a 10-percent surcharge on goods imported to the United States, but did express concern over its possible applications.

He said that the surcharge would primarily affect semi-manufactured export items which give Latin America the greatest possibilities for trade diversification. He also called the 10-percent reduction in foreign aid "counterproductive, since Latin American markets account for a high percentage of the United States industrial exports."

Pipe Trades Courses, Contest Set New Marks

Lafayette, Ind.—Quality, skill, education and training were central points stressed in the instructor training program and apprenticeship contest sponsored by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University here.

Pres. Martin J. Ward of the union joined with other labor and industry officials and faculty members in urging the participants to focus on these goals as they work at their jobs.

A record total of 1,129 instructors of plumber, steamfitter-pipefitter and sprinkler fitter apprentices turned out for the week-long course.

They were brought up to date on modern craft teaching methods by a staff of 120 university professors and industry personnel.

Five-year, 200-hour courses were completed by 96 unionists and they were certified by Purdue as apprentice instructors.

The apprentice contest was the international final of regional competitions that brought 132 state and provincial winners to Purdue to compete for three prizes in each of the three divisions.

The winners in the plumber division were Richard R. Roman of Local 1, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Gordon H. Rowley, Local 469, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Glen E. Hayworth of Local 33, Des Moines, Ia.

Steamfitter-pipefitter winners were John F. Teslak, Local 636, Detroit; Phillip P. Stiever, Local 601, Milwaukee; and James F. Navarra of Local 420 in Philadelphia.

Sprinkler fitter champs were Florian Garski of Local 183, Milwaukee; David I. Heaps, Local 170, Vancouver, B.C.; and Jessie J. Wilkins of Local 669 in Washington, D.C.

On the opening day of the performance tests, Glen E. Hayworth had his foot broken by a dropped pipe, and he was taken to a hospital where a cast was put on his leg. But he insisted on returning to the competition where he won third place and was the recipient of several specialty awards.

An awards exchange took place at the banquet which capped the week's activities. Plumbers & Pipe Fitters President-Emeritus Peter T. Schoemann was presented a plaque by Purdue, and Frederick L. Hovde, president-emeritus of Purdue, was presented with an honorary membership in the union.

The instructor training program was started in 1958 as a result of a pact between the Plumbers & Pipefitters and the National Constructors Association. It is financed by a union-management trust fund built up by contributions from employers based on man hours worked by the union members.

The fund has distributed nearly $16 million for instructor and apprentice training in the 13 years since it was formed. More than 37,000 apprentices and 3,500 instructors are being trained under these programs today.

'Discouraged' Job Seekers Push Up Rate

The number of "discouraged workers"—those outside the labor force who want jobs but are not looking for work because they are convinced they could not find it—increased by 150,000 in the last year bringing the total to about 750,000, according to a Labor Dept. report.

"Discouraged" workers are not included in government estimates of the labor force or in official unemployment statistics. Only jobless workers who have recently tested the job market by unsuccessfully seeking work are counted in the monthly unemployment reports by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

If discouraged workers were included in the unemployment figures, the jobless rate for July would have been about 7 percent, rather than the official 5.8 percent figure.

Women account for two-thirds of the total of 750,000 of discouraged workers, the report noted, although the labor force is only 40 percent female.

The number of discouraged women workers—509,000—is up 120,000 over last year, while the total for men has stayed about the same.

The figures also show that blacks are even more over-represented among discouraged job-seekers than they are in the official unemployment figures. While they amount to only 10 percent of the labor force, blacks account for about 20 percent of official joblessness and 25 percent of the discouraged workers.

There were 554,000 whites and 189,000 blacks and other minorities in the totals for discouraged workers.

In Holiday Messages:

Nixon Plan Draws Sharp Labor Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

ously employed in defense industries," Meany charged.

He concluded his message by noting that trade union members intend "to see that the injustice imposed on them by the President is corrected at the bargaining table."

"We demand economic justice. We demand full employment. For only full employment will produce prosperity for all Americans."

In other statements, leaders of organized labor viewed the 77th observance of Labor Day as a time of rededication to the principles of unionism and democracy.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland vowed that labor would continue its fight for reasonable limits on political campaign spending, stating "we don't believe politics or political funding should be a rich man's game."

"As alarming as the sheer amount of money spent on campaigning is the disparity in its availability," Kirkland said.

"In 1968, the Nixon-Agnew ticket was able to spend $12.6 million on radio and TV, twice as much as the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. The unfairness of this situation would have been equally glaring had the shoe been on the other foot.

"It is wrong, no matter who benefits—friend or foe—to arm one candidate with a pop-gun and the other with a howitzer."

Kirkland said that trade unionists will keep coming back "again and again for as long as necessary, until justice and fairness prevail."

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said the "American people have a strong sense of fair play and a strongly rooted belief in equal sacrifice when their country is confronted with a crisis."

"But Pres. Nixon's new 'game plan' does not meet those traditional American tests," Abel said.

The Steelworkers president said that if Congress "meets the test the President failed, both in his first economic 'game plan' and now in his latest one, then by Labor Day next year we will have a sound economy, beneficial to all. We will have a sound economy in which all will share fairly because all will have sacrificed fairly."

Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. called on building craftsmen and other trade unionists to rededicate themselves to the ideal of collective, unified action.

"Harassed from the outside, we must stand together, united.

"Collectively, there is hardly anything we cannot accomplish, from the defense of our jurisdictions against the non-union contractor and the non-union worker to a wipe-out of anti-union laws and procedures through the election of public officials who realize that anti-unionism is but another name for anti-Americanism."

He called on building tradesmen to strengthen their local BCTCs, making them "strong, outspoken, well-coordinated representative organizations."

Meany's call for more jobs was echoed in a statement from Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, who said, "our primary concern must continue to be directed toward economic recovery and an end to the cruelty of unemployment."

"At a time when many of our basic freedoms are threatened," MacDonald said, "there is a tendency to forget that free collective bargaining is an essential part of the democratic system.

"The effects of work stoppages—which are a small fraction of the disruption caused by unemployment—are exaggerated out of all proportion."

MacDonald said government interference and rigid laws are no solution to labor-management problems and that "what we should be doing is looking for methods to improve normal collective bargaining, rather than replacing it with some rigid legal system."

Council Statement Issued as Pamphlet

The text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement spelling out labor's opposition to the Nixon Administration's new economic policies is available free from the AFL-CIO.

The 13-page, vest-pocket-sized pamphlet is titled "The New Nixon Game Plan: Unequitable, Unjust, Unfair, Unworkable." The pamphlet, Publication No. 807, is available in quantity from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

YOUNG MEXICAN-AMERICANS gather in the AFL-CIO Executive Council room during an all-day orientation on labor activities at the federation headquarters. The 30 high school students spent the summer in Washington participating in an intern program sponsored by the League of United Latin American Citizens. They represent four southwestern states. Here, they meet Federation Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman, seated center.

Thomas Pitts, Retired Coast Leader, Dies

San Francisco—Thomas L. Pitts, active in the California labor movement for 30 years until his retirement in 1970, died Sept. 1 in a Lakeport, Calif., hospital one day after being admitted following a massive heart attack. He was 56.

Pitts had been an officer of the California AFL-CIO and its predecessor body since 1941. As executive secretary-treasurer of the state federation since 1960 he spearheaded labor's fight for improved jobless protections under the law, stronger safeguards for industrially injured and disabled workers, for bringing farm workers into the mainstream of society and more effective consumer aids.

"He was a warm friend, a great trade unionist and a first-rate citizen," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to Pitts's wife Gwen and their four children.

State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning, who succeeded Pitts at the latter's retirement Mar. 11, 1970, said "few men could match the courage and stout-hearted determination" that Pitts used "to improve the rights and benefits of millions of California workers."

Born in DeSoto, Mo., Pitts worked as a truck driver from 1931 to 1936, when he became business representative of Freight Drivers Local 208. Later he became an officer of Drivers' Local 848 in Los Angeles, and served on the executive boards of the Los Angeles AFL and the Teamsters Joint Council. He was president of the State AFL when it merged with the CIO in 1958.

Prices Rise, Work Dips, Real Earnings Below '68

The Consumer Price Index jumped two-tenths of 1 percent on both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted basis during July, and a simultaneous drop in the work week left the average worker with less buying power than he had three years ago.

The July increase brought the CPI to 121.8. That meant that the same cross section of consumer goods and services which cost $10 in 1967, now cost the buyer $12.18.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said the minimal increase in consumer prices "should be heartening news to bread-winners," but while the increase was smaller than in recent months, real spendable earnings for the average worker dropped 46 cents over the month, from $91.96 in June to $91.50 in July.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said real spendable earnings were 2.4 percent above the record low posted in November 1970, but they were 1.5 percent below the all-time high reached in September 1968.

Thus, the average worker's paycheck actually was worth less in terms of buying power than it was three years ago.

Food prices continued to spiral with supermarket prices increasing six-tenths of 1 percent during July on top of an increase of nine-tenths of 1 percent in June. Overall food prices were running 3.5 percent higher than 12 months ago.

The advance in food was led by the prices of fruits and vegetables which showed a seven-tenths of 1 percent increase over the previous month.

The cost of home ownership continued its steady increase, rising four-tenths of 1 percent during July. Over the year, home ownership—which includes interest rates on mortgages—has increased by 3.5 percent.

And the cost of housekeeping and of maintaining a home continued to lead the cost of services, showing a seven-tenths of 1 percent increase in July.

Over the year, housekeeping and home maintenance has risen 9.5 percent, representing the largest rise for a CPI component in the 12-month period.

Health care was another cost leader, up five-tenths of a point over the month, and posting a 6.6-percent increase from July 1970.

Apparel and clothing upkeep costs declined by seven-tenths of 1 percent, and the prices of men's and boys' clothing showed a sharp decrease, down 1.2 points.

The prices of new and used cars dropped, and gasoline prices showed a sharp decline of eight-tenths of a point.

The BLS noted that the July figures are based entirely on data gathered before Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze went into effect.

It said that the August index will be based on prices collected both before and after the freeze began.

Notable by its absence among the July figures was the number of workers who normally would receive cost-of-living increases tied to the CPI.

All such increases have been suspended during the 90-day freeze, which is scheduled to end Nov. 13.

9-4-71

Eight Areas Join High Jobless List, Total of 62 Greatest in Nine Years

The number of major U.S. labor areas with substantial unemployment has jumped by eight to a total of 62—twice as many as a year ago and the most in nine years.

Boston and Philadelphia, each with 7 percent unemployment, were added to the Labor Dept. list for August along with Fort Worth, Tex., Dayton, Ohio, Shreveport, La., Charleston, S.C., Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa., and the metropolitan area of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island-Moline, Ill.

Areas are put on the substantial list when unemployment reaches 6 percent. The figures released by the Labor Dept. for August are based on surveys in mid-June, when the national unemployment rate was 5.6 percent compared to 5.8 percent last month.

When Pres. Nixon took office in January 1969, there were six major areas on the substantial unemployment list. There were 31 in August 1970.

Of the nation's 150 largest cities, 14 now have unemployment of 9 percent or more. Of the 88 with less than 6 percent unemployment, 82 are in the category immediately below "substantial," which means they are only 5.9 percent or below.

Not a single major U.S. city is now in the category of a labor shortage and in the past year, the number of areas with low unemployment—less than 3 percent—has shrunk from 22 to 6. The jump of eight major cities to the substantial list followed an increase of only one for the previous month.

In addition, 16 more smaller areas were added to the substantial list for August to bring the total to 767, the most since the all-time record of 778 of eight years ago.

Of those 767 "other" areas, 490 are now classified as having persistent unemployment, which means their unemployment rate has been above 6 percent for the past calendar year and has been at least 50 percent above the national average for several years. Six major areas are also listed as persistent.

Of the eight major areas added to the substantial list in August, four had never been there in the 16 years that the Labor Dept. has kept such records. It was the first time for Boston, Shreveport, Charleston and Davenport-Rock Island-Moline.

Last Week's News Stopped by Strike

A five-day strike against Washington, D.C., printing firms prevented publication of last week's AFL-CIO News, which would have been the Aug. 28 issue.

The strike, by about 700 members of a specialty workers local of the Printing Pressmen, ended Aug. 30. A new 34-month contract calling for wage increases of $45 to $50 a week over the life of the contract is now pending membership ratification.

The basic wage of the specialty workers under the contract which expired May 31 was $111. The unit includes press washers, fly men, porters, package wrappers and truck drivers. Their contract covers 36 printing and related firms in the Washington, D.C., area, including Merkle Press, where the AFL-CIO News is printed.

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Nixon Program Assailed For Bias Against Worker

A $10,000 DONATION to the United Negro College Fund from the AFL-CIO is presented by Pres. George Meany to fund representatives Vernon E. Jordan, left, and Carthur Drake. Meany also sent letters to all AFL-CIO affiliates urging continued labor support for the program.

Labor Renews Call For Equal Justice

By John R. Oravec

AFL-CIO leaders called for full economic justice for America's workers and ripped into the inequities of Pres. Nixon's new economic policy in a series of nationwide radio speeches.

Federation Pres. George Meany set the tone for the Labor Day broadcasts over four networks by charging the Administration with raiding the public treasury on behalf of big business while ignoring or delaying urgently-needed public programs.

"The President's program is loaded overwhelmingly in the favor of big business and against workers, taxpayers and the public interest," Meany said on the NBC radio network.

Labeling the Nixon proposals "a form of socialism for big business," Meany said the President's actions illustrate his continuing lack of concern for the public interest.

He underscored organized labor's objections to the vast tax relief program for corporations, describing the scheme as a "giant raid on the federal treasury that would transfer billions in public funds to the private treasuries of big business."

The new 10-percent tax credit proposal, coupled with a proposed tax deferral on export profits and the tax depreciation concession granted by the Administration earlier this year, would give business $70 billion over the next 10 years —"and all of it would come out of the public treasury," Meany observed.

To make up for this loss of public funds, Meany noted that vital public programs and federal workers would suffer. He referred to the delay in welfare reform, a 5-percent slash in the federal work force and delayed raises for federal employes, along with the with-

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'Phase Two' Talks Slated By President

The second phase of the Administration's economic stabilization policies will be worked out in cooperation with representatives of major groups in the country, including organized labor, Pres. Nixon announced in an unusual message to a joint session of Congress.

He said the 90-day freeze announced on Aug. 15 was "a temporary measure to hold the line while the next phase of stabilization was discussed," and that the freeze will not be extended beyond the 90 days.

The President said that he had invited representatives of Congress, business, labor and agriculture "to meet within the next few days for the purpose of helping plan the next phase, and they have accepted."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and a number of union presidents were scheduled to meet with Nixon on Sept. 10. Meetings with business, farm and congressional leaders were slated for next week.

The President declared that the

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Near 9-Year Peak:

Unemployment Rate Jumps to 6.1 Percent

By Tom Castor

The unemployment rate shot up from 5.8 percent to 6.1 percent in August, nearly matching the nine-year high of 6.2 percent recorded last May and December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Once again, the number of available jobs failed to keep pace with the number of persons entering or re-entering the labor force in search of work. While employment increased by 260,000, more than twice that number came into the civilian labor force which reached an all-time peak of 79.2 billion.

For the most part, the job market picture remained the same as it has been for the past nine months—bleak.

The ranks of the unemployed totaled 5.1 million, only a slight improvement from the 5.3 million in July.

Long-term unemployment continued to exact a heavy toll with 1.3 million out of work 15 weeks or more, and well over half a million unemployed 27 weeks or more.

The number of factory jobs remained at its lowest level in six years, dropping 30,000 in August, the third consecutive monthly decline.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the August figures show that "the widespread suffering among American workers continues unabated."

Coupled with a "sharp increase in the wholesale price index, these figures prove—if any further proof is necessary—that the Nixon Game Plan Number 1 was a disaster. And nothing we've seen yet persuades us that his new game plan will do any better," Meany said.

Wholesale prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent during August, the largest increase in six months. Wholesale price rises usually foreshadow increases in consumer prices, and even with the wage-price

(Continued on Page 3)

'Game Plan' Faces Test In Congress

By David L. Perlman

Congress returned from a month-long recess to a whole new ball game—a host of major issues stemming from Pres. Nixon's controversial new economic policy piled on top of an already heavy agenda of unfinished business.

In the weeks ahead, the House and Senate will be faced with accepting, rejecting or changing key ingredients of the President's prescription for the nation's ailing economy—a hold-down on wages, cutbacks in federal spending and big tax windfalls for employers.

The President asked a joint session of Congress to put "before all other business" the enactment of his tax proposals.

Its most controversial element is a new investment tax credit that amounts to a federal subsidy for business and industry. Nixon renamed it a "job development credit" and claimed that it will generate new jobs by encouraging employers to invest in more modern machinery.

The other parts of his tax package propose repeal of the 7-percent excise tax on automobiles and advancement of a $50 increase in personal income tax exemptions from the scheduled date of 1973 to 1972.

But before Congress completes action on the tax portion of the Nixon program, it will face a showdown vote on another segment of his economic plan—a demand that an additional six-month wage freeze be inflicted on federal employes.

Under existing law, salaried government workers are due an automatic pay raise in January under a formula tied to comparability with private industry.

The President can move to withhold the raise—and he has directed that it be postponed six months until June.

But if either the House or Senate disapproves the presidential decision by a simple majority vote, the raise will take effect as originally scheduled.

The disapproval resolution must be adopted within 30 days, and the test could come as soon as 10 days when it will be in order to bring the resolution to the floor.

Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D-Calif.) filed a disapproval resolution the first day the House was back in ses-

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Housing Costs Example of Freeze Bias

The AFL-CIO told Congress that the high cost of housing is a glaring example of the injustice of the President's Aug. 15 wage freeze.

Buyers whose incomes are frozen "must seek shelter on land that is not frozen in price and they must seek mortgages that are not frozen in interest cost," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in testimony before a House Banking subcommittee.

"The cost of financing on FHA homes has risen 356 percent in the past 20 years and land costs have gone up 296 percent, while structure costs, which include on-site labor, have risen only 65 percent," Biemiller said. Yet, he noted, the Nixon Administration has seen fit to apply a freeze on labor and not on land costs and interest rates.

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Meany Stresses Voice for Labor Key to Fair Stabilization Plan

Organized labor must have an equal voice in shaping fair wage-price stabilization machinery if such a program is to be effective, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen.

"I think that business and labor and other segments of the society can make a contribution, but it has got to be a contribution that is given voluntarily and not a contribution that is forced by some bureaucratic setup," Meany said.

Appearing on ABC's televised Issues & Answers program, Meany said the AFL-CIO would support machinery "something like the War Labor Board" which was established to control the economy during World War II.

"The War Labor Board made its own rules without any interference from government at all," Meany said. "And the War Labor Board was successful in keeping production going and keeping people reasonably satisfied."

Meany, who was a member of that board, emphasized that labor was given a prime role in establishing the board machinery, working out basic principles with the help of government moderators.

"After that two-and-a-half day session, there was an agreement between labor and management on three very, very simple points:

"Point No. 1 was that there should be no stoppage of any kind in war production; that there should be no strikes on the part of labor and there should be no lockouts on the part of the employer."

"Point No. 2 was that there should be effective machinery established that would take care of disputes that arose, and which of course was something you had to do if you were not going to have strikes and lockouts.

"Point No. 3 was that the President of the United States should set up . . . that machinery."

One of the interviewers, Louis

(Continued on Page 7)

Virginia Labor Shifts Schedule Of Conventions

Roanoke, Va.—Delegates to the 16th annual Virginia AFL-CIO convention re-elected the state federation's top officers and voted to hold formal sessions only in even-numbered years.

Statewide conferences will be held during off years, with flexible agendas, a minimum of time-consuming protocol and no registration fees.

The change in conventions led to a one-time three-year term of office for the federation executives. Pres. Julian F. Carper and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow were unanimously re-elected to serve until the 1974 convention.

In other convention actions the delegates:

- Endorsed the candidacy of State Sen. Henry E. Howell, running as an independent, for lieutenant governor.
- Voted to increase the per capita tax on local unions from 21.5 cents to 25 cents per month.
- Protested the U.S. Army's granting sole tourist transport rights in Arlington National Cemetery to an anti-union firm as being unfair and un-American.

The delegates voted by more than 2-1 to endorse Howell, who is running for the seat left vacant by the death of J. Sargeant Reynolds.

In other action Archie V. Iddings of the Transit Union was elected vice president, succeeding Marvin W. Wallace, who did not run for re-election. Six new members were elected to the 29-member executive board.

Higher Wages Tied to Boost In Productivity

Rising productivity in an expanding economy means higher wages for workers and a better standard of living for all Americans, according to an interim report from the National Commission on Productivity.

The commission was appointed in July 1970 by Pres. Nixon to recommend ways to improve productivity and includes representatives of organized labor, management, government and the public.

Noting that annual productivity growth has slipped well below the average of the past 20 years, the commission pointed to collective bargaining as one of six target areas for improving those figures.

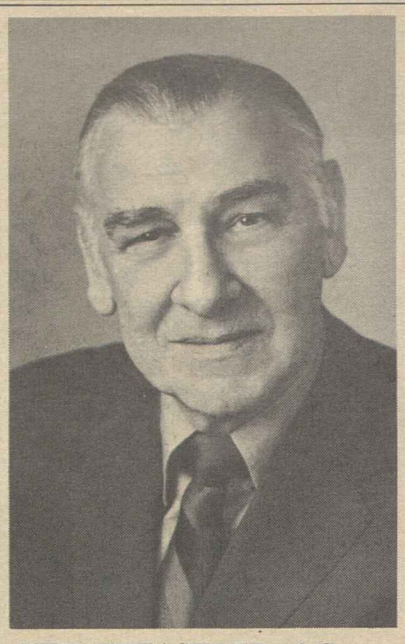
The commission said bargaining "can constitute an important avenue to increased production" as well as wages and profits but that "our potential is far greater than the current scope of bargaining practices and goes far beyond the limits of current production goals."

"Work rules, training and upgrading workers, group incentives, job redesign and enrichment, workplace participation and communication, safety and work scheduling are all areas that deserve close attention in the interest of increased productivity."

Hodgson Aide Named Labor Dept. Solicitor

Richard Schubert, executive assistant to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, has been named solicitor of the Labor Dept.

Schubert, 34, was assistant labor relations manager for Bethlehem Steel Corp. before coming to the Labor Dept. last year.



NEW TREASURER of Carpenters is Charles E. Nichols, right. He was named to fill out the term of Peter E. Terzick, left, who is retiring after 10 years in the post. Terzick will continue to edit the union's monthly magazine, The Carpenter.

U.S. Labor's Programs Explained to British

Blackpool, England—The nations of the free world granted independence to 68 former colonies with more than 1 billion population during a period when the Soviet Union and the Communist Chinese subjugated 172 million people and 1.9 million square miles of territory "and are seeking more," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. John F. Griner told the British Trades Union Congress at its annual gathering.

Griner's review of U.S. foreign relations was accompanied by a report on the domestic economy by Vice Pres. Paul Jennings, who said American trade unionists are "standing firm, despite widespread unemployment" and "continuing hostility and indifference" from the White House.

Griner, president of the Government Employes, and Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, addressed the TUC as fraternal delegates. They presented the greetings of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other members of the federation's Executive Council, and the good wishes of U.S. union members.

Griner reported that his union of government workers quadrupled its membership in recent years and has established a legitimate trade union relationship between the government and its employes after more than 50 years of second-class citizenship.

"Yet at this moment," he said, "all government employes are threatened" by the imposition of a wage freeze decree, thrust on employes without any consultation with the labor movement.

All those who work in government service are, in consequence, "bearing the heaviest penalties in a wage freeze while the taxes we pay are being gift-wrapped for presentation to the large corporations."

The process of free collective bargaining is being attacked, "the welfare of workers grossly shoved aside by those who are supposed to represent them." This is "grim fare," Griner said, "for a nation founded on liberty and justice for all."

On the subject of trade, Griner noted that workers fail to benefit when multi-national corporations seek long-range production facilities in the nations of the world "where workers are the most cheaply paid."

The AFL-CIO, he said, is "determined to use its every opportunity and influence to prevent the sell-out of our freedoms and achievements by so-called enlightened international industrialists, bankers and political Houdinis."

Referring to the United Nations and Red China, Griner asked: "Can the United Nations accept the obviously unacceptable member, violate its charter and remove a valid member from its post? We have signaled for caution and watch the situation, prepared for the outcome."

Jennings told the TUC convention that American union members are "united as seldom before," and are "speaking with a single voice" to an extent "unmatched in years." He listed these advances:

- Hundreds of thousands of newly organized workers are tasting for the first time the "job stability, the basic human dignity and self-respect, and the hope for a better future that only union contracts can bring."
- The great breakthroughs toward overcoming racial injustice are being consolidated in America's workplaces, and at every legislative level.
- Unions are leading the way in training minority workers and upgrading their skills for better jobs.
- "We are making a determined drive down the road toward another piece of good news—the long-overdue achievement of a National Health Security program to guarantee a decent standard of health care to all Americans as a matter of right."

In the later campaign, as in many others, Jennings said, "we are the beneficiaries of the pioneering experience of the TUC."

On the debit side, "America is in deep economic trouble . . . brought about by the misguided economic policies of the present Administration." More than 5 million workers are unemployed; 14.5 million are on the relief rolls; 25 million citizens are "officially described as living in poverty," Jennings emphasized.

Nevertheless American labor "is not frightened and doesn't tire of the struggle against inflation and unemployment and the inequities of the Nixon wage freeze," Jennings assured the TUC.

"We will continue. We will triumph," he said.

Canadian Labor Pioneer Percy Bengough Dies

Vancouver, B.C.—Percy R. Bengough, long-time leader of the Machinists and a prime mover in the formation of the Canadian Labor Congress, died here at 89. He was president of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada from 1943 until 1954, and in 1956 helped merge the TLC and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Bengough at his death was honorary CLC president.

Windfall to Paper Firms:

Pulp Union Protests 'One-Sided' Freeze

Montreal—Delegates to the 29th convention of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers condemned the Nixon Administration for imposing a wage freeze which "shortchanges" workers and puts extra profits into the pockets of employers.

The one-sided nature of the freeze was cited by Pres.-Sec. Joseph P. Tonelli in a report that preceded a convention vote. A union analysis shows, Tonelli said, that 73 paper companies will get an "unexpected windfall" of nearly $4 million by not having to pay wage raises they agreed to in negotiations with the union.

"These frozen increases cannot," Tonelli pointed out, "be paid retroactively at a later date." The freeze also "negates our cost-of-living increases and makes the workers' sacrifice a bonanza for bankers and bosses" of U.S. companies, he charged.

More than 1,200 delegates from the U.S. and Canada joined in opposing controls that fall more heavily on workers than on those who benefit from profits, interest rates, stock sales and other forms of income.

They elected Tonelli, Treas. Henry Segal and 11 vice presidents for new three-year terms. Also they approved a 50-cent increase in per capita payments, including 10 cents for the strike benefit fund, and voted wage hikes for officers, effective when the freeze melts. The delegates also amended the union's constitution to exempt the president from the mandatory age 65 retirement provision for officers.

Tonelli took the oath of office from past Pres. William H. Burnell and himself swore in the other officers, including one new vice president—Hollis A. Ward of Winslow, Me.

The officers reported that the union, after reaching the all-time-high of 192,000 members last December, lost an average of 13,000 members in the first six months of 1971 because of the recession caused by Administration economic policies.

Officers and staff members helped organize 210 new paper industry plants since the last convention, and will continue to press for more members and a more effective union effort, they reported.

A proposal to increase delegates' per diem payments by $10 a day was turned down by the convention. Acting at Segal's suggestion, the delegates voted instead to put the total of $60,000 in a special fund. The money will finance a two-nation boycott of the products of two big anti-union firms, Kimberly Clark Corp. and the Charmin Paper Co., makers of Pampers and other products.

Delegates also approved minimum dues of $6 a month for all local unions, authorized sizable donations for members on strike, and voted more funds for the union's political education program.

Among convention speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Director Al Barkan of the Committee on Political Education; Pres. Alexander Rohan of the Printing Pressmen; Pres. Thomas E. Boyle of the Chemical Workers; Pres. Louis LaBerge of the Quebec Federation of Labor; Sec.-Gen. Charles Levinson, International Federation of Chemical & General Workers, and David Lewis, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party.

Rohan said the freeze gave employers "everything they wanted" and "everything the workers needed was denied." He predicted that, at the end of the 90-day freeze period, the Administration will come up with "something further to hamstring or weaken unions."

Tonelli suggested innovations to reduce the effect of joblessness on those able and willing to work. One might be the eventual switching of the national workweek from 40 hours to two 24-hour work periods to spread employment opportunities, he told the convention.

Nixon Health Program Branded as 'Fraud'

Spokane, Wash.—Delegates to the 14th annual Washington AFL-CIO convention heard the Nixon plan for National Health Security branded as a fraud and scheme that would only "make sure that doctors are well provided for" and make a "lot of insurance companies healthy."

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Burt Seidman warned the delegates to beware of health security proposals advanced by the Administration, doctors and insurance companies because there are "various programs" called Health Security and cautioned that the only one acceptable to labor is the Kennedy-Griffiths bill.

He called a program favored by the American Medical Association a "federally subsidized Marcus Welby" and declared that the insurance lobbies wish to insure only people who never get sick.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) told the convention that unemployment would be a "crucial factor" in the 1972 presidential election and that the Nixon freeze would be equitable only if "amended to halt increasing dividends and interest rates."

In other action, convention delegates:

- Went on record opposing the Nixon freeze as unwise, unfair, untimely and ineffective without an accompanying freeze on profits and interest rates.
- Raised the per capita tax on local unions from 15 cents to 20 cents per month.
- Urged adoption of the National Health Security Act.
- Called for extension of emergency unemployment compensation benefits.
- Declared support for "no-fault" auto insurance.
- Called for an increase in federal and state minimum wage laws to $2.50 an hour.

The Washington convention also joined the list of state central bodies which have provided for holding conventions biennially instead of annually.

The move, aimed at reducing operating costs, will go into effect in 1973.

Executive Board member George Holloman died of an apparent heart attack at the convention while addressing the Constitution Committee. He had previously announced he would not be a candidate for re-election because of health reasons.

Factory Jobs Decline:

6.1% Jobless Rate Near 9-Year High

(Continued from Page 1)

freeze, it became apparent from Cost of Living Council rulings that some prices would not be regulated and could increase.

For the first time in months, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and other Nixon Administration spokesmen did not hail the unemployment figures as good news. But Hodgson indicated that the Administration planned to use the jobless figures as a lever in Congress to get favorable action on Pres. Nixon's new economic proposals.

"Certainly the job situation today reflects the need for stimulative actions called for by the President in his new economic program," he said.

It has been Pres. Nixon's contention that a 10-percent capital investment tax write-off for business will mean businesses will expand, thus making more jobs available.

But Hodgson, when pressed by reporters, said he couldn't predict how much, or how soon the unemployment rate would drop if Congress enacted the President's plan.

Robert Nathan, a noted economist who helped plan the World War II stabilization program, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that the unemployment level might remain the same for some time because the Administration's program is "inadequate as well as inequitable."

The jobless rate for all adult men, which accounted for about half of the rise in the number of unemployed, edged up from 4.3 percent to 4.5 percent in August—equalling peak levels reached in late 1970 and last Spring.

The BLS said the principal factor here was the layoff of steelworkers due to reduced orders from steel users who had built up huge strike-hedge inventories.

The jobless rate for adult women, at 5.8 percent showed little change, but the rate for youths in the 16-19 age bracket jumped eight-tenths of a point to 17 percent in August.

The over-the-month increase in unemployment occurred entirely among white workers, the BLS said. Their rate advanced from 5.3 percent to 5.6 percent in August. The rate for Negroes and other races showed little change from the previous months, and stood at 9.8 percent.

The BLS reported that over the year ending in August, the civilian labor force has expanded by 1.6 million, while employment has risen 700,000. More than one-third of this increase represents men in the 20-24 age group entering the job market directly from the armed services.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group stood at 8.4 percent in August, with a total of 320,000 unemployed. This was about the same number as July but 120,000 more than a year ago.

The jobless rate for nonveterans in the same age group stood at 7 percent in August.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by one-tenth of 1 hour to 37 hours in August.

The small rise in August resulted mainly from a large increase in the average hours worked in transportation and public utilities, and this in turn reflected a return to normal work schedules in the telephone industry.

Factory overtime stood at 2.8 hours, off one-tenth of an hour from July. Overtime hours have moved between 2.8 and 3 hours since January, the BLS said.

Average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers were $3.44 in August, up 2 cents from July. Hourly earnings were up 19 cents, or 5.8 percent over a year ago.

Average weekly earnings increased by $1.43 over the month to $129, as a result of increases in both the workweek and in earnings. Compared with August 1970, weekly earnings were up by $6.80, or 5.6 percent.

During the 12-month period ended in July, the Consumer Price Index had risen 4.4 percent.

FIFTH AVE. PICKET LINE is formed by New York City trade unionists demonstrating support for 1,200 Furniture Workers on strike for decent wages at La-Z-Boy Chair Co. plants in Monroe, Mich., Florence, S.C., and Neosho, Mo. Pickets at a store of B. Altman & Co. included Frederick O'Neal, left, AFL-CIO vice president who also heads Actors' Equity.

Garment Union Wins 6-Year Battle As Kellwood Signs First Contract

Little Rock, Ark.—A six-year fight for union contract protections was won by the Ladies' Garment Workers with the signing of their first agreement with the Kellwood Corp., maker of women's clothing for Sears Roebuck and other retail merchants.

More than 1,000 Kellwood workers in four plants overcame a massive company anti-union campaign through an organizing drive, a representation election, fruitless negotiations, a 13-month strike, long court ordeals and National Labor Relations Board hearings delayed by company appeals all the way to the Supreme Court.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg called the agreement "a major event in the contemporary history of our union."

Members of the ILGWU executive board rose to their feet and cheered when Vice Pres. Frederick R. Siems reported the settlement at a recent board meeting in San Francisco. Siems said Kellwood workers ratified the first contract concluded after five months of intensive negotiations.

The contract calls for a base wage rate of $2.75 an hour and a three-step wage increase of 50 cents an hour, payable when the Nixon wage freeze is lifted. Union and management both announced they will "cooperate fully" to make the agreement effective "as soon as possible."

They said in a joint statement that the settlement "establishes a foundation for future harmonious relations" between Kellwood and the union in Little Rock.

The contract also improves health benefits, pensions and life insurance, major medical coverage, eight paid holidays, and a "good" grievance and arbitration procedure.

The drive to win union contract conditions began in 1965. The employes voted for ILGWU, 666-564, in a January 1966 NLRB election. After four months of unproductive negotiations and a 392-day strike, Kellwood balked at rehiring hundreds of returned strikers and the union filed unfair practice charges. An NLRB decision sustained the charges in 1969. The way toward bargaining was cleared when the Supreme Court refused to review an appeals court decision upholding the union last Apr. 5.

Under NLRB and court rulings, the company is liable for backpay of about $1 million for 850 to 900 workers, the ILGWU reported.

Negotiated Increases Average 8.3% in '71

Union-negotiated wage and benefit gains in the first half of 1971 came to 8.3 percent a year averaged over the life of the contracts, the Labor Dept. reported in a summary of major collective bargaining settlements.

First-year improvements considered alone averaged 10.4 percent for all industries, the summary showed.

Both figures were off somewhat from 1970 levels—down from an average of 9.1 percent over the full term and from 13.1 percent for first-year gains.

The drop, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, may not signify a long-term downward trend because each quarter-year "tends to be dominated by a different industry" in bargaining.

Major settlements in the January through June period—those covering units of 1,000 or more—affected 1.3 million workers. They included key agreements in the aluminum, can, automobile, railroad, apparel and farm implement industries. Contracts covering an additional 3.4 million workers will expire in the last half of the year.

Wage increases alone averaged 8 percent a year over the life of the contracts, down from the 1970 average of 8.9 percent, the study showed.

The average wage increase in manufacturing industry settlements was 6.4 percent, up slightly from 1970. Contracts in nonmanufacturing averaged 10.8 percent—lower than last year's 11.5 percent, partly because of the inclusion in the 1971 first-half report of only nine construction industry settlements covering 35,000 workers.

The report pointed out that relatively large settlements for nearly 700,000 construction workers contributed heavily to the higher nonmanufacturing averages reported for 1970.

For construction alone, 1971 settlements in the first half averaged 14 percent over the full term for wages and benefits combined, as against 15.6 percent for the full year of 1970. First-year improvements are running at a 13.1 percent rate compared with 19.6 percent for all of last year.

Regional Director Singleton Retires

Atlanta—Labor friends launched "Olly" Singleton on a new career—retirement—at a surprise banquet attended by 300 associates here.

AFL-CIO Regional Director Oliver W. Singleton took early retirement after a 31-year union career as a coal miner, central body officer, organizer, and overseas representative of the merged labor movement in Europe.

A special feature of the banquet was the attendance of Walter Waddy, who succeeded Singleton as Baltimore regional director; James Sala, Singleton's successor in the Atlanta region, and other unionists.

Wage Abuses Scored In Service Contracts

A study by a House subcommittee has backed up labor charges that employes of firms under contract to provide services to federal installations are being denied the protections intended by a law passed in 1965.

The subcommittee's report confirms complaints made by four unions at hearings last spring. The report says that the Service Contract Act of 1965 is being interpreted in such a way as "to substantially thwart the intent of Congress."

The law was designed to protect the wages and working conditions of several hundred thousand workers who provide such services as laundry, cleaning, security guards and cafeteria work.

At the heart of the problem, the report said, is a ruling by the General Accounting Office that "prevailing wage rates" may not take into account pay increases negotiated for the immediate future.

This has the effect of locking the employes into the same wage they received the previous year, or as Rep. James G. O'Hara described it, "the same lousy, inadequate wages that prompted the enactment of the law" in the first place.

In its report, the House Special Subcommittee on Labor said that "failing corrective action by the agencies involved, new legislation will have to be enacted to tighten up" the law.

The report cites the U.S. Postal Service, the Air Force and NASA as prime offenders and says that since the Labor Dept. so quickly accepted the GAO ruling, the working conditions of such service workers are rapidly falling victim to the same "fly-by-night contractors, fierce competition and wage undercutting" which the 1965 law was designed to prevent.

Specific examples cited by the Laborers, Service Employes, Government Employes, National Maritime Union and other witnesses were noted in the committee report.

Since there is little expenditure for anything other than labor by the service contractors, wage undercutting tends to be especially prevalent in the service contracts, the subcommittee pointed out.

The subcommittee's report also criticized:

- The inconsistency of the Labor Dept. in accepting and invoking the GAO's "prospective wage increase" decision when it would not accept such GAO rulings as the Comptroller General's decision that the Administration's Philadelphia Plan was illegal because it called for racial quotas on federal construction projects.
- The apparent lax enforcement of the 1965 Service Contract Act since in the last three years, only 21 firms have been barred from federal contracts for unfair labor practices.
- The Postal Service's decision to discontinue comparing the wages paid star route drivers to other drivers and instead treating them as a separate class. This has the effect of tieing their wages to what they were paid last year rather than to the prevailing wage rate in the area.
- NASA's toleration of wage cuts of up to 50 percent for 1,100 Cape Kennedy employes after Boeing replaced TWA as the service contractor and refused to honor the Machinists' existing contract with TWA.

The Public Interest

ON THIS LABOR DAY 1971, American workers and their unions are profoundly disturbed by the new direction Pres. Nixon has established for the nation.

In the controversy over his wage and price freeze too few have observed one of the major elements of the President's program.

In brief, what he proposes is a radical redistribution of the nation's wealth in favor of the rich and at the expense of the public interest.

Organized labor, in registering its vigorous objections to the new Nixon game plan, gave major attention to this aspect of the program. Unfortunately, most public discussion of our objections has centered on our charges that the freeze itself is unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable.

Obviously we stand by those charges. But I want to underscore our objections to that part of the program that has received far too little attention in the press and on radio and television.

In effect, the President proposes a grossly unfair and one-sided redistribution of the public wealth. For those who have much, the President proposes more. For those who have little, the President proposes less.

His action is in the tradition of every big business-oriented Administration this nation has had. It would reverse the progress made by every Administration that has placed the public good ahead of private gain.

America's needs, in this last third of the 20th Century, are overwhelmingly public needs.

The $70 billion the President would give big business over the next 10 years—$37 billion in already ordered depreciation allowances and the balance in his new proposals—should be used to meet the needs that actually exist. What are these needs?

America needs schools and hospitals, parks and recreation areas.

America needs a vast expansion of medical facilities and medical personnel.

America needs 25 million new housing units.

America needs new, efficient, low-cost transit systems in every major city.

America needs new waste-disposal systems, new technology and new hardware to extract poisons from the air, the water and the soil.

There is a backlog of unfinished business that would require the full use of America's giant industrial capacity, and the full employment of every worker, as far ahead as anyone can see.

What America needs most is jobs. Americans need incomes and purchasing power to enable them to buy the things industry could make if it was operating at full capacity.

That is why the labor movement is calling for public funds to be used in the public interest, to build a better America for all Americans. This is a battle we have been waging for a very long time.

And on Labor Day 1971 we want our fellow Americans to know that we will continue to fight until tax justice and economic justice are achieved within the framework of a government that functions in behalf of all of the American people.

Excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's Labor Day radio broadcast over NBC.

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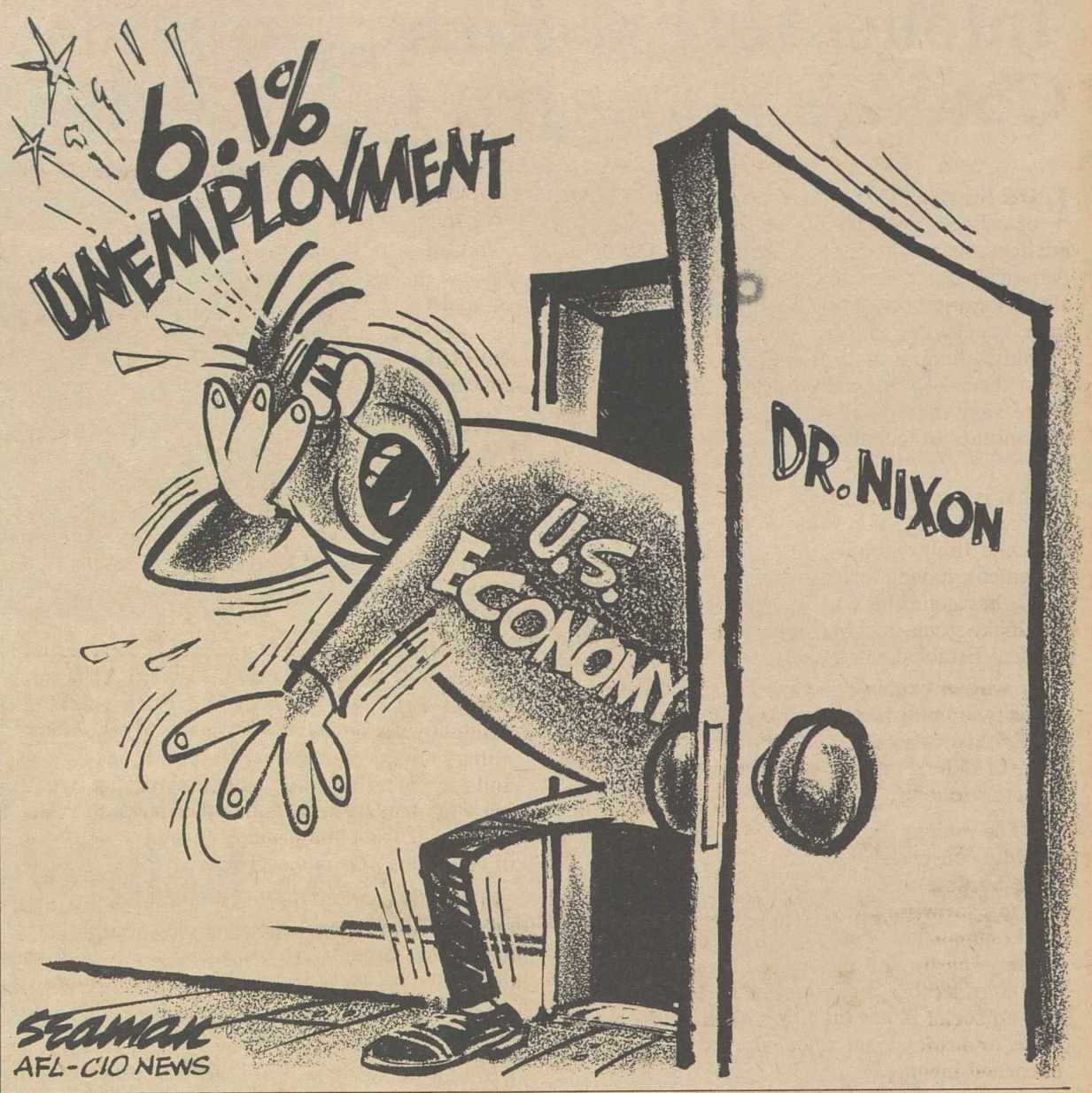
'Lemme Out, I'm Getting Sicker!'



A Word Edgewise:

States Still Rely for Revenue On 'Sock-the-Poor' Tax Policy

By John P. Roche

THE RECENT TAX CAPER in Connecticut highlighted one of the real ironies of American government—the persistent rejection by the majority of a tax system that would operate in its best interest. The Connecticut sequence, in abbreviated form, went roughly as follows:

First, the state was broke and the Republican governor called on the Democratic legislature to do something about it.

Second, after a series of maneuvers that defy description, the legislature adopted a moderate income tax as an alternative to a monster jump in the sales tax.

Third, the governor let it become law, but issued a statement denouncing it.

Fourth, unshirted hell broke loose among the good citizens of the Nutmeg State, legislators went into hiding, and then the solons reconvened in special session to reconsider.

During their Byzantine labors they repealed the income tax, raised the sales tax to 6.5 percent (highest in the nation), and laid on a whole set of Mickey Mouse excises. Allegedly the Democrats hoped the governor (who had been demanding a 7.5 percent sales tax to meet revenue needs) would veto their new offering, thus leaving the income tax in operation. Then they could blame the governor for the income tax which they yet realize in their hearts is the only responsible reaction. The governor, however, let them down.

To go into this labyrinth any further would require an Ariadne so let us leave the good citizens of Connecticut and move to the general proposition which their behavior documents. The American people have a perverse passion for regressive taxation, that is, for "sock-the-poor" tax remedies.

The same thing occurred on a less dramatic scale in Massachusetts. We have what poses as an "income tax," though in fact it is a flat excise on income with virtually no progressive features. It will take an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth to authorize a progressive income tax, and the electorate in its wisdom has twice rejected such an amendment: by 8-1 in 1962 and 3-1 in 1968.

So the legislature each year has to dream up fancy tricks to raise the money we need. Now there happens to be one fancy trick that would inject a really progressive element into the system: forbid the federal tax deduction.

As things now stand, one can deduct his federal income tax outlay from gross income for state purposes and—since the federal tax is progressive—this means that those in the higher income brackets get a massive break by comparison with their less well situated fellow citizens.

TO BE SPECIFIC, the man who pays $20,000 a year federal tax gets exactly the same exemption as the man who pays $500. Each deducts his federal tax from gross income for state computations. To turn it around, net income subject to state tax would increase by $20,000 in the first case; by $500 in the second.

But no—the legislature avoids this common sense injection of the equitable principle and, instead, sits around inventing new regressive taxes, raising the sales tax, and generally playing games.

On the national level, while we do have a progressive income tax (with incredible loopholes for the rich), there is also one of the most apalling regressive taxes, one designed brilliantly to hit rich and poor alike: the social security tax. Everybody covered pays 5.2 percent on the first $7,800 of his income—whether he makes $8,000 a year, or $80,000.

Here then we have the paradox: a dreadfully inequitable tax structure imposed and retained by majority rule, truly a self-inflicted wound. And at a time when every aspect of our economy seems to be under scrutiny and everybody seems worried about deficits, no major politician has made the rational and obvious proposal: "Soak the rich!"

The 'Decline and Fall' Set:

'Intellectual' Critics of Unions Could Use Lesson in Humility

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

FOR SOME TIME NOW I have made a hobby of collecting statements by liberal or ex-liberal intellectuals on the alleged decline and fall of the American labor movement. During the past year alone I must have come across at least a dozen such statements in learned books and articles. Frankly, there is a monotonous sameness about all of them—so much so that one almost gets the impression that their authors are cribbing from one another in technical violation of the copyright laws.

That is to say, with slight variations in style and emphasis, all of them end up saying pretty much the same thing, namely, that the American labor movement, having lost its pristine fervor and militancy, has gone the way of all flesh and has sold out, lock, stock and barrel, to the economic and political Establishment.

By way of example, let me cite two statements of this type published within the past month or so. The first, from an otherwise excellent book on the future of radical politics in the United States, reads in part as follows:

"The unions in general have become profoundly conservative organizations. . . . (They) have become pillars of the Establishment, and it is not surprising that this is so. . . . Once the workingman has won a position of basic economic security and reasonable expectations, he has considerably more reason to be conservative on social issues than the middle-class executive or professional man with investments or unearned income.

"For the workingman, everything could be jeopardized by radical change. Thus George Meany—and Harold Wilson—and even such old-line European Communist chieftains as Jacques Duclos . . . are perfectly appropriate leaders of their movements, faithful to their working-class followers." (Condemned to Freedom, William Pfaff).

The second statement, from a new book on today's youth culture, also alleges—you might say it takes it for granted as a self-evident truth—that organized labor in this country has become completely reactionary. The author of this second statement then proceeds to prophesy, with amazing self-assurance, that within the next few decades "Labor will cease to be a political or social force; instead it will take on a shared role in management." (Generation of Narcissus, Henry Malcolm).

Maybe so, but I must report that, by strange coincidence, within 48 hours after I had read these two statements almost all of the major unions in the United States, with George Meany acting as their spokesman (the same George Meany whom so many doctrinaire intellectuals delight in caricaturing as a kind of Neanderthal man) launched a vigorous attack on certain key sections of the Administration's new economic program and threatened to tear up their existing collective bargaining agreements if the present emergency wage-price freeze is extended beyond 90 days.

Indeed it would be much closer to the truth to say—as at least one nationally syndicated labor columnist has already stated—that it's probably the most serious confrontation between a President of the United States and the American labor movement in this century.

THE POINT IS that the time has come, in this writer's judgment, for some of labor's more doctrinaire critics in the intellectual community to reexamine their own rhetoric and, at the same time, get ready to swallow their pride and to eat a little crow for a change. It won't hurt them a bit to do so and, hopefully, will teach them a lesson in humility.

The first of the two statements referred to above is all too typical in this regard. The author of this statement gives too much credit to "middle-class intellectuals" (many of whom admittedly made a great contribution to the cause) and far too little credit to the uneducated working class leaders who built the American labor movement from the ground up and at the cost of enormous personal sacrifice.

In this connection, there is no doubt in my mind that George Meany, for example, would get a much better break from some of his critics in the intelligentsia if he were a graduate of Harvard or Yale—or, better still, the London School of Economics.

The fact that he is a plumber by trade (and a high school dropout at that) seems to rub some of his intellectual critics the wrong way, and this not merely because they happen to disagree with him (as I do myself) on the issue of Vietnam, for example, but also because they can't seem to reconcile themselves to the fact that a man who didn't even finish high school holds far more power and wields far more influence than they do in American society.

This isn't true of all of labor's intellectual critics, but, on the basis of my own personal experience and my own reading, I would have to say that it's most certainly true of some of them.

Lastly, some of labor's critics in the intelligentsia and in the Administration make the fatal mistake of assuming that labor's elected representatives really don't speak for the rank and file.

The Administration, to my amazement, fell into this trap with an awful thud in its initial response to George Meany's blast at the President's economic program. Both the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury (neither of whom can possibly claim to speak for the working people of this country) were foolish enough to try to undermine Mr. Meany's leadership by going over his head to the rank and file. This was an awkward ploy on their part. It failed miserably, of course.

Administration Slips Up:

Watchdog Role for Labor Vital In Enforcing Job Safety Law

UNIONS MUST TAKE a "continuous watchdog role" to assure full and effective implementation of the new federal job safety law, George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, declared.

"If we don't, we're lost," Taylor warned, stressing that the Administration has made little real progress in putting the new law into operation, although it has been in effect since last April.

Pointing out that the pace of reported job-related deaths and injuries, now at an annual rate of nearly 3 million, still shows no sign of abating, he said the labor movement is "far from satisfied" with federal action under the new law to date, especially in the areas of inspector-recruitment and training, and the scope and effective dates of safety standards.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Taylor said that a "lack of cooperation between the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Dept. of Labor in carrying out their joint functions under this act" is slowing implementation of long-sought new protections against health and safety hazards.

Taylor said that the administrative structure created to implement and enforce the new law is heavily weighted with people from industry and government. "Most of the regional directors of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration are either from the Dept. of Labor itself, without any particular prior experience in the field of safety, or they're from a state program or from industry." He said "there's not one person who has any labor orientation at all in any regional office."

Taylor, who is also one of two union representatives on the Advisory Committee to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, said the make-up of that body does not reflect the "equal representation" of labor and management required by the statute.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE Nixon Administration came to power in 1969, the American business community looked happily forward to a regime that would "put labor in its place," would crack down on wage boosts that were deemed "excessive" and would clamp down on a National Labor Relations Board that was "pro-labor."

It didn't get its way all at once, but slowly and surely the Republican White House victory in the 1968 election is showing results.

The Nixon wage-price freeze has been described as a 180 degree turn in policy. This is true only in the sense that the public posture of the President has been to avoid mandatory controls. But in a larger sense there has never been any doubt that the President's thinking on how to divide the American economic pie has been along business lines rather than labor lines.

The NLRB now has two extremely conservative new members, one of them chairman, appointed by Nixon. A third seat on the five-man board is now open and a Nixon majority will shortly exist. So satisfactory has this development been to business in general, that even the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has subdued its demands that the board be abolished and labor-management relations be turned over to the courts.

Last spring the Nixon Administration, despite its assurances that it would never violate free enterprise principles and free collective bargaining—it wasn't even going to resort to "jawboning"—cracked down on the construction unions and set up its Construction Industry Stabilization Committee that passes judgment on wage agreements in the construction industry.

Now the President has unleashed his "wage-price freeze" that for 90 days freezes wages with no ifs, ands or buts, puts a freeze that is already filled with loopholes on prices, and does nothing but utter pious sentiments regarding profits, dividends and interest rates.

THE FREEZE is the first time that the United States has applied controls over the nation's economy and especially on the collective bargaining process in peacetime.

Phase II of the new Nixon Economic Policy is due Nov. 14 when the current freeze comes to an end. Already Administration planners are working on justifications for what the President did and for further justifications on what they expect him to do. What clearly comes through is a determination to blame wages for a "cost-push" inflation.

This is what is being done by the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. It will be applied so far as possible to the national pattern of wage bargaining.

Republican economists have said repeatedly that many of today's wage settlements are "too high." They are now saying that strong and bold measures are needed to slow down the upward trend in wages justifying government intervention. They concede that whatever controls are used, they should be transitional and that prices, too, should be held down.

But, in their arguments now going on behind the curtains, they say nothing about the hard facts that American wages today are lagging behind the rising cost of living and that many of the so-called "excessive" wage settlements have barely—if at all—redressed the balance.

Nor do their arguments include the inflationary pressures of profits and dividends and the outrageous rise in interest rates. As they did during the Hoover and Eisenhower Administrations, they talk in terms of the "old trickle down" theories of discarded economics.

It has taken three years for the Nixon Administration to get around to it. But its war on wages is now well advanced. It remains to be seen how far it will go in Phase II of the "freeze," but already it is clear that the political decision has been made to continue.

A WATCHDOG ROLE by unions will be the key to full and effective use of the new federal job safety law to protect workers from on-the-job hazards, George Taylor, center, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

Nixon Puts Load on Poor, Workers

The following is excerpted from an interview with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Sept. 2, 1971, in Washington with Damon Stetson, New York Times; Neil Gilbride, Associated Press; Archie Robinson, U.S. News and World Report; Murray Seeger, Los Angeles Times; Tom Coman, Bureau of National Affairs; Don Finley, United Press International; Frank Porter, Washington Post; Byron Calame, Wall Street Journal.

LABOR'S OPPOSITION to Pres. Nixon's inequitable economic freeze is spelled out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for labor reporters representing leading newspapers, magazines and wire services during a pre-Labor Day interview.

WE OPPOSE this freeze and the terms of this freeze, not so much on the question of putting restraints on wages and prices for a period of three months—that is the least of our problem. What people forget is that on the night of Aug. 15, the President came up with a program, not just the question of the freeze on wages and prices for 90 days. If that was all he had done—freeze wages and prices for 90 days with provision for some sort of conferences to determine what would happen afterwards—we would have said "amen" because, in the final analysis, we were advocating restraints on wages and prices.

But, on the night of Aug. 15, he went much further than his authority under the Act of Congress, and he laid out a program which covered the whole waterfront, in a sense.

His idea was that after the freeze on wages and prices, the thing to do was to have a prosperous economy. And the way to have a prosperous economy was to give big business a bribe of some kind. In other words, to make it profitable for them to go along.

So, he came up with a $3 billion investment tax credit, which he referred to as "job development," on the theory that the way to increase jobs was to give business more money.

Now, in addition to the $3 billion for business, he came up with the income tax proposal of moving forward the additional exemption that we were to get in January of 1973—to bring it forward to January of 1972. And this would result in a reduction of income to the federal government of $1.1 billion. So, on top of the $3 billion and $1.1 billion, this meant a reduction of $4.1 billion in income for the fiscal year 1972.

Then he recommended the repeal of the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles. To offset that, he put a surcharge on imports, which would just about offset that.

So, the net result was that he had a $4.2 billion deficit in his income for fiscal 1972. So he had to go out and offset that—at least if he wanted to keep the budget in balance for 1972.

So he went out to offset it. Now, remember, he gives $3 billion to business; he gives $1 billion to the American taxpayer by moving the higher exemption forward, which would result in a savings of $57 for a normal family of four in calendar year 1972. But the $3 billion was for business, to encourage expansion on the theory that expansion meant additional jobs. This was on top of $3.7 billion he gave business—the same people—last January by accelerated depreciation write-offs.

But he had to find somebody to pay for the second $3 billion and the $1 billion for the ordinary taxpayer. So he turned to the federal employes and he announced a postponement of the wage increase which they had been promised under the comparability standard to take place on Jan. 1, 1972, and he postponed that for six months. And that represented a saving of $1.3 billion.

Then he went to the welfare reform program, which he had been advocating very, very strenuously and he postponed it and he put a figure on it—these figures are all his figures, they are not mine—he put a figure on welfare reform of $1.1 billion saved.

And then he went to revenue sharing—another thing that he has been advocating and again he comes up with a postponement. Again, with a saving of a billion dollars. And then he decides on a 5 percent cutback in federal employment, which saves him $500 million and then he has some additional revenue sharing which he is also going to postpone, which adds up to $700 million. So, the net result is that he has a $4.2 billion reduction in income for 1972 and he comes up with a $4.7 billion savings by cutbacks.

The $3 billion goes to business, on top of the $3.7 billion that they got earlier in the year, and to pay for that he goes to the government workers, he goes to the poor—he takes from the poor, from the welfare program which he advocated—and he takes from the cities which he said in the past were in dire need of federal help and so on.

So, the overall picture is of a President doing everything he can to encourage business, bribing them, in effect, with tax gimmicks but taking the cost of it out of the federal government employe, the cities and their needs and out of the poor and the whole country.

This is the basis for our position right from the start, that this action on the part of the President was discriminatory. Of course, this has been interpreted by Administration spokesmen as opposition to wage and price controls.

That is complete nonsense. We have been saying that we felt the only way we could stop this inflationary splurge was by putting on restraints of some kind.

We didn't change our mind when the President made this announcement. We still feel this is the way to go, but we felt that, looking at the whole package, he was putting the load on the poor people, the load on workers. Actually, in a sense, it was Robin Hood in reverse—he is robbing the poor to help the rich.

The argument that the President has used and his supporters have used was that he couldn't, in advance, say that he was going to go into a freeze. But, I say, he could have said on Aug. 15 that we are freezing wages and prices for the next 90 days or less and we are immediately going to call a conference of all interested parties—labor, business and so on—to try to work out some system for a short time—a year or so—to keep prices somewhere within range.

If he had done that, the AFL-CIO would have had to buy that and would have bought it immediately. There is no question about that because of what we were advocating. As late as Sunday, July 11, I stated, without question, on national television talking about controls (and, of course, I always said "if the President makes this decision; it is his decision") and one of the panelists asked, "If you were President, what decision would you make at this time?" I said I would put on controls of some sort immediately.

If he had just put on a wage and price freeze until such time as we got into it, he would not have had objections, providing he was going to call in the interested parties and discuss the whole question.

It is more or less normal, I suppose, for myself to think back to 1941—the War Labor Board days. Now, what happened in the War Labor Boards days?

Labor and management had a 2½-day meeting over at the Federal Reserve Building under the auspices of the federal government—in the sense that they suggested the conference be called. We had two moderators—one was Will Davis, who had been chairman up until that time of the so-called National Defense Mediation Board which preceded the War Labor Board, and we had Sen. Elbert Thomas of Utah. We spent 2½ days—we wrangled about a lot of things—but at the end we had agreed on three principal objectives. One, there wouldn't be any strike or lockout during the war. Two, that there be machinery set up to settle disputes, peacefully, without a strike or lockout. And, three, that the President of the United States should set that machinery up, using the powers of his office.

And that is exactly what happened. Within a very few days after receiving that message from the conference, the President set up the National War Labor Board. Now, from that point on, there was no government in the picture for several years. The War Labor Board made its own rules, its own ground rules, its own decisions. Of course, its one objective and its one requirement was that it keep things going—that it settle disputes in Washington rather than in the field by strike or lockout.

WE MERELY SAY to this Administration: we will cooperate with anything that is fair and equitable. If they come up with a plan similar to the War Labor Board plan, I would say that would be a fair and equitable plan and we would buy it. But anything else they may come up with would be subject to scrutiny, to see what it was all about.

The one plan I don't think will work is if they are going to bring management and labor in for some sort of window-dressing and leave the power in the Dept. of Justice or leave it in the hands of Governor Connally or Arnie Weber or somebody like that. That we won't buy because we are not going to go into that sort of a swindle. If there is going to be government control, it is going to be direct. It is not going to be camouflaged by saying we have a labor-management setup.

Workers involved, who have these contracts (deferred wage increases) and have these raises coming, I would say that I wouldn't buy any system that would freeze them out permanently. I would say they have a right to look for that money. I think it is their money. And while the President may freeze it, I don't think he has the right to take it away from them.

You realize a lot of these contracts are give and take. Take the railroads. The railroad unions have deferred raises coming up in October, November and so on, and those raises are based on a collective bargaining arrangement where they had to give up something in return for this money. Now, in most cases, they gave up work rules. Of course you can say what you like about work rules—they were feather-bedding, they were archaic and so on. But they represented something of value to these workers. And they had to give them up and they gave them up in return for a wage increase. Now along comes the President and he nullifies this wage increase—he doesn't nullify the other terms of the agreement.

I say, as far as I'm concerned, those unions are going to fight to get that money—retroactively or any other way, despite what this council says—this council says that there can be no bargaining after the freeze for what you lost during the freeze. Well, this is absolute nonsense. How the hell can they tell anyone, if the freeze is off. You go in and you bargain. And you bargain for any damn thing you think you can get.

Reporter: If you could sum up the Nixon presidency, how would you do it?

Meany: Well he has done what he said he would do on the Vietnamese war. He tried to wind it down. I think he had an intelligent approach there. I think it has worked so far. I think it is endangered, of course, by his effort to win over Red China. I think, outside of that, that is the only plus he has.

I think everything else is a failure. I think everything he has tried to do is a failure. He didn't give us the jobs. He didn't cool off the economy or halt inflation. He is still the handmaiden of big business as he has always been. I don't think there has been any change in that.

I think that he is still the same old Nixon who feels that the only way to have a prosperous America is to keep the big corporations fat and prosperous. All of the things that he professed an interest in, of a social nature, he seems ready to let go down the drain in order to keep big business happy.

Labor Demands Economic Justice:

Nixon Program Denounced As Biased Against Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

holding of financial assistance for cities and states.

All America will be short-changed by the Administration's action, Meany said. "In effect," he stressed, "the President proposes a grossly unfair and one-sided redistribution of the public wealth. For those who have much, the President proposed more. For those who have little, the President proposes less."

The money that Nixon would give big business over the next decade should be used to meet the public needs that already exist, Meany said. He cited schools, hospitals, parks, housing, mass transit and waste disposal systems and other vital needs.

"Instead of cutting back investment in these areas," Meany urged that "America should vastly increase it." He also suggested that the nation's unused industrial capacity and unemployed manpower should be converted to meet these needs that have been long ignored.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, speaking on Mutual network stations, said the Administration's new economic controls will not work because they are not balanced and not applied even-handedly.

"Workers ask for fairness, equity and equality be restored," Kirkland stressed. "We pledge to do our share to build America—just as we have always done. But we will not—and we cannot—carry the load alone."

He pointed out that workers had to carry the burden of the Administration's previous economic game plan which had failed to halt inflation and caused unemployment to double.

Kirkland said the new game plan is called by economists the "trickle down" theory. The plan is to "give the corporations all the profits they want and somehow the little fellow will make out all right."

"The President," Kirkland noted, "asked the American people for sacrifices, but he made sure that the sacrifices were not equal."

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO is insisting that fairness and equity must be at the root of any policy the government imposes on the economy.

Federation Vice Pres. I. W. Abel pointed out that labor was sounding the alarm for the past two and one-half years that Administration policies had put the economy on a crash course.

Appearing on the CBS radio network, Abel said that "the President himself, in announcing the wage freeze, admitted that his game plan had been a failure—although he did not actually say so."

The American people have a strong sense of fair play and firmly believe in equal sacrifice when the nation is confronted with a crisis, Abel said.

"But Pres. Nixon's new game plan does not meet those traditional American tests," he observed. While it freezes wages and prohibits cost of living adjustments, Abel noted, interest rates, profits and dividends are left untouched.

Labor must be given a voice in the development of any future long-range incomes policy, Abel said.

"The manner in which labor agreements were virtually nullified under the 90-day freeze is both alien to our democracy and dangerous in its implications. Labor has every right to insist that the terms of negotiated contracts are safeguarded under any stabilization program," Abel stressed.

Vice Pres. Floyd Smith, in his radio address on the American Broadcasting Co. network, questioned the reasoning behind the wage freeze that was imposed at a time when purchasing power of workers has been steadily slipping and individual productivity climbing.

And while Nixon placed a 10 percent tariff on imports, Smith noted that the President "didn't raise a finger to stop huge multinational corporations from fattening their profits by exporting American jobs—along with American capital and technology" to low-wage countries.

"If the President really wants to help the American economy," Smith said, "let him issue an order that will prohibit American manufacturers who pay 14 cents an hour wages from selling sweatshop goods in the American market."

Fair Stabilization Plan Keyed to Labor's Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Rukeyser, ABC News economic editor, asked Meany if labor would go along with a voluntary ban on strikes now.

"If we had a part in setting it up, drawing the ground rules and we agreed, I am quite sure we would give that pledge," Meany said.

But he underscored the fact that Pres. Roosevelt had provided a mechanism for grievance settlement when the no-strike pledge was given during the war.

Meany said that if labor and management and the public are not given the opportunity for a voluntary system, the Administration may end up with a wage-price review board with enforcement by the Dept. of Justice through the courts.

"That is the first step toward fascism to me. That is the first step toward real control. And my experience indicates that if government embarks on that road there will be no turning back.

"They will get deeper and deeper into that sort of thing, and I don't think management wants that, and I don't think labor wants that."

Meany made similar points during a traditional pre-Labor Day interview with Washington labor reporters. **(Partial text, Page 6.)**

And he reiterated the AFL-CIO position that Pres. Nixon does not have the power to nullify legal contracts by freezing previously negotiated pay increases during the 90-day period.

"It will mean millions of dollars that will go into the pockets of the other party to the collective bargaining agreement."

"For instance, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks figure that beginning Oct. 1, they will lose $304,000 a day right through the rest of the freeze, money coming to them under a contract they signed with the railroads. That $304,000 a day doesn't go into the public treasury. It doesn't go to some charity or some good will organization," said Meany, emphasizing that the money goes in management's pocket.

Meany said labor would present its program to Congress Sept. 13, and said in response to specific questions, "we will ask Congress not to give this tax bonanza to the business community."

"We'll ask Congress not to nullify or allow the President to nullify the federal government employes' wage increase."

President Sets Post-Freeze Planning Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

"system of wage and price stabilization that follows the freeze will require the fullest possible cooperation" of all Americans.

He said that in addition to meeting with various groups at the White House he had directed the members of the Cost of Living Council to continue meeting with representatives of "all other interested groups."

The address reviewed the program announced on Aug. 15, called on Congress for priority action on the tax portions of the program and laid out some long-term tax and job goals for the next session of Congress.

As to the second phase of the wage-price stabilization, the President told the joint session that "nothing would be more detrimental . . . than to put the nation's great, strong, free enterprise system in a permanent straitjacket of government controls."

He added that "price and wage stabilization, in whatever form it takes, must be only a way-station on the road to free markets and free collective bargaining in a new prosperity without war."

Jerry Lewis to Receive '71 Murray-Green Award

Jerry Lewis will be the 1971 recipient of the Murray-Green award—the AFL-CIO's highest honor. His selection was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the annual Jerry Lewis telethon for muscular dystrophy.

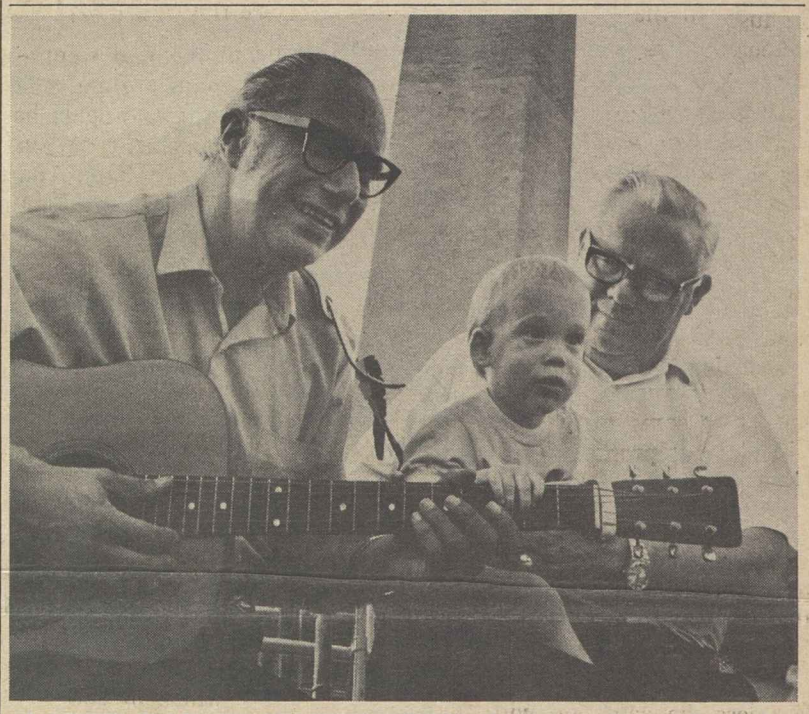
The award is named for Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, and William Green, late president of the AFL.

It is made annually, Meany said, for "significant contributions to building America."

Meany hailed the Lewis telethon as "one of the most heart-warming traditions of television" and told union members that it "richly deserves the support of each of us and all of us." AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. Frederick O'Neal serves as labor chairman of the telethon which this year raised $8,125,387 in pledges and contributions.

The award and a check for $5,000 will be presented to Lewis at the AFL-CIO Convention in November.

PRESIDING as master of ceremonies at 19th annual Labor Day Mass of Washington Catholic diocese is Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, shown at wreath-laying ceremony in front of James Cardinal Gibbons statue. Also participating were Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, Auxiliary Bishop Edward J. Hermann and the Very Rev. Robert P. Mohan all of the diocese.



LABOR DAY IN WASHINGTON also was observed at the Washington Monument, and featured labor troubadour Joe Glazer, left, and members of the Greater Washington Folklore Society. Glazer strums a tune for a youngster and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, which sponsored the concert along with the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and Musicians Local 161-710.

BLS Says Price Boosts Possible Despite Freeze

Although wages are solidly frozen until at least Nov. 13, workers may be digging deeper into their pockets despite what is supposed to be an accompanying price freeze.

Labor has warned that prices are likely to go up under Pres. Nixon's program because of exemptions and loopholes in the freeze, and a lack of machinery to enforce it. Now, the Labor Dept. also concedes that there may be future rises in the Consumer Price Index, even though some of its reasoning is different.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that although the August price index is not due until Sept. 22 "it is not too early to point out that the price freeze will not necessarily produce an unchanged index."

Converting that "double negative" into a positive statement, BLS is saying that there may be changes in August even though there's no certainty about "which direction the index will take, or whether it will move at all."

The August index, BLS explained, will be based on prices collected both before and after the Aug. 15 price freeze and therefore the CPI for August "will not reflect fully the effect of the freeze." Some prices in August may have been at "seasonal lows" and below "permitted price ceilings."

The September index also could be up because many prices on goods and services are collected at three-month intervals. Some price changes from June until mid-August will show up in the September index.

Also, some components of the index, such as used cars and home purchases, rely on the use of averages of prices for several months and may not turn up until the October index.

Perhaps, most significantly, BLS noted that some items on the index are exempt from the freeze—such as fruits, vegetables, and sales and property taxes—and some price increases have been allowed to go into effect after the freeze date.

The BLS explanation took no note at all of the August Wholesale Price Index. This barometer, which nearly always foretells future price increases, rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, seasonally adjusted, its biggest increase in six months.

However, in the face of developments, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson remained optimistic. He said that "we have a non-inflationary period coming up in our economy and the people can depend upon it."

At 4-Day Week Hearings:

Labor Warns of Cut In Overtime Wages

Unions representing workers employed by government contractors told the Labor Dept. that they strongly oppose any move to abolish overtime pay after eight hours a day.

The administrative hearings were set up to explore what the Labor Dept. described as "widespread interest" in compressing the 40-hour workweek into four 10-hour days.

At the opening of the hearings, both the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept. voiced firm opposition to any change in laws requiring government contractors to pay overtime rates after eight hours in any day.

The building trades "vigorously oppose" any change in the eight-hour provision of the Contract Work Hours & Safety Standards Act, Pres. Frank Bonadio told a Labor Dept. hearing examiner.

Bonadio also challenged the authority of the Secretary of Labor to change the terms of the act by administrative order rather than by a congressional amendment.

"We firmly believe that labor continues to need" present protection against a workday of more than eight hours, Bonadio said. The eight-hour-day standard was achieved after decades of trade union effort "and we believe that federal laws must continue to protect workers against excessive hours of work per day" as well as per week, he said.

"This is particularly true" in the construction industry for employes "whose work is so physically demanding and laden with risks to life and limb which require unusually high degrees of concentration and attentiveness," Bonadio said.

William H. Ryan, national coordinator of the Machinists' government employes department, told the hearing officer that the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. will fight any weakening of present protections.

"The trade union movement worked hard for the establishment of an eight-hour day and we cannot support any lengthening of the work day," Ryan said.

"We submit that we should be moving in the direction of a shorter workweek with no reduction in weekly earnings, and an increased penalty for overtime work."

A change in the law would, Ryan said, encourage the contracting out of work normally performed by government employes.

Government employes at the same time would remain covered by the eight-hour-day law, unless Congress changes the law, he pointed out. Also the impact of the proposal would carry over into plants engaged in government contracts.

Ryan, testifying for Metal Trades Pres. Paul J. Burnsky, said "we support strongly the union and management efforts" through collective bargaining to reduce working hours and to re-schedule workweek assignments "to their mutual satisfaction."

President Asked to End Blue-Collar Pay Freeze

Five labor members of the National Wage Policy Committee on government blue-collar employes called on Pres. Nixon to "immediately rescind his discriminatory action" of Sept. 1 in imposing an additional 90-day wage freeze on federal wage workers.

The committee was established in 1966 to advise the Civil Service Commission chairman on pay rates for blue-collar workers. The labor members joined in asking the chairman, who heads the wage committee also, to send their unanimous expression to the President

They adopted a statement expressing "shock and dismay at the sweeping and totally unjustified action of the President" in barring wage rises for an additional three months beyond the general wage freeze he imposed earlier.

The labor committeemen are Robert Crum of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Paul R. Hutchings of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., William H. Ryan of the Machinists' government employes department, Clyde Webber of the Government Employes and Irving I. Geller, general counsel for the National Federation of Federal Employes, unaffiliated.

Federal wage rates, they said, are by law adjusted annually on the basis of surveys made of private industry rates already in effect. Such rates "in fact allow federal workers only to catch up to rates now enjoyed by their counterparts" in private industry. The imposition of an additional three-month freeze "compounds the inequity," they emphasized.

Their statement continued: "Even during the stress of World War II and the Korean War, no such drastic inequity was placed on the government's own wage force."

They said "certainly the President cannot expect federal wage workers to bear a larger burden in peacetime than they have ever borne in wartime, or to work at rates substantially below those being paid for similar work" in their community.

In addition to having their wage "perpetually lag behind" other wages and the price levels already in existence, they will be hit again at the end of the general freeze period. Price adjustments obviously will take place, but rates for federal wage workers will continue to be frozen, they pointed out.

In consequence, the federal government then will pay higher prices for the goods it buys, for power, commodities and all other goods and services—except the services of its own directly employed workers, the committeemen stressed.

H. T. McCreedy Dies, Ex-Regional Director

Detroit—Memorial services were held Sept. 10 in UAW Region 1B hall for Herbert T. McCreedy, who was AFL-CIO regional director when he retired in 1966. He was 70 when he died of cancer.

Born in Fairgrove, Mich., McCreedy got a job in a Detroit auto plant and joined the Auto Workers in the 1930s. He was an organizer for the CIO in campaigns to organize the telephone and other industries.

His wife Rita and two children survive.

Service Call

Nixon Policies Face Congressional Test

(Continued from Page 1)

sion. Unions representing government employes, strongly backed by the AFL-CIO, have mounted a major drive for passage of the resolution.

In effect, Congress is being asked to veto the President's action.

The House Ways & Means Committee has opened hearings on the Administration's tax proposals—including the proposed investment tax credit that would amount to a new federal subsidy for employers.

Treasury Sec. John B. Connally defended the tax cut plan on the opening day of hearings. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was scheduled to testify Sept. 13 on labor's program for tax justice and reform as an alternative to the giveaway to business.

The House hearings also opened up to congressional scrutiny an earlier multi-billion-dollar giveaway to business which came about last spring when the Administration rewrote the tax depreciation rules.

In its first major action after the recess, the Senate demonstrated that it was unimpressed by the Administration argument that holding down federal spending is more important than meeting the nation's urgent domestic needs.

The Senate Labor Committee had sent to the floor a bill extending the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity—the anti-poverty command post—for an additional two years.

But it added to the bill a major new child development program strongly supported by the AFL-CIO which would provide a high level of day care for children of working parents—including families above the bare poverty level.

The day care services, keyed to learning and cultural enrichment rather than mere baby-sitting, would be available free to families with incomes up to the Labor Dept. minimum urban budget—about $6,900 for a family of four—and at a sliding scale of charges for those with higher incomes.

Up to $2 billion would be authorized for the second year of the program, but about half that amount would represent funds from incorporation of the current Head Start program into the new concept.

Administration diehards, abandoning hope of knocking out the new program completely, tried to amend it with the intention of limiting the services to families under the $3,900 poverty level. But a motion to leave the eligibility standards up to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare was soundly beaten, 44-20.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), floor manager for the bill, also mustered a majority to defeat an amendement that would have given the President a free hand to transfer any OEO functions to other agencies.

The Senate bill also would insulate the OEO's legal services for the poor program from political interference by setting up a semi-autonomous Legal Services Corp. to operate it.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate was moving towards a final vote on the legislation. Companion bills are still awaiting action in the House.

A major confrontation between the Administration and congressional leaders was shaping up in the House, where a Sept. 15 vote is scheduled on a bill to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforcement powers against job discrimination.

The legislation would also give the EEOC exclusive jurisdiction over discrimination cases, ending the duplication and overlapping powers of an assortment of federal agencies in the same field. The leading civil rights organizations and the AFL-CIO are strongly supporting the House bill. The Administration will seek to substitute its own plan to put enforcement in the hands of federal district courts.

In his address to Congress, Pres. Nixon sought to undo some of the damage done to the legislative outlook for welfare reform when he had earlier proposed as part of his economic policy that its effective date be postponed until next year.

The President's latest message urged that legislative action be completed this year.

Groups supporting welfare reform and improvements in the House-passed bill—including the AFL-CIO — had protested that the President's earlier statement was an invitation to further delay by the conservative-dominated Senate Finance Committee.

Nixon also restated his call for revenue sharing and reorganization of Cabinet departments — both greeted unenthusiastically by Congress—and said that in the 1972 session he will submit new proposals on "tax reform to create jobs" and "enlistment of America's technology in meeting the challenges of peace."

Housing Costs Example of Freeze Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

"Thus under the wage-price freeze, greed and unbridled profits are being rewarded while workers are being penalized," Biemiller said. "A firm decision to place a ceiling on interest rates could have been beneficial to housing, but the Administration abdicated its responsibility. Wage-frozen Americans and federal housing programs will be the losers."

Biemiller praised the subcommittee for its work on a community development bill that has incentives for metropolitan housing authorities, which he termed indispensable to meeting the national goal of 2.6 million new housing units per year.

"It is clear that an initiative body is needed and that this body must be metropolitan in nature and provided with the tools to carry out a metropolitan program," Biemiller said, adding that it is clear that at present, low- and middle-income housing is dependent on "a delivery system which cannot fulfill our nation's housing needs."

The tools which the metropolitan-wide body must have are incorporated in the subcommittee's bill, Biemiller said, because it provides for federal grants-in-aid only after the local housing authority seeks the funds and submits an acceptable program.

This is far superior to the Administration's revenue-sharing proposals which call for an automatic payout without regard to need for low-income housing, he noted.

Biemiller praised the same bill for proposing consolidation of the functions of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and establishment of an urban development bank. "However, we believe the federally funded Urbank concept should be expanded to provide long-term loans to non-profit, quasi-governmental organizations receiving federal funds and pursuing public policy provisions."

He also urged that Davis-Bacon standards for the payment of prevailing wage rates in the area be retained and said that "to make Davis-Bacon apply to only 12 or more units would be a step backward."

Biemiller said that housing has made "an encouraging showing" during the past six months, climbing to a rate of 2 million new units a year.

"Unfortunately, we still face the problem of rising prices and increases in land and interest rates. "These perennial problems continue to escape solution."

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Meany Urges Tax Justice, Protests Nixon Giveaway

For Post-Freeze Period:

Tri-Partite Board Proposed as Model

American labor has declared its willingness to cooperate with a "Phase Two" economic stabilization program developed by representatives of unions, employers and the general public.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, answering questions at a House Ways & Means Committee hearing, stressed labor's insistence that the stabilization machinery be free of government control.

He cited the War Labor Board of the World War II era as the model for a system that functioned effectively without government dictation—or participation.

Even when labor was outvoted on issues, Meany told the committee, it accepted the decision "because we were in the discussion that resulted in the policy." But, he warned, if the government and not a public representative is in the middle, the result is government dictation. "Then it is not voluntary."

Earlier, Meany and six other union leaders presented labor's views on the post-freeze "Phase Two" period to Pres. Nixon at the White House.

The session, at which the President and his top advisers "listened," was the first in a series of White House consultations Nixon called as a prelude to framing a stabilization policy for the period following the current 90-day wage-price freeze. He held subsequent meetings with business and farm leaders.

Follow-up meetings are being held with Cabinet-level officials assigned to draw up recommendations to the President.

With Meany at the White House

(Continued on Page 3)

Action Asked To Bar U.S. Pay Delay

The Nixon Administration's plan to delay a scheduled catch-up pay raise for federal employes until next July is "outrageous" and should be "flatly rejected," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress.

Either the House or Senate can block the delay and assure payment of the 6 percent raise in January by passing a resolution disapproving the President's "alternate plan" postponing the increase.

That's the course Meany urged in a letter to the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, which subsequently voted 14-12 for the resolution of disapproval.

He charged that Nixon's move to hold up the pay raise "unfairly singles out for special penalty" a group of workers whose salaries are admittedly behind the private sector of the economy.

(Continued on Page 2)

PLENTY OF SWEETS are available for youngsters at the Junior Village orphanage picnic, sponsored annually by the Washington, D.C., Union Label & Service Trades Council. The children were also treated to pony rides, amusements and live music at stands staffed by members of the Young Trade Unionists.

Profit Curb Seen Needed For Equity

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to scrap Pres. Nixon's proposals for a multi-billion dollar giveaway to business and substitute an overdue program of tax justice—including an excess profits tax.

Federation Pres. George Meany ripped apart the Administration's latest economic game plan during a three-hour appearance before the House Ways & Means Committee.

He termed the principal tax law changes sought by the President "grossly unfair and one-sided," based on the discredited "trickle down" economic theory.

"For those who have much, the President proposes more. For those who have little, the President proposes less."

And so long as there are restraints on wages, Meany declared, employer profits should be subject to an excess profits tax. He urged Congress to enact such a tax promptly, and to make it retroactive

Meany stressed in his testimony that "every dollar of taxes given away to business and industry is a dollar more that must be paid by someone else, or a dollar's worth of public facilities and services that are foregone."

Few, if any, jobs will be created by reinstituting an investment tax credit loophole "under the blatantly deceptive label 'job development tax credit,'" Meany charged.

It will not put the Vietnam veteran to work. "There is nothing

(Continued on Page 8)

Sacrifice of U.S. Jobs:

Labor Dissent Hits Trade Proposals

By John R. Oravec

Recommendations of the President's Commission on International Trade & Investment Policy were assailed by its two labor members as being "directly damaging to the interest of the American people and the national economy."

The commission's report fails to deal realistically with the nation's choices in foreign trade, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Floyd E. Smith declared in a dissenting statement.

The recommendations call for immediate negotiations with foreign countries on trade, including the Communist bloc, that would lead to the lifting of all tariffs over the next 25 years. They also propose easing of controls on investments in foreign operations by U.S.-based multinational firms.

Abel and Smith took sharp issue with the majority report of the commission, heavily dominated by business representatives, for ignoring the impact of imports and the outflow of jobs and production from the United States.

They warned that application of the recommendations would speed up the deterioration of the nation's position in international economic relations.

"The strategy and recommendations will make the United States a third-rate industrial power—with the continuing displacement of U.S. production, including high-technology products," the two labor representatives noted in their minority report.

"We do not believe, as the report implies, that America must choose between free trade and the protectionism of the 1970s,

(Continued on Page 7)

House Dilutes Measure To Strengthen EEOC

The House refused to give the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforcement power to crack down on job discrimination.

It scrapped a bill supported by the leading civil rights organizations and the AFL-CIO that would have enabled the EEOC to act against racial, religious and sex discrimination with the same authority the National Labor Relations Board has to remedy unfair labor practices.

The rejected bill also would have ended the overlapping jurisdiction of various federal agencies with job discrimination.

And it would have brought 22 million more workers under the protection of the equal job opportunity law, including public employes.

Instead, the House adopted a toothless Administration substitute bill ardently sought by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups.

The Administration measure, sponsored by Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.), was substituted for the bill recommended by the House Labor Committee by a close 202-197 vote.

It makes no change in the EEOC's jurisdiction. And it gives the agency no power to compel an end to discriminatory practices. All

(Continued on Page 6)

Congress Repeals Detention Camp Act

America doesn't need detention camps to retain its freedom, Congress declared.

It voted overwhelmingly to repeal a 1950 law that gave the government the right to hold suspected subversives in detention camps without trial during times of emergency.

Twenty-one years ago, the House and Senate had voted by huge majorities to override Pres. Truman's veto of the Internal Security Act, which included the detention camp provision.

This year, with strong bipartisan support, the House voted 356-49 to repeal it and rejected by a nearly 3-1 margin a compromise effort to merely amend it by barring detention of anyone because of race or national origin.

The Senate then quickly approved the bill by voice vote, sending it to the White House for the President's signature. Not a single senator spoke against the repeal.

The labor-backed repeal bill also included a strong prohibition against detention measures carried out un-

(Continued on Page 8)

Farm Workers Dedicate New Health Clinic

Delano, Calif.—The first union health clinic for farm workers was dedicated here Sept. 12 on the "Forty Acres" headquarters plot of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The new clinic is a large single-story structure in the style of early California missions with walls of adobe brick and a roof of red tile. A covered porch upheld by massive wooden beams runs the entire length of the front of the building.

The clinic houses seven examining rooms, an emergency room, a laboratory, X-ray facilities and a pharmacy. It will provide for the first time adequate health care for San Joaquin Valley farm workers.

The clinic will be open 24 hours a day and will be manned by four doctors, three nurses, two health aides, a laboratory technician and an X-ray technician.

"This is a dream that started about nine years ago when a group of farm workers, about 108 of them, met in Fresno to form the union," UFWOC Director Cesar Chevez told the audience of 2,000 at ceremonies dedicating the clinic.

"Today," he said, "we hope that this is the beginning of many clinics that will spread the length and breadth of this country to bring service to farm workers."

Chavez called the clinic a prototype for others in cities throughout California, Arizona, Texas and Florida.

"Everywhere farm workers are organizing they should have their own clinics to take care of themselves and their health problems," he said.

The Ladies' Garment Workers, which has loaned a mobile X-ray unit to UFWOC for the past five years, donated the unit to the Farm Workers.

Cornelius Wall, ILGWU western regional director, also presented UFWOC with a check for $12,000 from the David Dubinsky Foundation as a contribution for a laboratory room in the clinic.

AFL-CIO Organizing Director William L. Kircher said that concern for the health and health care of workers and their families "is the most common characteristic in the history of unionism throughout all of the countries where unionism exists."

House Urged To Bar Delay In Federal Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

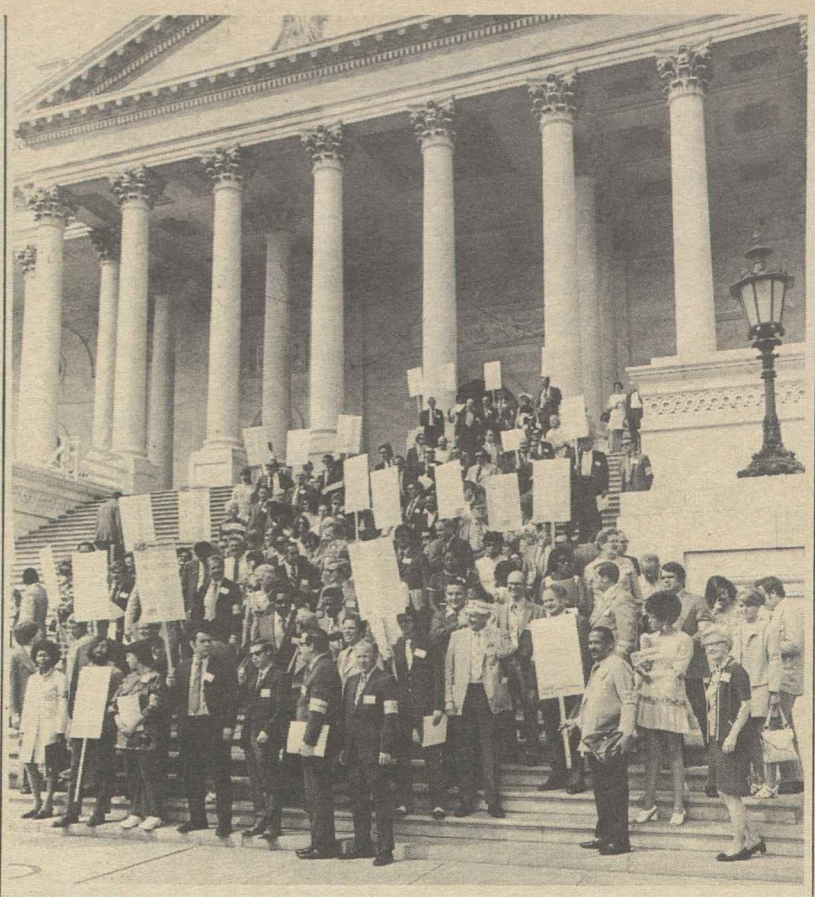
Their wages would be frozen for seven and one-half months after the expiration of the general wage freeze, Meany noted.

"Compounding the unfairness of of the President's position," Meany said, "is the fact that he would use the $1.3 billion the Treasury would save as a part payment on the tax bonanza he would give to big business."

Meany also protested the Administration's reported plans to postpone as well the salary adjustment scheduled for October 1972 and to use outdated wage data for the July comparability raise instead of taking a new Bureau of Labor Statistics salary survey.

In all these actions, Meany said, the President is disregarding "both the letter and the spirit" of the comparability pay law.

The House Committee vote closely followed party lines, with only one Republican voting to disapprove the delay and two southern Democrats opposing the resolution.



CAPITOL HILL RALLY brought several hundred members of the American Federation of Teachers to Washington to protest Pres. Nixon's wage freeze and to kick off a $1 million political action fund. They called for action to correct freeze inequities.

Teachers Press Relief From Wage Freeze

Hundreds of union teachers from all parts of the country brought their "thaw the freeze" campaign to Washington and appealed to Congress and the Administration to correct inequities in the wage freeze that have taken a double bite out of their paychecks.

Delegates to an emergency conference called by the American Federation of Teachers sought and found allies on Capitol Hill for their contention that:

- Contracts negotiated before the freeze should be honored, even though the effective date was not until September, because of the seasonal nature of school employment.
- Salary increments based on experience are not pay raises but part of the normal progression keyed to teaching experience or training.

The delegates held a rally on the steps of the Capitol, visited their congressmen and senators, and were addressed by prominent members of Congress.

AFT Pres. David Selden led a delegation that met with Arnold Weber, executive director of the government's Cost of Living Council. The union followed through with a brief documenting its case for exemption of scheduled salary increments from the wage freeze.

The emergency conference also saw the launching of a new political action program by the union, and the start of a voluntary fund drive aimed at raising $1 million in contributions from the AFT's 250,000 members.

The goal is to "elect pro-education candidates" to office in 1972, and a union advertisement in 10 leading newspapers declared:

"It is time to act to save the schools. The AFT will mobilize the energy, funds and talent of many Americans to correct injustice, remedy inequity, and put an administration into office next year that is committed to public education."

Selden charged at the Capitol rally that "the big guns of Nixon's economic war may be pointed at inflation but they are hitting the schools."

Brown's Term Expires on NLRB

Gerald A. Brown's second four-year term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board expired without renewal Aug. 27. Brown was reported ready to engage in part-time teaching at the University of Texas in Austin. He won a master of arts degree there in 1938.

Pres. Nixon has not named a successor to Brown. But he did name Peter G. Nash, 34, as general counsel for the NLRB succeeding Arnold Ordman, a Democrat who served for eight years.

'Socialism for Rich':

Kirkland Hits Nixon On Shift in Priorities

Minneapolis—Pres. Nixon has reversed America's most urgent priorities in imposing his new economic game plan, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland charged in an address to the 1971 convention of the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

"Mr. Nixon called on Aug. 15 for the adoption of a new kind of socialism for the rich at the expense of the public interest," Kirkland said. "On Sept. 6—Labor Day—he prescribed sterner competitive free enterprise and harder work for workers. He expressed no sympathy and offered no hope to the poor, the unemployed the aged or the young.

"He didn't explain to them how they can improve themselves through fiercer competition, or how the work ethic can brighten the lives of those who can find no work to do." **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Kirkland pointed out that the Nixon plan would transfer $70 billion from the public treasury to big business over the next 10 years.

It would do this in the form of a 10-percent "job development" tax credit and deferral of federal taxes on profits of foreign export subsidiaries.

"That is $70 billion out of the pockets of ordinary taxpayers. That is $70 billion in public funds that this nation desparately needs for public purposes. And yet the President calls this trickle-down scheme a 'job development tax program.' "

Kirkland questioned how badly America needs new machinery when 27 percent of its productive capacity sits idle or how many new jobs will actually be created by "sophisticated automated equipment that industry does buy."

And, he asked, "What good will it do to increase federal subsidies for the runaway corporations that are already looting the American economy and exporting the jobs and earning power of American workers to the four corners of the earth?"

He stressed that America needs jobs—not richer banks and fatter corporate earnings—and he pointed out that those jobs could be created in the public sector with the $70 billion windfall for business.

The federation secretary-treasurer vowed labor would put up a vigorous fight on those parts of the President's program requiring Congressional approval.

"But beyond this legislative battle lies a bigger job," he said.

"America's problems stem, more than anything else, from a failure of leadership. America needs leaders who can do more than divert public funds into private pockets and exhort workers to work harder to make up the difference.

"She needs leaders who care about human beings. And it is our task to see that she gets what she needs."

He pledged that in the next 14 months, labor will conduct the greatest political education and voter registration drive ever mounted.

"Our aim is to see that America has, as her elected officials, men and women whose goal is to build America and who put the interests of all the people above private greed."

New Columbus Day Holiday Okay If Provided by Contract or Practice

Columbus Day may be granted as a paid holiday under certain circumstances, the President's Cost of Living Council ruled.

It was one of the latest in a number of rulings handed down by the council on the President's wage-price freeze and represented a reversal of an earlier interpretation from the Office of Emergency Preparedness. The OEP had said the freeze prohibited workers from getting the additional holiday with pay if it represented a new benefit this year.

The Cost of Living Council ruled that workers could get the Oct. 11 holiday if such a provision is included in their contracts, if granting federal holidays is an established company practice or if the employer announced the holiday prior to Aug 15.

In 1968, Congress made Columbus Day a legal federal holiday effective this year. Most federal offices will be closed and the Postal Service will operate on a holiday schedule.

But in a related ruling the council said that an employer could not increase the amount of paid vacation given workers even if it is an established practice to give the additional time after a specified length of employment.

"Increases in paid vacation are treated the same as longevity increases and may not be granted during the freeze," the council ruled.

It also said that retroactive wage increase—for work performed prior to the freeze—may be negotiated "provided that both parties can demonstrate that they did not change their positions during negotiations in order to compensate for, or absorb the impact of the freeze."

"However, for work performed after Aug. 15, the actual rate which was in effect during the base period is the ceiling wage for the freeze period."

The council gave an example:

A contract agreed upon Sept. 1 and retroactive to July 1, increases wages from $2.80 to $3 hourly. For the period July 1 through Aug. 15, the worker's wage is $3, but from Aug. 16 until the freeze ends, his wage is $2.80.

The council ruled that a semi-annual cost-of-living increase which was due prior to the freeze—but delayed until the pertinent Consumer Price Index was available—can be paid.

"The increase was due and payable prior to the freeze and retroactive to that date," the council said. "The employes were working at the increased rate prior to the freeze."

A blessing was given also to increases in statewide minimum wage laws scheduled to take effect during the freeze period, but the council declared that " wages and salaries may not be raised to meet scheduled increases in state minimum levels for specific occupational groups."

The COLC said that an employer may switch to a new group health insurance plan providing increased medical services for his employes, provided there is no increase in premium.

"Any savings realized, however, may not be passed along to the employes, since this would be an increase in real wages."

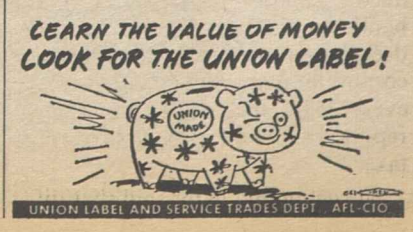
The ruling is applied only to an employer who pays the enitre cost of the group health insurance plan.

While the Cost of Living Council has laid down strict rules on wages, it has only issued "guidelines" on stock dividends.

The latest set of these said that cash or stock dividends on common stock "should be declared at a rate not exceeding the effective rate declared in the most recent dividend period prior to Aug. 15" in order to comply with the spirit of the wage-price freeze.

The council said that extra dividends could be paid if it is an "established practice."

Companies must have declared the extra dividends for the past three years and may not raise the dividend to a higher level than in the past to remain within the guideline. If past practice has been to increase dividends at a particular time of the year, a company may do so.



For Post-Freeze Period:

Tri-Partite Board Proposed as Model

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting were Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock and Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons, along with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Federation Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne and John H. Lyons.

While labor spokesmen were firm in opposition to government dictation of wages and contract terms, business leaders who met with the President indicated that they took the opposite course.

General Motors Chairman James M. Roche told newsmen that he believed that during the Phase Two period "policy decisions should be in the hands of the government."

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Archie K. Davis took the position that basic decisions should be made by the all-government Cost of Living Council with the public sector playing no role.

Business leaders also have expressed strong opposition to any excess profits tax while the AFL-CIO has called for immediate enactment of such a measure.

Meany told the House hearings that "so long as profits are unchecked while wages and salaries are restrained, the test of equity is not met"

He suggested legislation modeled after the Korean War excess profits tax, retroactive to July 1, to remain in effect "so long as wages and salaries are subject to any form of freeze, controls, or restraints."

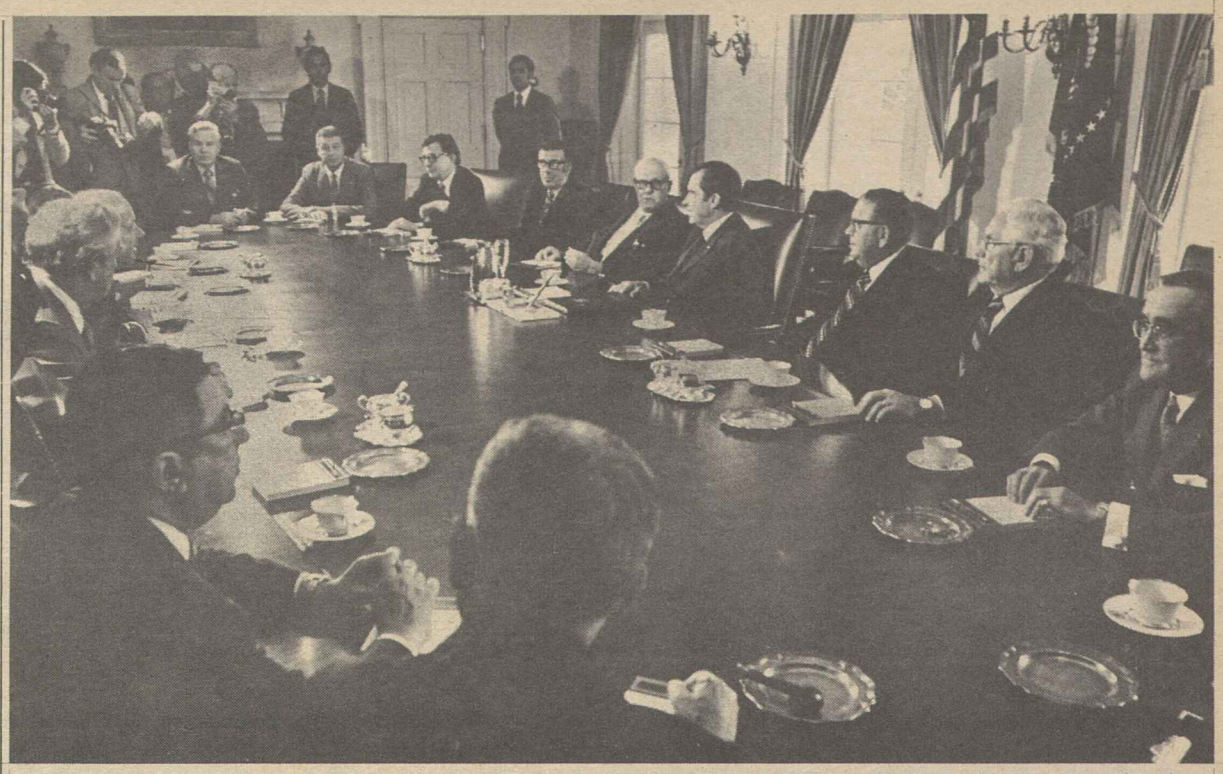
Meanwhile, controversy continued over the 90-day freeze that the President has imposed until mid-November.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson issued a statement stressing that the freeze "should not be interpreted as a moratorium on collective bargaining or as an effort to discourage settlements."

While there is no restriction on agreements providing wage and benefit increases following expiration of the freeze, Hodgson noted that "subsequent revisions of these terms may be needed depending on what policies will prevail following the 90-day freeze." He reiterated that "the policies have not been determined at this time."

In another development, the Meat Cutters filed a suit in U.S. District Court in Washington challenging the constitutionality of the wage freeze.

The suit asks the court to direct national meat packing companies to pay a 25-cent increase for 50,000 workers that had been scheduled to go into effect Sept. 6 under the union contract.



LABOR'S VIEWS on the second phase of economic stabilization—to follow the present 90-day wage-price freeze—were outlined at this White House meeting. Seated around the Cabinet table are union leaders, including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, with Pres. Nixon and his economic advisers.

Support Mounts for AFL-CIO Stand Opposing Nixon's New Game Plan

Support continues to grow for the AFL-CIO position calling for fair and equitable economic policies and opposing the huge tax reduction for business proposed by the Nixon Administration.

Typical is a letter from a Nashville, Tenn., realtor who said the Nixon program "offends the sense of fair play."

An Alabama utility worker writing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said: "This fight is my fight and that of all working people who cherish freedom."

The support comes from every section of the country, from liberals and conservatives, workers and college professors, unionists and non-unionists.

A Santa Rosa, Calif., man asks: "Is there anything I can do here in Northern California to help drive Richard Nixon into oblivion?"

From Swampscott, Mass.: "As a member of the intellectual community—not a blue collar worker—I wish to give unqualified support to your stand regarding the President's economic policy. This policy is obviously against the interest of any kind of worker—any man whose living depends on his salary."

"I have never belonged to a union," wrote a retired San Antonio, Tex., man, adding: "I agree with you that if prices and wages are frozen, such items as profits, interest rates, dividends and capital gains should be frozen."

"Give him heck, brother," telegraphed a Warren, Pa., unionist to Meany.

A Hubbard, Ohio, worker said: "I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of the support that exists locally for your position regarding the President's wage and price freeze." He pointed out that union members "feel that the directive was weighted against them" while not calling on corporations, bankers and speculators "to make similar sacrifices."

A Denver teacher wrote Meany: "Keep up the good fight! You are the only one speaking for the working man."

A California woman pointed out that if the President has the power to negate contracted increases, he could "dissolve business and marriage contracts."

"I am not an AFL-CIO member," read a card from Reading, Mass., "but let me indicate my support of your position on the President's economic edicts. Also, I resent the attempt to characterize union leaders as out of step with workers and not being able to understand economics."

A member of the Transport Workers from Ridgewood, N.Y., phrased his support this way:

"Pres. Nixon's 'deep freeze' is nothing more than a brazen attempt, by flim-flam and flapdoodle, to 'suckerize' the American wage-slaves and jobholders in order to make the rich richer."

In addition to the support from individuals, local unions in and out of the AFL-CIO messaged their support in letters, telegrams and resolutions.

Theodore G. Daley, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 445 in Yonkers, N.Y., wrote Meany: "Your strong and direct action in voicing your opposition to the Administration's wage and price freeze is worthy of the highest praise from the working men and women of America."

An Auto Workers Local in Rock Island, Ill., wrote: "The sentiment of the rank and file worker in the shop is one of total opposition to the freeze."

George Fecteau, president of the United Shoe Workers, wrote Meany that: "The effectiveness and soundness of your position has been proven by the reaction of labor's enemies."

The president emeritus of the Letter Carriers, William C. Doherty, Sr., called on the labor press to "explode that phony '65 percent labor support' myth being circulated by the news media."

Sheet Metal Workers in Eugene, Ore.; Service Employes in San Diego, Calif.; Communications Workers from Buffalo, N.Y.; Electrical Workers in Pueblo, Colo., and many more local unions and individuals wrote in support of the AFL-CIO position.

Perhaps the best summary was provided by a Dunellen, N.J., woman: "Each of us has a weak voice when we shout alone, but when we shout together we are heard."

Two Sets of Books Help Firms Minimize Profits

Nixon Administration spokesmen have contended that corporate profits are too low and should not be subject to the President's wage-price freeze, but the actual level of profits may depend on whether you're looking at a company's tax return or its report to stockholders.

"The extent of the difference between tax return profits and shareholder reports can be considerable," the First National City Bank of New York pointed out in the August edition of its Economic Letter.

"The petroleum industry reported twice as much after-tax income to stockholders as to the IRS," the bank said.

The First National City Bank bases its profits report on what corporations tell their shareholders, and for the second quarter the bank said, "earnings rebounded almost to pre-recession peaks. Both sales and margins improved in a widespread recovery that left only six industries in 30 off the bandwagon."

The bank's report closely parallels another one issued jointly by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, but it shows much higher profit levels than does a report from the Commerce Dept.—based on IRS figures.

First National City said that reports from nearly 1,300 nonfinancial corporations showed an average year-to-year increase of 11 percent in after-tax earnings for the second quarter, on top of a 7 percent increase in the first quarter of this year.

The bank boasted that its survey was "probably closest to the concept of earning power used explicitly or implicitly by management in making decisions." It justified keeping a separate set of books for the tax collector with the declaration that it is the duty of corporate management to "utilize every legal means of minimizing reported income, and therefore, taxes."

The economic letter said that differences in depreciation methods helped cut tax-return income in transportation and public utilities "while financial institutions benefit from tax exemptions for interest on state and local government obligations."

Freeze Less Than Solid For Executive Income

While millions of American workers are sweating out Pres. Nixon's freeze on wages, hundreds of the nation's highest paid executives have quite a bit to be happy about, according to a story in the New York Times Sept. 12.

Times reporter Michael C. Jensen pointed out that executives will continue to receive salaries and bonuses that "in many cases exceed $200,000." But that's not all.

- **Liberalized tax laws will allow them to keep higher percentages of their income.**
- **Stock options are still available—at a time when the market looks attractive.**
- **Dividends from stock they already own are not frozen, so if business prospers they will, too.**
- **Increased bonus payments apparently will be allowed by the President's Cost of Living Council if they are tied to company earnings by an established formula.**

Jensen quoted Frederick A. Teague, vice president of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, a Chicago-based consulting firm, as saying "neither the freeze nor the immediate possibility of further controls has had a very profound impact on executive compensation."

Another consultant, unnamed, said tax law revisions introduced in 1969 could sharply increase the take-home pay of top executives, for example those earning more than $200,000.

Without increasing his gross income an executive could gain about 16 percent over the 1970-72 period because of the tax revisions, the consultant was quoted as saying.

Another apparent loophole in the freeze is the partnership. Legal and accounting firms, brokerage houses and consulting firms apparently may still divide profits which are not subject to the freeze.

CWA Ratifies Western Union Strike Accord

New York—Ratification of a new contract by 3,100 members of the Communications Workers brought an end to a 104-day strike at Western Union facilities in New York and New Jersey.

The two-year agreement provides for wage increases of 23.8 percent plus improved fringe benefits.

The CWA members walked out June 1, along with 17,000 members of the Telegraph Workers in a nationwide strike against the company. The UTW settled after 57 days on contract terms similar to those ratified by the CWA.

The CWA said that certain items in the new contract directly affected by Pres. Nixon's wage freeze may be renegotiated at the "first legal opportunity."

Another 40,000 CWA members are still on strike in New York City against the Bell Telephone System. They walked out July 14 as part of the nationwide strike, but rejected a pattern agreement that was accepted by the majority of CWA's Bell System workers.

Socialism for the Rich

WE ARE REMINDED again that labor has more than one role to play in a democratic society. The trade union, of course, exists to defend and advance the interests of workers in their places of employment. But an equally fundamental role of the free trade union movement is to defend the rights of free working men against the excessive and oppressive acts of the state. We do not propose to forget or neglect that responsibility, regardless of its effects on our popularity among those caught up in the exuberance of new slogans and new rhetoric.

We will not lie down and roll over. We will not blindly follow Nixon's midnight shifts in the party line. We will resist any effort to reduce the American worker to a tool or instrument of an autocratic national policy.

Mr. Nixon called on Aug. 15 for the adoption of a new kind of socialism for the rich at the expense of the public interest. On Sept. 6—on Labor Day—he prescribed sterner competitive free enterprise and harder work for workers. He expressed no sympathy and offered no hope to the poor, the unemployed, the aged or the young. He didn't explain to them how they can improve themselves through fiercer competition, or how the work ethic can brighten the lives of those who can find no work to do.

PRES. NIXON has reversed America's most urgent priorities.

America's problems cannot be solved and her needs cannot be met by richer banks and fatter corporate earnings.

America's needs are public needs, and the $70 billion the President proposes to give away should be used for public purposes.

It should be used for schools, hospitals and waste-disposal systems. It should be used for low-cost housing and low-cost transit systems. It should be used for cleaning the air and the water. It should be used for training the unemployed, and for retraining and upgrading skills to meet the nation's real needs.

It should be used to promote public safety—to man and equip police, fire and public service departments. It should be used to provide day-care centers and to enlarge medical schools.

These are just a few of the things that Pres. Nixon proposes to short-change in order to enrich corporate America.

AMERICA'S PROBLEMS stem, more than anything else, from a failure of leadership. America needs leaders who can do more than divert public funds into private pockets and exhort workers to work harder to make up the difference. She needs leaders who care about human beings. And it is our task to see that she gets what she needs.

Labor is united as never before in its fundamental aims and goals. To the greatest extent in years, labor is speaking with a single voice—and it is no secret that Pres. Nixon deserves some of the credit for that. His policies are "bringing us together."

Over the next 14 months, in every state and in every city, labor will be conducting the greatest political education and voter registration drive ever mounted. Our aim is to see that America has, as her elected officials, men and women whose goal is to build America, and who put the interests of all the people above private greed.

—Excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention, Sept. 14, Minneapolis.

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'For You, M'Love!'

A Word Edgewise:

Quality Education Holds Key To Solution in Busing Dispute

By John P. Roche

THERE IS AN AIR of unreality about the whole busing controversy. Indeed, as one tries to get a fix on the various arguments pro and con (to say nothing of the legal shambles the Supreme Court has created), he is likely to wonder what country is under discussion.

On one hand, he is told that "racial imbalance" automatically creates "bad" education—a proposition absurd on its face. On the other, he hears tearful evocations of the virtues of the "neighborhood school"—an equally preposterous educational notion.

At the risk of alienating everybody, let us take a hard look at the real question that should be under analysis: the quality of education.

First of all, what about "racial imbalance" and the quality of education? A number of commentators have gotten themselves out on an impossible limb by arguing that a racially unmixed classroom is automatically bad. What about the vast areas of the United States where there are no significant "racial" (a word I don't like, but which can't be avoided) minorities? Are we supposed to start shipping members of minority groups out to those schools?

Educationally speaking, the valid point is that the composition of the schools should reflect that of the community. Youngsters should go to school with a cross-section of the population. If there are Negroes, they should be there—not tucked away in a segregated environment. The same principle, by the way, should apply to poor whites, Asian-Americans or whatever.

William Raspberry, the Washington Post's extremely perceptive black columnist, put his finger on the crucial issue. Washington is hopeless from the viewpoint of "racial balance"—more than 95 percent of the children in public schools are Negro.

But Raspberry pointed out that "convoluted efforts to achieve racial balance are not likely to produce educational improvement for the black children . . . what is wrong with the schools . . . is not the absence of white children (but) official unconcern, inadequate expenditure of public money and pervading ignorance as to how best to teach (profoundly disadvantaged) children."

Historically speaking, how has the United States moved to improve the education of profoundly disadvantaged children? Here I speak from experience. When I was getting my doctorate on the G.I. Bill a quarter of a century ago, my wife taught in a rural central school in upstate New York.

BECAUSE THE ONE-ROOM schoolhouses were appallingly bad, the farmers instituted central schools—and buses. More buses than you can imagine—I counted 35 one morning. Off into the countryside they went on roughly a 20-mile radius. On winter mornings at 6:30, as I was driving to Ithaca, the children would be waiting in the dark with lanterns on the roadside. Nobody wasted any tears on the passing of the one-room school; these people wanted their kids to get a decent education.

In other words, busing is a great American tradition devised to improve the chances young people have of receiving adequate training, of attending good (or at least better) schools. It is the quality of the education at the end of the bus ride that counts. There is no point in riding kids across town or country just for the trip.

Similarly in New York City, a bright student from the wilds of Brooklyn seldom objected to the long subway ride that took him to the Bronx High School of Science. From the age of 9 on, my future wife spent 40 minutes each way on the subway going and returning from school.

What this leads to is the suggestion that we somehow move the wild men at both ends of the busing fight off to an island some place while the rest of us get down to the business of education. Some places will need extensive busing, others won't, but the objective should be maximizing the possibilities of young people attending good schools that reflect the overall composition of the community.

For Professional Care!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Needed Projects By-Passed:

Nixon Tax Plan Would Divert Public Funds to Private Gain

The following is excerpted from testimony presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the House Ways & Means Committee.

WHEN ALL of the economic proposals are examined closely—who will be the recipients, who will be the losers, who will have to pay out more in taxes, and who will pay less in taxes—it is clear that the President's proposal is a form of socialism for big business.

The American people have been told repeatedly by this Administration that public treasury money cannot be spent in behalf of worthwhile projects that are badly needed and will create news jobs. Such expenditures would be inflationary, they are told. Yet public funds diverted or credited to private corporations, allegedly to spur investment and private spending, are considered by the Administration to be non-inflationary.

A clear illustration of this dual standard is the refusal by this Administration to spend $12 billion of funds appropriated by Congress for public purposes. At the end of 1970, there were about 3,000 applications for federal approval of waste treatment facilities. There were 800 applications for water and sewer projects, 1,500 applications for hospitals and public health centers.

All of these public improvements will cost money to build—money that will pay wages, buy materials, create sound economic expansion. But this Administration refuses to spend public money for the public good.

America has seen the President veto measures passed by Congress for housing and urban development; for health, education, welfare and anti-poverty programs. The President has vetoed manpower programs and public works programs —job-creating programs of all kinds.

Instead, the billions of dollars that would fund these programs will go into the corporate coffers as tax credits, tax deferrals on exports and depreciation allowances that have no relation whatsoever to the nation's actual needs and are of doubtful economic stimulation.

We believe that firm steps must be taken to preclude any further erosion in the federal government's ability to meet the nation's public investment needs. We believe firm steps must be taken to further the goals of tax justice.

The AFL-CIO, therefore, urges Congress to take the following action:

1. Overturn the Treasury's accelerated depreciation ruling. By halting this giveaway, Congress could recoup $800 million for the six months period ended June 30, 1971, and $3.2 billion would be saved in fiscal 1972.

2. Completely reject the Administration's proposal to reinstitute the business investment tax credit. If rejected, Congress would save the U.S. Treasury $3 billion in the current fiscal year, $4 billion in the year ending June 30, 1973, and result in a permanent and growing saving to the Treasury estimated at some $27 billion between now and 1980.

3. Completely reject the Administration's proposed DISC. By refusing to allow corporations to spin off into export subsidiaries and defer taxes, Congress could save the U.S. Treasury from $600 million to $955 million per year.

4. Immediately enact, retroactive to July 1, 1971, an excess-profits tax modeled after that in effect during the Korean War period. Such a tax should remain in effect during any period of freeze, controls, or restraints. Tax rates must be high enough to ensure fair and even-handed application of stabilization policies. Effective machinery should be established to ensure enforcement.

5. We urge speedy congressional action toward completion of the unfinished business of tax reform. The major reforms we recommend are as follows:

(a) Close the capital-gains loophole. The preferential half-tax rate which applies to gains on unearned income from stocks or other property sold at a profit and the zero tax that applies to such gains when passed on at death are the most disruptive and unfair elements in our tax structure. Elimination of the capital gains loophole . . . would yield an annual revenue gain of approximately $10 to $12 billion.

(b) The tax abuses of the oil, gas and other mineral industries should be completely ended. The revenue gain would be $2.5 billion.

(c) The 10 percent minimum-tax rate included in the 1969 Tax Reform Act should be strengthened. This tax requires some tax payments on the part of individuals with large amounts of income from tax-sheltered sources. Doubling the rate would provide a revenue gain of $600 million.

(d) The maximum-tax provisions of the 1969 act should be eliminated. This provides an uncalled-for tax bonanza to top corporate executives and others whose income comes from astronomically high fees and salaries. The revenue gain would be $200 million.

(e) The tax exemption for interest income from state and local bonds should be disallowed. Such income should be taxed in full with the federal government guaranteeing the bonds and providing an interest subsidy to assure that the fiscal powers of the state and local governments are not hampered.

(f) In addition to the reforms in the federal individual and corporate income tax, a major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes is a prerequisite to the achievement of tax justice. Present law provides a host of opportunities to minimize or entirely avoid these taxes.

It is the AFL-CIO's firm belief that America's needs are too critical and every dollar of the U.S. Treasury too badly needed for vital programs to allow any siphoning off of public funds for private gain. America cannot afford this $70 billion tax windfall to big business. America needs genuine tax reform. The U.S. Treasury must be used in the public interest to build a better America for all Americans, not as a trough for private greed and private gain.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN JUNE OF 1970, Pres. Nixon, over nationwide television, delivered an address on economic policy and productivity.

In his 180 degree turnabout on economic issues a year later, the President basically altered his views in many areas, but the emphasis he placed on productivity in 1970 was, if anything, intensified.

In his Labor Day address this year, he said that the "new needs of the American worker . . . can be summed up in a single, often misunderstood word: productivity."

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson seems to talk about productivity everywhere he goes. It's his favorite theme.

The stress on productivity has perplexed some observers. No one is opposed to it—certainly not labor or management or the consumer. It's the foundation for a growing economy.

Organized labor's view on productivity goes back to the last century. In 1897, Samuel Gompers, the founding president of the AFL, wrote that it was important for the "consumptive power of workers to keep better pace with their productive ability if the economy is to continue stable and balanced."

It is only logical that higher productivity is healthy for business and healthy for workers. Many labor-management contracts provide for annual improvement factors to encourage workers to be more efficient.

The real question is something to which Nixon and Hodgson only allude: their belief that wage increases should be limited to increases in productivity. That is something entirely different—and debatable.

The President came pretty close to saying this in his Labor Day message when he declared that rising productivity "means that the individual worker gets a real increase in his wages and not just a pay raise eaten away by inflation."

Productivity is not as simple and uncomplicated as the President's Labor Day message would lead one to believe. The formula is simple—output divided by hours of work. But then measuring output is complicated. Physical units of production from cheesecake to automobiles cannot very well be tabulated.

Economists usually meet this problem by adding the dollar value of all goods and services produced and dividing it by the hours worked. Every three months the Labor Dept. issues its own productivity report.

If wages were held to the percentage rise in output per man-hour in the private economy, all wage and salary workers would simply receive the same percentage increase in hourly compensation. The essential flexibility which gives the American economy its dynamism would be sacrificed.

RESTRICTING WAGES to productivity gains undermines the whole concept of collective bargaining. A new contract, for example, may include some catch-up when wages have lagged, or it could represent an attempt to increase the employes' share in the distribution of income among the factors of production.

Trade unionists look upon productivity as only one factor in the negotiating picture. Unions cannot ignore profits of the employer, they cannot ignore wage and fringe benefits for the same or comparable work in the industry or area, a rise in the cost of living or the elimination of substandard wages and working conditions.

Heavy unemployment is a very significant side effect of high productivity. History has shown that advancing output per man-hour, in an economy where production levels have been rising slowly, means more unemployment—layoffs for many workers, short work-week schedules for others and inadequate job opportunities.

In the total picture high productivity is desirable. But to use it to restrain wages is something else again.

Vital for Jobless:

Administration Move to Delay Welfare Reform Hit as Untimely

PRES. NIXON'S PUSH to delay long-sought welfare reform still another year "seems odd" at a time when he's calling for new moves to stimulate the economy, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair declared.

Pointing out that at the same time the President would "give tax cuts to industry and others" he would "let the poor stand alone where they are." Fair charged that such moves are "a really regressive way to attack our economy's problems." He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Fair said the labor movement will work hard for major improvements in the House-passed measure as it is before the Senate, including a $2,800 floor and "a guarantee that no recipient would get less (under the new law) than he's presently getting."

He agreed that there is a "sense of delay" on the measure among members of the Senate Finance Committee, but noted that "prior to the President's message," hearings had already been scheduled to begin Sept. 21. He urged the committee to complete its hearing on welfare reform before the tax bill comes over from the House of Representatives.

Fair took sharp issue with Administration attempts to promote the welfare reform bill as a "work ethic" measure. He said that while the bill does provide some public service jobs and day-care provisions that would let more mothers go to work, "to try to sell welfare reform as a form of work program, when it is not . . . is a great mistake." He said that "in the face of 5.5 million unemployed," when "you can't find jobs for people who are able-bodied," it is "ridiculous" to hold out welfare reform as a "work bill."

FURTHER DELAY of long-overdue welfare reform seems an "odd" tactic for Pres. Nixon to promote at a time when he's calling for new moves to revive the economy, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Robert Barr of the Fairchild Publications. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Montana Labor Backs Fight on Nixon Freeze

Helena, Mont. — The Montana State AFL-CIO unanimously backed Pres. George Meany's condemnation of the Nixon wage-price freeze during its 15th annual convention here.

The 137 delegates re-elected Vincent Bosh as president and James W. Murry as secretary-treasurer. Robert Kokoruda was elected vice president and three new members were elected to the executive board: Terry Melton, Painters; William Potts, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, and Wallace Stevens, Fire Fighters.

Resolutions adopted by the convention called for:

- Opposition to a state sales tax proposal, backed by Republicans, the Chambers of Commerce, and corporations, that will be decided in a state-wide referendum Nov. 2.
- Support for a proposal by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) for a special Senate subcommittee to investigate interlocking directorships among banks and big corporations.
- Support for the National Health Security program now before Congress.
- Opposition to the Labor Dept. proposal to authorize the states to enforce the provisions of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

Bosh reported to the delegates that the state AFL-CIO had increased its membership by 5,000 since 1970 to a total of 32,000.

The three-day convention was addressed by Metcalf, Rep. John Melcher (D-Mont.), and Gov. Forrest H. Anderson (D).

Ohioan Named to Fill NLRB Personnel Post

The National Labor Relations Board has announced the appointment of Richard C. Crawford as personnel director, succeeding the retired Daniel E. Matthews.

Before joining the NLRB, Crawford, 37, had been personnel supervisor of the Ohio Dept. of Highways.

NEWEST OFFICE of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute is opened in San Juan, P.R., with the commonwealth's Gov. Luis A. Ferre and Labor Sec. Julia de Rivera de Vincenty cutting the ribbon. HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman is at the left. The institute operates 60 offices across the nation to assist in job placement of disadvantaged and under-employed workers and military veterans.

North Carolina Unions Set Organizing Goals

Asheville, N.C.—An extensive organizing push is being launched at all levels of the North Carolina AFL-CIO—in union locals, central labor units, communities and plants—as a follow-up to marked membership gains in the state over the past two years.

Delegates to the 14th annual state federation convention endorsed the organizing campaign with the objective of increasing wages and union participation. North Carolina ranks low in both union organization and average factory wages.

Pres. Wilbur Hobby, who was elected to his second two-year term, noted that membership in the state federation doubled in the past two years to 64,000. But, he stressed, continued gains must be made to bring the unorganized workers in the state the benefits that union representation can deliver.

The 328 delegates also elected Roger L. Bauguss as secretary-treasurer. Bauguss, a member of the Communications Workers from Winston-Salem, succeeds James W. Hart, who did not seek re-election.

The structure of the state body's executive board was re-aligned to include 11 vice presidents representing areas that parallel the state's 11 congressional districts. The new set up is designed to coordinate increased COPE and legislative activities in the districts.

Board membership was increased from 16 to 20 members with the restructuring and 10 new vice presidents were elected to the expanded board.

Among the 80 resolutions adopted by the convention was a call for an agency shop law as the number one legislative goal of the state federation. Delegates also pressed for a program to educate the public on the hardships caused by the North Carolina "right-to-work" law.

Noting that certain employers have engaged in persistent violations of the National Labor Relations Act over the years, the convention urged Congress to adopt 11 amendments to the law to halt abuses. The resolution specifically cited J. P. Stevens & Co., the giant textile chain which is a major defense contractor despite a long string of federal labor laws violations.

Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), one of the key speakers at the three-day convention, assailed Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze as slanted against workers and favoring big business with a tax giveaway. Harris said Congress should enact tax breaks for individuals to balance the inequities in the Administration's new economic game plan.

The convention also endorsed a state higher education program proposed by Gov. Robert W. Scott, who appealed for labor support of the measure in his address to delegates. Scott has called a special session of the state legislature to enact the program that is designed to "insure a quality educaton for all."

Other speakers at the convention included AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan and three of the five North Carolina gubernatorial candidates: Lt. Gov. H. P. Taylor (D), Hugh Morton (D) and Jim Holhouser (R).

House Dilutes Measure To Strengthen EEOC

(Continued from Page 1)

the EEOC could do if it were unable to obtain voluntary compliance would be to bring a suit in federal district court—the lowest step in the judiciary system. And the court's findings, in turn, would be subject to two more layers of time-consuming appeals.

Only a minority of Republicans defied the party leadership on the issue and voted with the civil rights coalition. The majority against the bill was made up of the familiar conservative alliance of most Republicans and southern Democrats.

Civil rights supporters were encouraged by the closeness of the vote, which raised hopes that the House might shift its position if the Senate passes a stronger bill. Business lobbyists who aided the Administration had been predicting a 50-vote margin for the Erlenborn substitute.

After adoption of the Administration-business substitute bill, the House passed the legislation on to the Senate by a one-sided 285-106 vote. But the key record ballot on labor's scorecard was the 202-197 vote to discard the original bill in favor of the weak substitute.

The committee bill itself had bipartisan sponsorship—by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.). And it won an important GOP ally when the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, Rep. John B. Anderson (Ill.), broke with other Republican leaders to support the bill.

Anderson acknowledged that the broad support for civil rights legislation which led to passage of the landmark legislation of the 1960s has been partially eroded.

But, he stressed, "there are still millions of Americans who have not yet achieved complete freedom and dignity. We must move and act decisively against employment discrimination."

The committee bill rejected by the House included an amendment prohibiting the EEOC from imposing racial quotas or requiring preferential treatment. Similar language is in the basic Civil Rights Act dealing with equal employment opportunity.

The effort to give the EEOC power to issue "cease and desist" enforcement orders has been pushed by the labor-civil rights coalition for years.

The House passed an enforcement bill in 1966, but it died in the Senate. Last year, the Senate passed an enforcement bill, but it was blocked in the House Rules Committee.

Management Drive:

4-Day Week 'Ploy' Bid to Cut Wages

When management spokesmen "claim to be the advocates of workers' desires," the labor movement is more than a little suspicious of the motives.

And when management seeks to get the Labor Dept. to drop requirements for overtime pay after eight hours in a day as a concession to "growing interest" in a four-day workweek, it looks suspiciously like an "employer ploy" aimed at cutting wages.

AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald told a Labor Dept. hearing that the trade union movement fought for generations to establish a maximum eight-hour day.

Studies have shown that work injuries increase and efficiency goes down when the workday is lengthened, he noted.

The departmental hearings were called in response to employer pressure for changes or exceptions to the overtime pay requirements in two laws applicable to government contractors — the Walsh - Healey Public Contracts Act and the Contract Work Hours & Safety Act.

Oswald cited to the hearing examiner the statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month, which declared in part:

"We support union and management efforts, through collective bargaining, to reduce working hours and to reschedule workweek arrangements to their mutual satisfaction. However, the eight-hour standard was achieved after decades of trade union efforts and we believe that federal laws, covering work on government contracts, must continue to protect workers against excessive hours of work per day, as well as excessive working hours per week."

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., charged at the hearing that allowing a 10-hour day at straight time pay would be an "incredibly regressive" move.

As for employer support for abolition of the eight-hour limit, Clayman suggested a simple profit motive. A worker earning $4 an hour would, under present law, be paid $176 if he worked 40 hours in a four-day period. But if the daily eight-hour limit were removed, the employer would only have to pay him $160—and could pocket the $16 difference.

Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery testified that a longer workday in often hazardous working environments would pose a serious threat to the health and safety of workers. The nation, he urged, should be moving instead towards a shorter workweek and stiffer penalty pay for overtime.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept. testified strongly against any relaxation of the eight-hour day ceiling.

NLRB Reports Caseload Hits All-Time High

The National Labor Relations Board set new records in the handing of unfair practice charges in the 1971 fiscal year and posted increases in nearly every type of case it deals with.

The board received 37,212 cases in fiscal 1971, up 3,631 or 10.8 percent from 1970.

The board disposed of 37,200 cases, 15 percent above the 32,353 of the year before.

The NLRB's report for the year also cited:

- 23,770 unfair labor practice charges received, a rise of 13 percent.
- An increase of 7 percent in employe representation cases to 12,965.
- 806 decisions by the 5-member board in unfair practice cases, 21 percent higher than the 668 of 1970.
- An increase in unfair practice decisions by trial examiners of 4 percent, to 927.
- The closing of 4,209 cases by NLRB regional offices, an increase of about 4 percent.
- Issuance of 2,533 formal complaints by the NLRB general counsel, up 18 percent.
- Receipt of 372 decisions of U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals, a rise of 16 percent, dealing with enforcement and review of board orders. About 87 percent of the decisions affirmed the board's orders, compared with 84 percent the year before.

UNION LABEL WEEK proclamation is signed in Philadelphia by Mayor James H. J. Tate, typical of actions taken by governors and mayors across the country. Pres. Edward F. Toohey, center, and Sec.-Treas. Lawrence R. Stoltz of the Philadelphia Council AFL-CIO witness the signing. The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. observed Union Label Week Sept. 6-12.

Sacrifice of U.S. Jobs:

Labor Dissent Hits Trade Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

because international business and banking operations make such theories out of date.

"Nor do we believe that the choice is between 'open channels of trade and investment' or a 'drift down the road of economic nationalism and regional blocs.' These slogans have little relevance to present realities in international trade and investment.

"We reject the recommendation that 'capital controls are not in the U.S. interest and have become increasingly ineffective,' and that existing, minimal capital, controls should be phased out."

The choices and recommendations offered by the commission are totally unrealistic to meet the current international economic problems, Abel and Smith stressed.

"They ignore the pressing need for action at home to help America's economic position in the world. These are the answers from the 1930s, the 1940s and the 1950s and they will inevitably fail to cope with the outrush of production and jobs from the United States."

Abel and Smith observed that current-day realities are that nations with managed economies subsidize exports, establish barriers to imports, adjust their currency values and change their tax structures to benefit their national interests.

They noted that while the commission acknowledged these conditions, it failed to come up with any practical solutions.

A sharp rise in foreign investment by U.S. companies—climbing from $3.8 billion in 1960 to an estimated $15.3 billion in 1971—caused the rapid transfer of American technology, production and employment to foreign operations, Abel and Smith pointed out.

Yet, they said, the commission recommended "further freedom for unrestricted capital and technology outflows with government subsidy."

The commision, headed by Albert L. Williams, board chairman of International Business Machines Corp., issued 147 recommendations in its report. Seventeen of the 27 members represented business and banking firms. The remainder came from universities, agriculture and the public as well as labor.

As an alternative to the recommendations of the commision, the two labor represenatives proposed a 9-point program adopted earlier this year by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

That program calls for:

- New tax measures for multinational corporations to halt the export of U.S. production and jobs and the removal of tax and tariff incentives for the transfer of production abroad.
- Capital outflow to be curbed, supervised and regulated by the U.S. government, just as other countries influence the investment of their firms.
- Government controls on the export of U.S. technology.
- The incorporation of international fair labor standards in all trade agreements.
- Import quotas to maintain a productive and varied U.S. economy.
- Consumer protection through "truth-in-labeling" arrangements with other countries.
- Full enforcement of U.S. consumer protection laws on imported goods.
- Federal standards for international accounting by U.S. firms with foreign operations.
- Strengthening of the Antidumping Act and liberalizing the escape clause of the Trade Expansion Act.

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB in Washington is picketed by members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes who walked off their jobs when the club management refused to negotiate a new contract. The union was willing to extend the contract that expired Sept. 1 until Nov. 15, after Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze runs out. Management demanded a one-year extension of the old contract.

Youth Conference Narrows Gap On Labor's Role in Social Change

Berkeley, Calif.—"Students don't generally recognize that there is no more important force for domestic social change in this country than the labor movement," remarked a California student body president as he summed up a youth institute held here with the aim of bridging a "knowledge gap" between students and workers.

More than 100 student activists exchanged views with top ranking union officials at the meeting, which was sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland highlighted the two-day conference with a discussion of the trade union movement as a democratic institution.

"Our organization has no secret police, no FBI, no gun with which to enforce policy," Kirkland observed, "but in spite of this autonomy, the movement has reached a consensus on a broader program of basic social reform than ever before in its history."

Other speakers included Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Pres. Raul Teilhet of the California Federation of Teachers; AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Don Slaiman, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger; Maclovio Barraza, Steelworkers' political action director for the Southwest; William DuChessi, legislative director of the Textile Workers Union of America; and Pete Guidry and Don Vial of the Center for Labor Research of the University of California at Berkeley.

The participants included young trade unionists and minority youth as well as students. Many had been invited by Frontlash, a non-partisan, labor-oriented youth group working on voter registration among 18 to 21-year-olds.

Coalition politics—unifying workers, minorities, youth and liberals around their common interests—was a major theme of the conference.

"We don't ask for 100 percent conformity with our views," DuChessie observed as he urged students to be equally tolerant and to seek areas of mutual agreement.

"Coalition is the key to progressive social change in this country," added Barraza, a longtime veteran of political and union struggles in the Southwest.

He rejected suggestions of an all Mexican-American political party. "Coalition, not isolation, is the answer," he said, citing several successful examples of coalition politics in Colorado and Los Angeles.

In a discussion on racism, Slaiman urged the participants to approach the issue as a problem to be solved to improve unions, not as a device to undermine the labor movement.

"Otherwise," he said, "you play into the hands of those who wish to divide black and white workers in order to weaken the bargaining power of the unions."

Slaiman strongly defended unions as being the most highly integrated institutions in American society today.

On another theme—union power—Goldfinger acknowledged that "we do have some power—a sort of veto power—but we certainly are not powerful compared to the corporate elite."

Teilhet blamed the anti-union bias in the media and school text books for much of the problems in reaching a rational youth-labor dialogue. And, he reported, unionized teachers are working to help eliminate that bias.

Student response during the discussions was mostly favorable, but did include several arguments.

The AFL-CIO was criticized for not supporting the Farm Workers Heublein boycott and for its position on the upcoming trip to China by Nixon.

Kirkland explained that the federation's structure cannot automatically endorse an action by a member union and that consultation and adherence to procedures must take place beforehand.

He also pointed out that the basic principle of AFL-CIO foreign policy was the creation and the protection of free trade unions, coupled with opposition to governments which annihilate independent unions.

Many of the students indicated satisfaction in obtaining another point of view on a number of usually unquestioned assumptions students hold about labor.

One participant registered surprise at the radical implications of Biemiller's statement that "intelligent government planning to utilize the economic resources of the country for social needs instead of corporate needs" was a major goal of the AFL-CIO.

A third student pointed out that "the very fact these labor leaders would take time to see us indicates they have a greater interest in students than most people realize."

CONFLICTS RELATED to the proposed seating of Communist China in the United Nations are discussed by Shui Hsian-Yun, left, general secretary of the Chinese Federation of Labor, and Director Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs. Shui is leading a team of trade union leaders from Nationalist China on a tour of the United States.

Michigan Daily Rejects Furniture Strikers' Ad

Monroe, Mich.—The Monroe Evening News has refused to run a paid advertisement giving the union side of a Furniture Workers' strike against the La-Z-Boy Chair Co., the strikers charged.

UFW District Director Lowell Daily displayed a receipt signed by the Monroe paper's business manager for a display ad to be run in mid-August at a cost of $67.20. But, he reported, after the Evening News took the money it reneged on running the ad.

Daily said the ad is "merely a reasoned explanation of the events which led to the strike" in Monroe and in La-Z-Boy's Florence, S.C., plant.

The paper questioned the union's ad copy on the ground that it might be libelous, and wanted to censor sections quoting the company's financial statement on profits and income and management's offer to the union in contract negotiations, the union said.

UFW Pres. Fred Fulford said the Monroe News "makes no pretense of being impartial." La-Z-Boy Chair Co. is an important advertiser and the company president is a "big wheel" in Monroe and other towns where the firm has plants, he reported.

Union members went on strike Aug. 2 in Monroe and Aug. 3 in Florence. The UFW posted pickets at other company plants in Newton, Miss., Neosho, Mo., and Redlands, Calif., where organizing drives had begun. Also it filed unfair labor practice charges at four locations where management is accused of firings and threats. A company charge of unlawful secondary boycott at a Mississippi warehouse was dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board, Fulford noted.

The UFW has about 500 members in Monroe who had been covered by a union contract for 15 years when the company made what it called a "liberal" offer in negotiations—an offer that "didn't even equal the rise in living costs," according to Fulford.

Another 500 employes of the newly organized plant at Florence were given an offer of 10 cents an hour more in wages, and were told "take it or leave it." The workers are still on the picket line, and La-Z-Boy products have been put on the "Do Not Patronize" list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Full support for the strikers was urged on all union members by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting in San Francisco. The council noted that UFWA members were "forced to strike to gain reasonable wages and working conditions" after five fruitless months of contract talks.

Urges Rejection:

Meany Condemns Tax Giveaway Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

here for those Americans who have been laid off in war-geared industries."

Meany urged the Ways & Means Committee to reject this "giant raid on the federal Treasury" and at the same time to pass legislation voiding the new rapid depreciation tax rule the Administration issued earlier this year which gave away an estimated $4 billion a year in revenues.

As for other portions of the President's latest tax proposals, Meany had these comments:

- Labor opposes, as it did last year, the Administration proposal to allow companies to defer indefinitely paying taxes on profits from exports sold through a new form of subsidiary to be called DISC, for Domestic International Sales Corp.

Companies would save hundreds of millions of dollars a year on taxes without any requirement that they increase their export sales, Meany noted. And, he stressed, as in the case of all other proposed loopholes the loss in tax revenue would have to be made up by higher taxes on incomes or a cutback in government services.

- Labor endorses the proposal to eliminate the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles "provided the consumer receives the full benefit."

Meany told the committee that "the sooner the federal government gets out of the sales-tax business the better."

- Advancing by one year—from 1973 to 1972—the already scheduled increase in the personal income tax deduction of $50 for each dependent "is a small, one-shot tax relief proposal . . . calculated to obscure the impact of huge corporate tax giveaways."

It would give a family with an income of $10,000 a year a one-time tax break about equal to the tax writeoff a corporation would receive on the purchase of a single electric typewriter.

Commenting on other aspects of the Nixon new economic policy, Meany noted that the 10 percent border tax on imports "is no more than a temporary stopgap" and "totally inadequate" as a solution to trade problems.

"It is honeycombed with exemptions and does nothing at all to control the operations of the multinational corporations and international banks, mostly based in the U.S., that are exporting American jobs, capital and technology."

Furthermore, Meany stressed, the President proposes to make up for the "tax bonanza" to big business by:

- Taking money from the poor through delay in welfare reform.
- Withholding money from federal employes that they have already earned by delaying scheduled wage increases an additional six months.
- Slashing federal employment by 5 percent, eliminating 100,000 jobs.
- Holding back financial assistance promised to cities and states.

The money Pres. Nixon proposes to hand over to business in tax windfalls, Meany declared, is needed to meet the nation's urgent needs.

"America needs schools and hospitals, parks and recreation areas," he said.

"America needs a vast expansion of medical facilities . . . 25 million new housing units . . . low-cost transit systems in every major city . . . new waste disposal systems."

And, he stressed, this public investment is necessary to put the unemployed to work and give them the purchasing power "to buy the goods of plants now idle."

The work of tax reform wasn't completed by the 1969 amendments, Meany noted. He urged action by Congress to close the capital-gains loophole, repeal the oil depletion allowance and eliminate other special preferences that still allow the wealthiest Americans to escape paying a fair share of taxes.

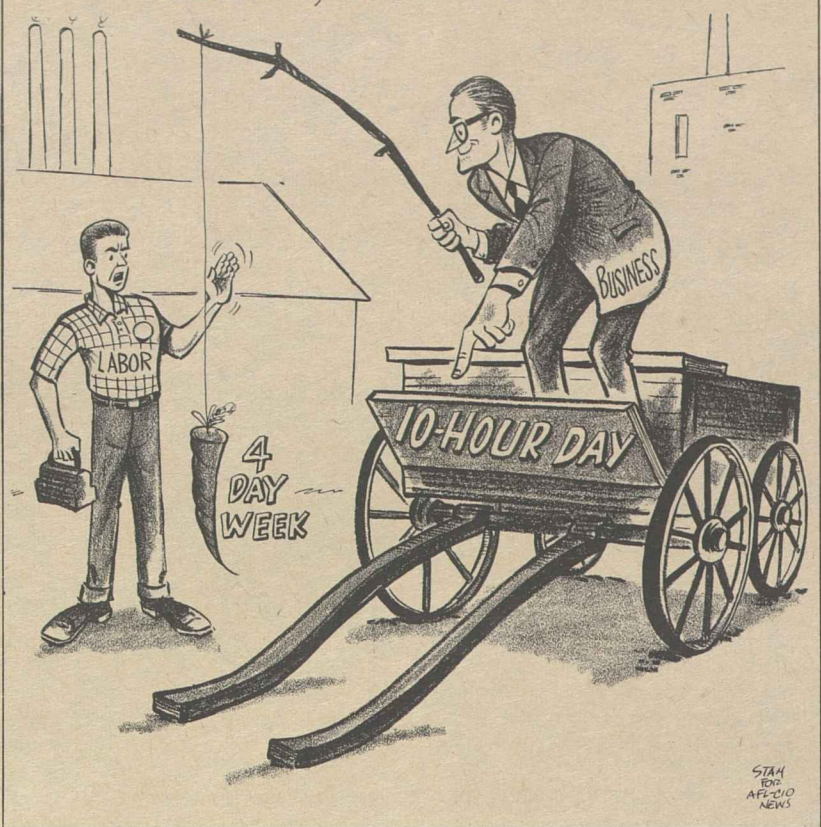
A special supplement to Meany's testimony warned against the risk in one proposal advanced in Congress with the intent of increasing take-home pay—a postponement in the scheduled rise in the social security taxable wage base next year.

Such a move, the AFL-CIO warned, would endanger the hospital insurance trust fund used to finance the Medicare program.

A more effective and preferable way to increase spending power, the federation testimony suggested, would be to advance the effective date of social security benefit increases provided in a House-passed bill or to increase the benefit hike.

TAX PROGRAM of the Nixon Administration would give billions to the richest corporations at the expense of the nation's needs, the AFL-CIO charged. Federation Pres. George Meany and Research Director Nat Goldfinger go over testimony at House Ways & Means Committee hearings.

'Thanks, But No Thanks!'



British Labor Presses Opposition to New Law

Blackpool, England—Delegates to the 103rd British Trades Union Congress took a strong stand against cooperation with a new industrial relations law enacted by the Conservative Government.

The annual convention of Britain's labor federation voted to "instruct" its affiliates not to register under the new law.

Unions failing to register may lose their present tax exemption, be subject to unlimited fines for violation of new unfair labor practice regulations, and would be denied a place on the ballot under a new representation election system similar to the United States pattern.

The TUC general council—the federation's executive board—had proposed a resolution "strongly advising" affiliates not to register. The delegates substituted the stronger "instruct" motion by a 5-4 margin. But they overwhelmingly voted down a motion calling for expulsion of unions that do register.

The TUC resolution agreed that "sound legislation" will be needed to replace the union-opposed law and proposed that "immediate discussions" be held with the executive committee of the British Labor Party "to work out proposals to form the basis of such legislation."

The controversial issue of whether Britain should join the European Common Market on the terms endorsed by the Government was debated. But by a decisive voice vote, the TUC opposed entry on those terms and called for a general election before any final decision is reached.

A number of resolutions dealt with issues familiar to American union conventions.

Thus, there was concern voiced over a rising rate of industrial accidents and a call for safety legislation and increased benefits for job-related disabilities such as the "black lung" disease of coal miners.

A minimum wage was proposed, with the amount raised over the earlier target set by the TUC council.

A resolution protested government wage restraints that discriminate against public sector workers, and the convention applauded a delegate who warned that "an attack on wages in the public sector is also an attack on wages in the private sector."

Victor Feather, TUC's general secretary, reported that affiliated membership had passed the 10 million mark to the highest point in Britain's history. Part of the 600,000 rise over the past year came from the affiliation of the National Union of Teachers.

Feather continues as the TUC's chief executive officer. The federation's general council, meeting after the congress, chose George F. Smith, secretary of the Woodworkers & Painters, for the one-year term as president of TUC.

He succeeds Lord Cooper, the head of the General & Municipal Workers, who served during the past year and presided at the congress.

Service Employes Win Chicago Unit

Chicago—Employes of the Cook County Hospital voted overwhelmingly for Service Employes Local 46 in a representation election.

The 2,400-employe unit of one of the nation's largest county hospitals cast nearly 1,900 votes in the election, with the SEIU local garnering 75 percent of the total.

SEIU still faces runoff elections for two smaller units, guards and clerical employes.

The 2,400 workers, all county employes, included nurse's aides, laboratory assistants, food service, laundry, housekeeping, custodial and maintenance employes.

Detention Act Repeal Voted By Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

der presidential emergency powers without due process of law.

This prohibition was clearly aimed at barring any repetition of the World War II roundup of families of Japanese descent and their removal to "relocation camps." Congressmen from both sides of the aisle joined in terming the relocation of Japanese-Americans a blot on the nation's heritage.

Labor, which opposed the 1950 law, strongly supported the repeal action.

A letter to House members from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the repeal "long overdue."

The law served no useful purpose, Biemiller stressed, and "on the contrary has been a constant threat to the liberties and freedoms of all our citizens."

He termed any type of detention authority "completely unacceptable" and urged retention in the bill of the provision guaranteeing that no American shall be imprisoned or detained "except in conformity with procedures specified by law."

Floor leader for the repeal bill was Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), decorated and twice-wounded veteran of the Nisei infantry battalion that fought with distinction in Europe during World War II.

"There is no place for concentration camps in the American scene," Matsunaga urged. No one else, he said, should ever be treated as Japanese-Americans were during World War II.

9-18-71

44 Senators Protest School Lunch Slash

A proposed multi-million-dollar cutback in the federal school lunch and breakfast programs was strongly protested by 44 senators who wrote Pres. Nixon that the action would mean "there will continue to be hungry children in America's schools."

In March, the letter noted, the Agriculture Dept. said the federal government would contribute up to 60 cents for each free and reduced-price meal served in school cafeterias.

But on Aug. 13, the department said the federal contribution would have a 35-cent ceiling.

The senators asked maximum reimbursement, noting that the current proposals would have a disastrous effect on the school lunch and breakfast programs and will "pose a very real threat to the continued progress of the National School Lunch Program"

The letter was drafted by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Marlow Cook (R-Ky.).

The law on which the program is based states that "any child who is a member of a household which has an annual income not above the applicable family-size income level set forth in the income poverty guidelines shall be served meals free or at a reduced cost."

The senators noted that the states could not make up the loss in federal revenues and "will have no alternative but to reduce planned participation" to stay within the limits of available funds.

The effect on the breakfast program could be even more calamitous, the letter to Nixon pointed out. It noted, as an example, that the state of Kentucky will have to cancel the breakfast program at the beginning of October unless more money is allocated.

AFL-CIO News

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Nixon Economic Policies Top Labor Target in '72

Consumers Suffer More Price Hikes

The Consumer Price Index jumped a seasonally adjusted four-tenths of 1 percent during August—double the previous month's increase, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

But the BLS said the increase doesn't mean that the current partial price freeze has had no effect "because the August index is based on prices collected both before and after the announcement of the wage-price freeze on Aug. 15."

Leading last month's advance in prices was a whopping 3.7 percent increase in the cost of gasoline—the sharpest increase in more than a year.

The increase prompted Sen. William D. Proxmire (D-Wis.) chairman of Congress Joint Economic Committee to charge that the Administration indirectly tipped off gasoline companies to boost their prices before the freeze.

The White House denied the charge.

On an actual basis, the CPI rose three-tenths of 1 percent, and the index reached 122.2 in August. It meant that consumers were paying $12.22 for the same cross section of goods and services which cost them $10 in 1967, or just $11.69 a year ago.

And the BLS said it would take $14.21 today to buy the same items and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 period.

A 63-cent increase over the month in real spendable earnings was reported for the average worker with three dependents, but the worker's purchasing power was still less than in 1968.

The annual rate of change in the CPI during the past six months was put at 4.3 percent compared with 4.8 percent for the six months ended in February and 4.9 percent in the six months ended in August 1970.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said the statistics "reflect this year's trend to lower levels than last year's plus 5 percent rise."

"Pres. Nixon's recent wage-price freeze assures a continuance of this," Hodgson told newsmen.

The labor secretary said that housewives should be "particularly happy" that there was no rise in food prices during August.

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL-CIO Calls Delegates to 9th Convention

The AFL-CIO issued its official call to the federation's Ninth Constitutional Convention, to be held at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla., starting Nov. 18—just five days after the President's 90-day wage-price freeze is scheduled to end.

As the call was issued, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland noted, "no one knows what further steps the President will decree."

But, they stressed, the implications of the President's economic policies "will require the careful deliberation and thoughtful action" of the delegates.

The convention will bring together delegates from 116 international and national unions, two organizing committees, six trade

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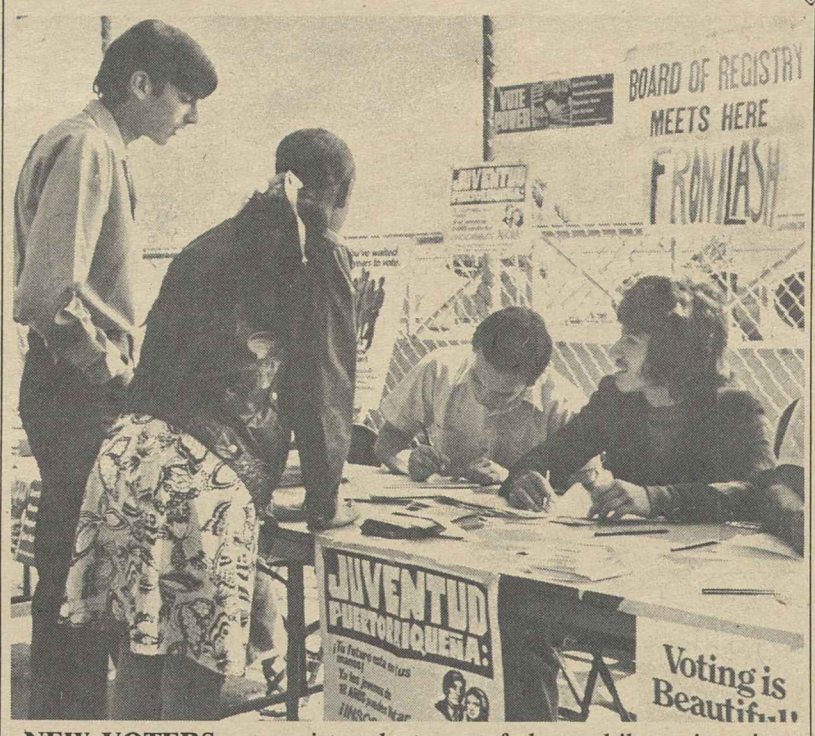

NEW VOTERS are registered at one of the mobile registration units set up by the New York City Central Labor Council and Frontlash, an organization of concerned young people cooperating with the trade union movement. The united activities of the two groups resulted in signing up 47,583 new voters in the city.

1970 Study Reveals:

10% of U.S. Families Trapped in Poverty

Ten percent of America's families lived in poverty during 1970, according to a new Labor Dept. fact sheet.

It listed 5.2 million families officially classified as impoverished—264,000 more than in 1969, reversing a decade of decline.

Poverty households also included 10.5 million children, representing 15 percent of the total population under the age of 18.

The report, based on the latest census data, showed that families headed by a woman had 4.5 times the rate of poverty for families headed by a man. And the percentage of Negro families living in poverty was 3.5 times the white rate—even though more whites than blacks were below the poverty level.

High poverty rates were reported among large families and those headed by a person who is either under 25 or over 64, by a school dropout, by a service worker, farmer, laborer or by an unemployed worker.

The government classifies as poor, nonfarm households where total money income is less than $1,954 for a single person, and less than $2,525 for a couple, and $3,968 for a family of four.

But the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research noted that the poverty level for a family of four has been pushed upwards considerably by sharp consumer price increases.

A 4.4 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index in the 12 months ended July 1971, raised a family of four's poverty breakout point to $4,143.

And if income is from work, the wage earner needs an additional $365 for social security and federal income taxes, bringing the level to $4,508.

In terms of hourly earnings, $4,508 would translate to $2.25 an hour, for 50 weeks at 40 hours a week. If 52 weeks were worked, the hourly wage needed would be $2.17.

The current minimum wage of $1.60 an hour provides full-time earnings of $3,328 a year. The minimum for farm workers at $1.30

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany, Kirkland Hit President's Record

America's labor leaders hammered away at the Nixon Administration's mishandling of the nation's economy and pledged an all-out 1972 political campaign against the President's record of shattered promises and wrong judgments.

Instead of jobs for the unemployed and help for the cities, the nation is being fed more "propaganda, promises . . . and plain old baloney," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

"We can't bring prosperity to this country by rubbing more fat onto the fat cats," Meany said to loud applause from convention delegates representing 600,000 members of the Laborers.

And speaking to a Woodworkers convention the following day, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland served notice that the labor movement won't stand idly by while the President and his "game planners" reverse America's progress.

"Over the next 14 months, labor will be mounting the greatest political education and voter registration campaign ever," Kirkland said.

"Our aim," he said, "will be to retire the business-oriented game planners who have caused this mess, and to see that America has leaders who put the interests of all the people above private greed."

Meany said labor could not support the President's program for postponing $1.3 billion in wage increases for federal employes, cutting out welfare reform and aid to the cities, while promoting a $3 billion tax credit to big business for capital investment as a "job development tax credit."

The tax credit isn't tied to creation of new jobs, Meany emphasized. It is a tax break for all purchases of new equipment—even if companies planned to buy the new equipment anyway.

"So the idea was, if you make the big corporations a little healthier, a little fatter, a little wealthier, some of this will

(Continued on Page 8)

7% Tax Aid To Business Gets Okay

A somewhat modified version of the Nixon Administration's tax proposals has been approved by the House Ways & Means Committee and is expected to be sent to the House floor in early October under a no amendment rule.

The key features of the Administration plan have been sharply criticized by labor as a "giveaway" to corporations—at the expense of the ordinary taxpayer and the nation's need for government services.

In the version approved by the committee—subject to a final vote after the actual legislative language is drafted—corporations still stand to reap multi-billion dollar tax windfalls. But the committee trimmed back some of the provisions and added to the Administration's thin package of relief for lower-income taxpayers.

Two of the biggest handouts to business remained virtually intact, however.

The committee voted for a permanent 7 percent investment tax credit—in effect forcing the government to pay part of the cost of all equipment purchased by a company.

Originally, the Administration asked for a 10 percent credit this year and a 5 percent credit next

(Continued on Page 3)

Safeguards for Women Supported In 'Rights' Amendment Proposal

A protective clause added by the House Judiciary Committee has won an AFL-CIO endorsement for a proposed "equal rights" for women amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The committee specified that the amendment couldn't deprive Congress or the states of the power to enact legislation "which reasonably promotes the health and safety" of workers.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller wrote a group of House members that the AFL-CIO supports a constitutional ban on laws and practices that discriminate against women.

But he stressed that "we do not believe that rights and benefits presently enjoyed by women workers should be sacrificed. The rights and benefits enjoyed by women workers under state labor laws are of great importance in low-wage industries such as apparel manufacturing, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade and service in which women workers predominate."

Biemiller urged that these protections "should be preserved and strengthened, not simply wiped out by a blunderbuss constitutional amendment."

Also added by the House Judiciary Committee was an amendment authorizing continued exemption of women from the draft law

Women's organizations that have been most active in promoting an "equal rights" amendment have opposed any change or qualification, including a draft exemption, in the original language declaring that

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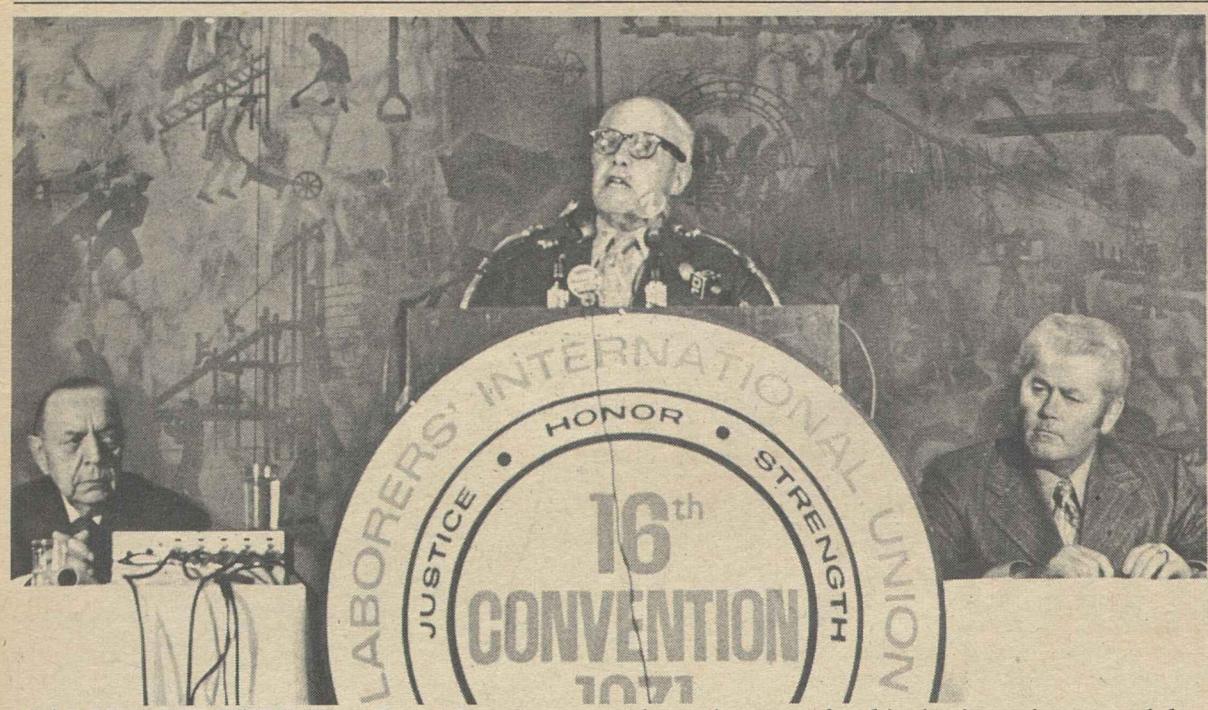

LABOR'S OPPOSITION to Pres. Nixon's proposed tax bonanza for big business is stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the Laborers Convention. Seated are LIU Pres. Peter Fosco, left, and Sec.-Treas. Terence J. O'Sullivan.

Fosco Re-Elected:

Laborers Set Out Organizing Goals

By Tom Castor

Miami Beach—Laborers Pres. Peter Fosco began his first full five-year term as head of the 600,000-member union with total organizing of the construction industry as the first and major goal of his administration.

"Give me your full cooperation and complete support and in the next few years we shall organize the work in the building and construction industry for our membership like this international union has never organized before," he told the more than 2,300 delegates.

Fosco, who was elected president by the international's executive board in 1968 to succeed Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi, said such an organizing drive would apply to "not only commercial and industrial construction, but highway and utilities, residential, rehabilitation, demolition, and landscaping."

Success in such a campaign, he said, would "secure the future for this international union, its affiliates and our membership."

He said the union already has begun effective organizing in the public employe field, "selecting specific targets from among housing authorities, service contractors, and federal, city and state blue-collar workers."

Fosco charted the success of organizing efforts in the past three years in which employes in concrete products and manufactured housing industries have been signed up.

Other aims listed by Fosco were:

- A national agreement to rehabilitate housing with the federal government.
- Release of $12 billion in appropriated federal funds which would finance $20 billion of needed construction. Fosco said he would propose that the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hold a national conference to map strategy for prying lose the funds.
- Activation of state bodies of the Laborers National Political League because the wage-price freeze has taught the union, Fosco said, "that all the gains we made at the collective bargaining table can be taken away from us in the political arena. We must understand the urgency to become deeply involved in all aspects of our political life."
- Vigorous enforcement of federal job safety provisions.
- Additional job training and upgrading programs for Laborers.

Fosco, Sec.-Treas. Terence J. O'Sullivan and eight internatinal vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.

The delegates, representing 860 locals from across the United States and Canada, heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany describe the new Nixon economics as "propaganda, promises and plain old baloney."

A battery of Cabinet members at the convention tried to portray the Nixon economic program in a more favorable light.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson received a markedly cool reception as he told the delegates it was particularly heartening "how the American public—all segments of the public, including workers—has been so willing to accept the idea (of the wage-price freeze) and so quick to cooperate. Every poll has shown this."

Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe insisted that more people are working today than ever before and that they are receiving the highest salaries ever and saving more money.

Sec. George Romney of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development "thanked" the Laborers delegates on behalf of the President for "their cooperation" in the wage-price freeze and said the country needs a disciplined economy.

"There are only two ways to discipline an economy: one is competition, the other is absolute authority," said Romney, as to indicate that the Administration favors competition.

Unity Stressed In Aerospace Negotiations

The Machinists and the Auto Workers will meet in Los Angeles Oct. 2 to draft a plan to help 90,000 aerospace workers "get equity and fair treatment despite the unfair Nixon wage freeze," their presidents announced.

IAM Pres. Floyd Smith and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock told a Washington press conference that progress in negotiations with four big aerospace manufacturers has been "nil" since Pres. Nixon announced his wage-price order.

They said "we are calling a joint meeting of the local leaders" of unions in the four companies—Lockheed, McDonald Douglas, Boeing and North American Rockwell. Locals from other aerospace locations also will be invited to send representatives.

They said they "intend to see that aerospace workers do not lose out because of the accident of an arbitrary date set by Pres. Nixon. . . . They cannot be penalized because their contracts expired a few weeks later or earlier than contracts in other industries."

By Oct. 2, union contracts with all four corporations will have passed their expiration date. Negotiations have been under way in some cases since May, the two unions said.

Stereotypers To Continue Merger Talks

Indianapolis—The Stereotypers voted overwhelmingly at their 68th convention to continue negotiations with the Printing Pressmen for a merger agreement.

Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Pressmen, who addressed the convention, predicted a successful conclusion of the negotiations, now in the second year.

Delegates voted 85-19 in favor of continuing the merger talks.

The convention condemned Pres. Nixon's freeze order as unfair to workers and loaded in favor of big business. The wage freeze, a policy statement noted, provides no process to implement negotiated agreements.

A convention resolution called for congressional passage of the National Health Security program to provide a health care system which all Americans can afford.

No election was held at this year's convention and Pres. James H. Sampson and Sec.-Treas. Frank C. Creamer will continue in office. Denver was chosen as the 1972 convention site.

AFL-CIO Cites Crisis Of Older Workers

Finding suitable employment for older workers, especially those who are disabled, is "difficult" when economic conditions are good and is "virtually impossible" in times of high unemployment, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a platform meeting for the White House Conference on Aging.

The meeting was held to prepare statements on vocational rehabilitation policy for the White House Conference, scheduled for Washington Nov. 28 to Dec. 2.

Seidman told the platform meeting that the best way to insure broader opportunities for the old and the handicapped would be the "achievement of a full employment economy."

"A program to provide jobs for the handicapped at the expense of those presently employed is not a satisfactory program," he declared, "but neither should we attempt to relieve unemployment by excluding older and disabled people from the labor market."

A fault of today's society, he said, is that it prescribes roles for its members to play only until they reach their later years, when there is "no preparation nor a clear role—just a hazy picture of gray heads and rocking chairs."

Seidman questioned "whether employment of older workers should be almost totally the responsibility of the private profit sector of the economy."

"There is a dire need," he said, "to enlist older Americans in public service projects that would help their own communities become better places to live.

"We all know in our own communities of the unmet need for socially useful and economically necessary activities that do not lend themselves to private enterprise, but nevertheless could provide employment opportunities which would have great value to both older workers and society."

He criticized existing federal programs for the aged as lacking "real coordination" and for overlapping and duplicating functions.

"The chances of rehabilitation and re-employment of a physically or mentally handicapped individual are minimized when he is also socially handicapped by unemployment, economic deprivation, discrimination and prejudice," Seidman stressed.

Risdon Dies at 52, Official of LPIU

Walter F. Risdon, vice president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers in charge of the union's legislative and union label committees, died at 52 of a heart attack. His death closed a union executive board meeting he had been attending and canceled a national legislative conference he had arranged to start Sept. 20.

Funeral services were held Sept. 22 at Columbia Baptist Church, Falls Church, Va. His wife Virginia and two daughters survive.

Risdon was a photoengraver at the former Washington Times Herald and the Bureau of Engraving & Printing before his election to union office. As LPIU vice president he also headed the union's technological development committee.

'Equal Rights' Support Keyed To Safeguards

(Continued from Page 1)

"equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

The controversy over the amendment has centered on whether it is necessary to strike down laws intended to protect women against exploitation and harsh working conditions in order to protect them against various forms of legal discrimination such as state restrictions on married women owning or setting up businesses.

Last year, the constitutional amendment was forced to the House floor by a discharge petition and passed overwhelmingly under a procedure barring any changes in the wording. But it died when the Senate added qualifying language exempting women from the draft and the groups pushing the amendment withdrew their support.

The protective language supported by the AFL-CIO was added by the House Judiciary Committee on a 19-16 vote on a motion by Rep. Charles E. Wiggins (R-Calif.).

Opponents of the change have served notice they will seek to strike out the additional language on the House floor.

If the safeguard clause is eliminated, Biemiller said, the AFL-CIO "would be compelled to oppose" the amendment.

Frese Named Counsel Of Mediation Agency

Eugene M. Frese, Justice Dept. attorney, has been named general counsel of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Frese, 37, succeeds William J. Kilberg, new associate solicitor for the Labor Dept.

Breakthrough Contract Signed by Upholsterers

Austin, Tex.—The Upholsterers signed a first contract with Economy Furniture, Inc., achieved after a three-year struggle that included an unfair-labor-practice strike.

Union members in the company plant here ratified agreement terms unanimously, Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann said in a letter of thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and all who helped the workers win union protection and a contract.

Almost all the members are Americans of Mexican descent. Hoffmann said their struggle "may in some small way have demonstrated to workers in the Southwest" that through organization into bona fide labor unions "they can start on a path which will lead to their fuller participation" in the democratic process.

The UIU won bargaining rights by an overwhelming majority vote of workers in May 1968. They walked out six months later in a strike found by the National Labor Relations Board to have been caused by management's refusal to bargain in good faith.

The company appealed to the courts and began to bargain only after the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered it to negotiate. The strike was called off six months ago after the court ruling.

During the strike, the AFL-CIO Executive Council rallied the labor movement in support of UIU Local 456. It charged in a 1969 statement that management not only refused to bargain but also "engaged in name calling" with particular emphasis on the Mexican-American background of the employes.

The federation started a strike relief fund with a $10,000 conrtibution and urged all unions to contribute.

Oppose Compulsory Arbitration:

Rail, Airline Unions Seek Selective Strike Amendment

Railroad and airline unions urged an amendment to the Railway Labor Act that will permit selective strikes and provide "real collective bargaining," instead of a compulsory arbitration plan favored by the Administration.

Pres. James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. said the six shopcraft unions he represents support a pending bill that would bar nationwide strikes but preserve the right of railroad workers to conduct selective strikes. He told a House subcommittee that the right to strike is essential to true freedom.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., general counsel for the Railway Labor Executives Association, representing the shopcrafts and eight other unions, said all the unions oppose the Nixon Administration's emergency proposals for handling labor disputes and believe they would bring more disputes, not fewer.

Pres. John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots submitted a statement saying the Railway Labor Act amendments favored by the Air Transport Association, and the Administration, would "inhibit reasonable free play between the parties" to contract negotiations.

Under one "option" in the Administration plan, an arbitrator would be required to choose intact between the "final" contract proposals of labor and management.

Yost and Hickey both urged the subcommittee to act favorably on a bill sponsored by Chairman Harley Stagggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee, and others, and to oppose the Administration proposal for Railway Labor Act amendments.

The legislation proposed by the Administration, Yost said, "goes much too far to remedy the defects which it states now exist" and would if enacted "needlessly curtail" the benefits of the present law and endanger the legitimate interests of railway and airline employes.

Yost testified that in the 45 years the Railway Labor Act has been in effect, there have been "only three nationwide rail strikes, each lasting but a few days, and only one major airline strike."

He told the subcommittee "there have been only seven instances in this total period of 45 years where it has been necessary for the President or the Congress to intervene."

Hickey listed the shortcomings in the Administration's proposed amendments and said they would aggravate congressional problems with rail labor disputes, instead of lessening them as Labor Dept. spokesmen contend.

"We have heard the Railway Labor Act blamed over the years as the cause of breakdowns in negotiations, long delays in reaching argeement," stretched-out mediation efforts and "ultimately the intervention of the Congress," Hickey declared.

"It is not really the fault of the Act . . . The essential ingredient of a practical and effective way for the rail unions to strike has been missing."

Under present law the employers could maintain an "inflexible position" in negotiations "secure in the knowledge . . . that the President and Congress would not permit a national shutdown and the dispute would be settled by . . . high level arbitration," the witness testified.

What has been "sorely needed" is an "effective incentive for real collective bargaining" as in industries like steel and automobiles. The whole process will "come alive and quicken if a genuine right to strike by employes is legislated," Hickey said.

Leaders of other transportation unions are scheduled to testify as the hearings continue.

SUMMER JOBS were found by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute for 538 Philadelphia inner city teenagers—including Veleda Broaddus, right—through a Neighborhood Youth Corps program sponsored by the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council. Veleda was assigned to the HRDI regional office, where she is assisted by secretary Mary Howe. Twelve AFL-CIO unions were among the employers participating in summer hiring programs.

Black Unionists Urged To Press for Unity

Philadelphia—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel urged black workers to "become forceful spokesmen for unity" and to "speak out firmly against any activity that promotes racial polarization." The only course of action that would cure the ills of America must come through "a coalition of Negroes, liberals and the trade union movement," he declared.

Abel's remarks were delivered at a testimonial honoring his retiring assistant and 30-year staff veteran, James H. Jones.

Citing unemployment in the ghettos, rotting inner cities, inadequate health care, and poor schools, Abel insisted that "there is no hope for America if black people, liberals and the labor movement go their separate ways."

Abel went on to compare Jones with A. Philip Randolph, telling the packed hotel ballroom that both of the men "convinced many black people to assume their rightful role in society by becoming active in the labor movement."

The audience heard Jones honored for his work in civic affairs, education, race relations, juvenile delinquency, voter registration and praised by Abel for developing a USWA program for equal job opportunity "long before the civil rights movement gained the prominence that it has today."

The tribute to Jones was jointly sponsored by the USWA, the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council and the State of Israel Bonds.

Drawing by Horst/Nebelspalter, Switzerland

*'Ich bin ein Pekinese!'

Woodcock Hits 'Inequities' of Nixon Policies

The Nixon Administration's new economic policy is "rife with inequities," Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock charged.

Testifying before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, Woodcock said Pres. Nixon's proposed "tax giveaways" to corporations "will have little, if any, effect in reducing the present intolerable level of unemployment."

A similar point had been made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in earlier testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee.

Woodcock proposed an "income equalization tax" if the second phase of the Administration's economic stabilization program involves continued restraints on wages with corresponding curbs on other forms of income.

He suggested a special tax that would keep profits, dividends, capital gains and other non-wage income from rising faster than the average increase in wages.

Discussing the "phase two" policy—after expiration of the 90-day wage-price freeze—Woodcock stressed the trade union movement's position that stabilization decisions be made by voluntary agreement of labor and management "with deadlocks broken by public members who are independent of any form of government control and whose impartiality and integrity is beyond question."

House Panel Approves Modified Nixon Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

year. But the committee opted for a flat 7 percent—with no expiration, date.

And despite the fact that Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) had echoed some of labor's criticism of the big handout the Administration gave to business by rewriting the tax depreciation rules earlier this year, the committee wrote the windfall into permanent law. Efforts to trim back the amount were voted down.

In another area, the committee did cut back on the heavily criticized proposal to allow companies to defer indefinitely taxes on profits from exports sold through specially created subsidiaries. The committee limited the tax deferral to exports exceeding 75 percent of the average of the past three years, substantially reducing the revenue loss to the Treasury.

To sweeten the package, the committee made a $25 increase in personal income tax exemptions effective this year, instead of next year as the Administration had proposed. And it voted to raise the minimum standard deduction for lower income families along with other changes that will provide modest reductions to individuals and families.

One effect would be to remove additional low-income families from the tax rolls.

While the Administration indicated it would have preferred its original package—and especially its version of the export subsidy—Treasury Sec. John B. Connally praised the Ways & Means Committee for acting "so promptly and affirmatively" on the Administration program.

The committee-approved package also includes the non-controversial retroactive repeal of the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles. And the committee added a similar repeal of the 10 percent excise tax on light trucks, effective Sept. 23.

Mills said the committee will take its final vote on the package bill Sept. 28, with the expectation of bringing it to the House floor about Oct. 5.

Union Winner in South Dakota Vote

Sioux Falls, S.D.—Maintenance and engineering employes of the State Highway Dept. voted for the State, County & Municipal Employes in the first state-wide employes' election in South Dakota history.

The vote was 780 in favor of representation by AFSCME Local 1922, and 240 against. Some 150 challenged votes were not counted. Supervising the balloting was Henry E. Carter, new state labor commissioner.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Clifford W. Shrader said two groups of state employes and one unit of municipal workers had previously voted for union representation under a public employe law enacted in 1969.

Price Boosts Push Index Up .4% in August

(Continued from Page 1)

The BLS reported that supermarket prices showed no change for the first time since January, but are 3.1 percent higher than they were a year ago.

While the prices of processed food items are frozen until mid-November, fresh foods—such as fruits and vegetables—are not subject to price controls.

The price of fruits and vegetables nevertheless decreased 1.9 points from July but those prices still are 7.6 percent higher than they were in August 1970.

The BLS explained that its survey of food prices for the August index were made the first three days of the month.

It may take several months before the full effect of the price freeze will show up in the CPI, the Labor Dept. said.

Mortgage interest rates and property taxes, which are not affected by the freeze, were higher, and almost all the increase in the price of services—five-tenths of 1 percent—was due to increased household and medical care costs.

Reversed Priorities

TODAY'S POLITICAL CLICHE—"reordering national priorities"—has been applied with a vengeance by Pres. Nixon. But he has applied it in reverse.

Unprecedented and unhealthy tax relief to corporations would be the ultimate effect of the keystone of the President's new economic program. It would reverse progress in America. The government of compassion which many believed had come into being would be halted. Corporate profit-and-loss charts—not the public need—would have first priority. The poor, the cities and states, federal employes, wage and salary earners—all would foot the bill and the sole beneficiaries would be the wealthy and the corporations.

The Nixon tax package, now before Congress, is a radical departure from the concept of a graduated income tax based on ability to pay. Instead of tax justice, it would add to already existing loopholes to benefit those who already have more than their share of America's wealth.

The proposed investment tax credit, which the President contends, in the face of abundant evidence to the contrary, would create substantial employment, would cost the federal treasury $4 billion the first year. Combined with already ordered accelerated depreciation allowances, the new tax gimmicks for corporations would mean a $70 billion loss in federal revenue over the next 10 years.

In the next decade, America needs the $70 billion in tax revenue Mr. Nixon would give away. After all, taxes pay for the schools, hospitals and parks that America needs. The $70 billion could be used for a frontal assault on air and water pollution. These are the social needs that would wind up at the bottom of Mr. Nixon's priority totem pole, no matter what rhetoric he uses.

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES America should continue on the path of social progress, along which the nation was moving, before Mr. Nixon called a halt.

We want to eliminate the waste in America—the human waste of unemployment, the waste of health resources, the waste of educational potential, the waste of 27 percent of this nation's productive capacity now unused, the waste of great national resources, the waste of air and water—the waste that can only be eliminated by public investment, full employment and expansion of consumer purchasing power.

These must be America's priorities. And the key to solving all of them is jobs—full employment.

It took Mr. Nixon 2½ years to discover—although he still has not admitted it—that America has serious economic problems and that these have been grievously aggravated by his economic policies.

When he did reverse his program, without warning, consultation, explanation or apology, he acted in near panic. The confusion, uncertainties and conflicting positions that have followed that weekend in Camp David should not be duplicated again. There is no valid reason why the Congress should be stampeded into hurried, unwarranted actions.

America does need to reorder its priorities, but it must first reject the President's retreat to the day when corporate wealth was king in America. And the responsibility falls squarely on the Congress, which must decide, without panic or partisanship, whether public need or corporate profits are more important.

From an article by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the Washington Post, Sept. 21, 1971.

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Outside . . . Looking In

A Word Edgewise:

Chinese Nationalists Could Turn to Moscow for Help

By John P. Roche

IN ALL THE DISCUSSION about Pres. Nixon's changing policy toward the Chinese People's Republic, the Republic of China has been taken for granted as an inert piece on the international chessboard. Few people have speculated on the possibility that Taipei might have an ace or two up its sleeve, even though there have been rumors of secret discussions between Chiang's regime and Moscow, and the ubiquitous Victor Louis did turn up on Taiwan, presumably in quest of medical treatment.

Yet, when you think about it, there is no reason to believe that the Chinese Nationalists are prepared to lie down and play dead while Nixon and Chou sit around discussing the future of Taiwan.

And in the Sept. 20 issue of the New Leader, G. F. Hudson, formerly director of Far Eastern Studies at St. Antony's College, Oxford, presents a compelling case for what he calls "Taiwan's Radical Alternative."

Hudson, who has a massive reputation as a China expert, suggests that the Nationalist government may well turn to Moscow. And be warmly welcomed.

Hudson, who has always argued that Soviet policy toward the Chinese Communists was based on Russian interests rather than ideological solidarity (I recall him predicting the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1950s), suggests that the major Soviet goal in Asia is containing Red China.

With the United States handling the southeastern perimeter—Japan, Korea, Taiwan—Moscow was free to concentrate on the central Asian and Manchurian frontiers. But with Pres. Nixon apparently disengaging, that flank would be left in mid-air.

Thus the Russians have become very friendly with the Japanese. (It was interesting to note that at the Chou-Reston summit meeting, Chou denounced the Moscow-oriented Japanese Communist Party for collaborating with the rearmament program of the Sato government. This must have come as a surprise to Sato.) And there is no reason to think that Moscow would not be prepared to adopt the Chinese Nationalists if we cast them loose upon the waters.

What has to be remembered is that Chiang Kai-shek was originally the pride and joy of the Comintern (somewhere in his collection is a warmly inscribed photograph of Stalin). In 1927, however, Chiang went into business for himself and killed all the Communists he could lay his hands on. (In recent years, the Soviets have probably regretted the fact he didn't catch them all.)

But even after the Kuomintang, a party organized on Leninist principles, purged its Communists, Chiang Kai-shek's son remained in Moscow. Hudson notes that he was there from 1925-37 and returned in 1945 to ask Stalin to mediate the Chinese civil war.

Unlike Madame Sun Yat-sen, who went to Moscow and became an ornament of the international Communist movement, Chiang's son never became an apparatchik. Indeed, he — Chiang Ching-kuo—is now Vice Premier of the Republic of China and the Generalissimo's heir presumptive. He would have no difficulty in speaking Russian.

FROM MOSCOW'S VIEWPOINT, in Hudson's words, "as long as the USSR aspires to be the world's second naval power and remains at odds with (Peking), the use of sea and air bases on an island approximately halfway between Vladivostok and Singapore and 100 miles from the coast of South China would certainly be an attractive proposition.

"Conversely, it would threaten Peking far more than the U.S. presence in the area, for it would complete the encirclement of China. . ."

The Chinese Nationalists, in short, are not helpless waifs, and one of the most interesting questions to speculate upon is whether Chou (who would never underestimate the shrewdness of the Nationalists) would not prefer the American "imperialists" and their "running dogs" on Taiwan. The thought of Soviet missiles replacing American would not be reassuring in Peking.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Real Welfare Fraud Committed By Exploiters of Poor People

THE EXPLOITATION of the politically powerless has become a tragic consequence of the recession. Because of the sickness of the economy reactionary politicians are able to take advantage of the defenselessness of the poor, uneducated and handicapped and call their actions "reform."

In the name of "reform," Wallace, Reagan and their ilk are pushing through reductions in already inadequate payments to welfare families by methods often unconstitutional and always inequitable.

And even in states governed by moderates and liberals there are similar efforts to reduce payments, tighten eligibility requirements and prosecute fraud. Liberals reluctantly agree to the changes out of political necessity, faced as they are with the outcries of resentful taxpayers.

What has led us to the situation where, for instance, an Alabama mother, who previously supported her three small children on $206 a month, must now get by on $130 because of Wallace-initiated welfare cutbacks? Who is to blame?

First of all, it is unfair to reproach beleaguered taxpayers. True, the animosity with which working class people regard welfare is sometimes motivated by racial prejudice. But usually their indignation is based on economics, not race.

They suffer because of inflation, and they suffer because of the government's efforts to curb inflation. Property taxes soar, and they feel their homes are jeopardized. Unemployment increases, bringing anxiety about layoffs.

Feeling abandoned by government, they strike out at the most convenient target, the welfare family who, because of misleading and sensationalistic press accounts, they perceive as deceitful idlers.

Unfortunately, these myths are encouraged by cynical politicians. This approach is dishonest both to the poor and to the working class taxpayer, who is deceived into believing that the problem somehow rests with the character of the poor rather than with the conditions that created their poverty. It is these public officials who are committing the real welfare fraud.

While dishonest, this strategy does have political value. If reactionaries can convince workers that welfare families are by nature shiftless, immoral and devious they can drive a wedge between the alliance of workers and poor which has been a potent voting bloc for candidates who will fight for social and economic justice for all classes.

It makes it increasingly difficult for liberals, who rely on the support of both the poor and workers, to pursue the struggle for economic and social reform.

Unconstitutional residency laws and massive investigations of welfare families will accomplish little beyond the soothing of a few conservative consciences. As many studies have shown, such measures will not result in any significant decrease in welfare rolls since the overwhelming majority of those on relief are either too old to work, physically handicapped or mothers who must care for minor children.

MORE IMPORTANT, they will do nothing to eradicate the problems of poverty and ignorance which lead to bulging relief lists. Welfare in itself is nothing more than a system to permit a family to maintain an existence that is a daily struggle for survival. There is nothing in the welfare system which helps the poor break out of their cycle of poverty.

To make real gains against poverty will require a massive commitment by the federal government to improve education, job skills and health care.

Poverty and welfare will only be eliminated when the unskilled are given the opportunity to train for decent paying jobs, when ghetto schools are improved and when the government ensures that there will be jobs available even for those lacking skills.

Pres. Nixon has consistently demonstrated that the elimination of poverty occupies a low priority in his Administration. He has vetoed measures to create jobs, to provide more federal funds for schools and to improve health services.

Nixon's welfare reform bill, which might do some good, has also been given a low priority. But even that measure is far from an adequate answer to the problem of poverty. The poor will not cease to exist because the federal government, rather than the states, administers welfare, nor because an inadequate income is made a little less inadequate.

The availability of a decent job, and the educational opportunity the job requires is the answer, not simply administrative reform.

Boost to Profits:

President's Tax Giveaways Offer No Spur to Increase Jobs

HUGE GIVEAWAYS to corporations in Pres. Nixon's tax proposals add up to a "raid on the public sector" at the expense of the long-overdue economic spur needed to cut unemployment, AFL-CIO tax expert Arnold Cantor charged.

Most of the corporate tax savings would "go into dividends and . . . retained earnings," declared Cantor, not toward "real job stimulation." He made the statements on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Cantor, an economist in the federation's Dept. of Research, stressed that with only 73 percent of U.S. industrial capacity now in use, there is little chance that "industry, faced with lagging consumer demand and all this excess capacity, is going to jump in, because of a couple of tax breaks, and start hiring people."

He also cited a Commerce Dept. survey that shows almost half of U.S. plants and machinery are "less than five years old," which cuts the probability of any extensive renewal and replacement.

Cantor renewed organized labor's call for an excess profits tax to "offset the business bias in the President's package," and said that the excess profits tax used during the Korean War could well serve as a model.

Noting that the President has put a lid on the "income of workers" through his wage freeze but has left the "income of business . . . profits" free to rise without restraint, Cantor declared that such one-sided action is "grossly inequitable" and will not solve the nation's economic crisis.

The "funds taken from wage earners" largely go to greater corporate profits, with little ever reaching the economic mainstream, he said.

Cantor said that such distinguished economists as Lawrence R. Klein and Vigaya G. Duggal of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School recommend "a profits tax formula which would assure that after-tax profits are no greater than they would have been in the absence of wage restraints."

Reporters questioning Cantor on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

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1/2 Union Products
1/4 and Union Services

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT A TIME when the Nixon Administration is clearly showing its business orientation both for multinational corporations abroad and conglomerates at home, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) is urging new and more effective ways of curbing corporate monopolies.

His concern over what has been happening in the business world during the past 10 years as corporations grow bigger and bigger through mergers and conglomerates, is more than justified.

Celler is chairman of the House Antitrust subcommittee and has just finished a study of mergers and acquisitions of conglomerate corporations that threaten the American economy with domination by "virtually self-contained economic domains."

"Growth of these vast corporate structures, even though accompanied by an increase in number of much smaller and less powerful companies that operate under the umbrella of major companies, presages imposition of cartel-like structures throughout American business," a subcommittee staff report said.

"Some observers foresee a situation where the American economy will be dominated by a few hundred business suzerainties under whose influence a multitude of small, weak, quasi-independent corporations will be permitted a subordinate and supplemental role."

The report sharply questions the generally held idea that mergers are brought about to increase productivity and efficiency.

"In general," the report said, "the major acquisitions by the companies studied were corporate organizations that were profitable and successful before acquisition. The main effect of the merger or acquisition was to transfer control and management of an already successful enterprise to a new group."

Actually, the report found, acquired companies were less efficient after merger than they had been before.

The report also noted that merger negotiations opened the way to all sorts of stock speculation and manipulation by insiders, privy to what was going on and that trust departments of major banks became involved in deals and cross deals.

In a section devoted to the social costs of mergers, the report notes that major areas have lost corporate headquarters which are now concentrated in a few giant cities such as New York; that labor-management relations have been seriously eroded and that economic power has become increasingly centralized.

The report cites numerous authorities to show that conglomerate power not only gives it power over its competitors but "represents a bargaining advantage over labor." It cites a staff report of the Federal Trade Commission, saying:

"THE ULTIMATE SANCTION that makes collective bargaining viable and responsible is the economic power that it can wield through a strike. By conferring the power to cross-subsidize, business conglomeration may change the balance of bargaining power with trade unions."

To meet the merger problem, the subcommitte recommended support for suggested legislation by Celler. This would establish an Office of Industrial Organization in the Executive Office of the President. The office would bring together currently fragmented antitrust agencies in the federal government and centralize administration of the antitrust laws in it.

The job of the new antitrust office would be to foster competitive market conditions; to prevent corporate activities that tend to create a monopoly and to prevent "any undue concentration of economic power in interstate or foreign commerce."

Ever since 1887, when Congress enacted legislation to control the railroads, it has sought through antitrust laws "to contain the social, economic and political dangers inherent in a continuing increase in the concentraton of economic power in large business organizations," the Celler report says.

Obviously this effort has had a highly limited effect. It is surely time for a new start.

LONG-OVERDUE job stimulation is shoved to back-burner priority by the "huge corporate giveaways" in Pres. Nixon's tax plan, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Rollcall on Enforcing Job Bias Law

Labor and civil rights groups joined in supporting a bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the enforcement power it needs to stop illegal job discrimination.

But the House on Sept. 16 voted 202-197 to substitute an employer-backed bill that would leave the EEOC powerless to do anything but sue in federal court if the non-discrimination law is violated.

On labor's scoreboard, the 69 Democrats and 133 Republicans who voted for the ineffective substitute bill were Wrong (W). The 168 Democrats and 29 Republicans who voted against the substitute cast Right votes (R).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR— paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) PR
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) PR

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) PW
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) A
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) A
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) PR
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) PR
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) PW
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) PW
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) A
4. Derwinski (R) PW
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6 Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) A
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Karth (D) PR
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) PW
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) A
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) PW
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Widnall (R) A
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) A
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) A
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) R
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) A
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) W
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) PR
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) A
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) A
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) PW
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) PW
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) A
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) PR

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) PW
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) PR
4. McCormack (D) A
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) PR
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

1970 Study Reveals:

10% of U.S. Families Trapped in Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

an hour, provides an annual salary of $2,704.

The report showed that 15 percent of the nation's young people—under 18—are living in impoverished families. And Census Bureau statistics last May showed that 1.1 million families headed by persons 65 or older are living in poverty.

More than 47 percent of all single people 65 or older—2.7 million—had incomes below their respective poverty level.

Despite the 1970 increase, the number of poverty families was 3.1 million less than in 1959, the first year for which poverty data was recorded.

In the 1960s, there was an average annual decline of 4.9 percent in the poverty population, but in 1970, the number of poor persons increased by 1.2 million. or 5.1 percent, to a total of 25.5 million.

It was the first time on record there had been a significant increase in the poverty population.

The Labor Dept. said that sex of the family head is an "increasingly important factor in the poverty status of families."

The number of poverty families headed by a woman in 1970 totaled 1.9 million, the same as in 1959, whereas the 3.3 million poor families headed by a man in 1970 represented about half the 1959 figure.

"Although families headed by a woman constituted only 11 percent of all families in 1970, they accounted for 37 percent of all poor families," the report said. The proportion of poor black families that were headed by a woman was even greater—57 percent.

Poor families included 3.7 million white, 1.4 million black and 68,000 of other races. The percentages of all families poor—for each of these three groups—were 8 percent white, 29 percent black and 14 percent for other minority group families.

There were significant differences in the age compositions of the white and black poor.

In 1970, children under 18 accounted for about 36 percent of white persons living below the poverty level, as compared to 54 percent of all Negroes who were poor.

In contrast, elderly family heads and single persons accounted for 19 percent of all poor white persons and only 7 percent of the Negro poor.

Of the 5.2 million poverty families in 1970, only 2.3 million did not have a family member who worked during the year.

It would have taken approximately $11.4 billion to raise the income of all poor families and single persons above the poverty line.

In terms of 1970 dollars, this figure represents about a 7 percent increase in the income deficit of poor families over the previous year.

The median income deficit for poor families was about $1,100 in 1970. For white families the deficit was closer to $1,000 compared to $1,300 for Negro families.

HAPOEL TROPHIES from Israel were presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Martin L. Cohen, right, chairman of the U.S. committee for Israeli olympic games and manager of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 105 in New York. Meany served as honorary chairman of the U.S. committee. Hapoel is the sports branch of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation. The United States was among 20 countries that had participants in the sporting event held earlier this year.

Marble Union Elects Lawhead As President

Arlington Heights, Ill.—The Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers elected Wylie Lawhead as president at their 17th biennial convention. Lawhead, from Bloomington, Ind., had been a vice president since 1959.

He succeeds William Peitler, who announced on the final day of a three-day convention that he was not a candidate for re-election. Peitler, of Silver Spring, Md., had been president since 1960.

Lawhead took office for the balance of Peitler's term and for the new four-year term beginning next Jan. 1, He has been a union member for 22 years and an active leader of quarry unionists in southern Indiana. The union's president also serves as secretary-treasurer.

The convention returned four vice presidents for another term and elected six new ones. Re-elected were Michael Hogan, Francis Burns, Jack D. McCarthy and Joseph D. Fallon. New vice presidents are Pascal DiJanes, Frank Fiano, Alex Pennie, Clarence Smith, Alfred Buono and Ray Fecci.

The delegates reported chilling effects of the Nixon wage freeze on negotiations and were sharply critical of the Administration's policies.

Convention sessions were attended by 107 delegates representing 8,600 members in 127 local unions.

South Carolina Labor Scores Wage Freeze

Charleston, S.C.—Pres. Nixon's economic freeze was condemned at the South Carolina AFL-CIO's 15th annual convention for causing increased hardship on workers because of its inequities.

Delegates called for national action to protest the President's proposals if the unfair provisions of the new economic policy are not corrected after the 90-day freeze.

State Labor Council Pres. Sinway Young told the delegates that the freeze would have significant impact on the 1972 elections in South Carolina. Speaking under a 50-foot-long banner that read "Nixon and Strom Through in '72," Young said that voters could further vent their dislike for the Administration's economic policies on their ballots. He called for the defeat of Nixon and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) next year.

Ironically, Young noted, that the Nixon freeze has done more to unite the labor movement in South Carolina than any other incident in recent years.

He said that union members should unify their vote with the newly enfranchised young voters to bring about a change in the political atmosphere in the state and the nation to achieve labor's goals.

The 250 delegates at the three-day convention adopted a resolution of support for members of the Furniture Workers on strike against the La-Z-Boy Chair Co. in Florence since Aug. 3.

The state labor council is setting up an economic assistance program for the furniture strikers that will be financed by voluntary weekly contributions from union members in the state. Delegates kicked off the program with a collection at the convention and also contributed to members of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who also are striking two plants in the state.

Other major convention resolutions called for:

- Changes in state laws to give public employes the right to strike.
- Congressional passage of the National Health Security bill.
- Full funding for the Occupational Safety & Health Act with enforcement authority retained by the federal government, rather than passed on to state agencies.
- Federal quotas on imports.

Speakers included Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Stanton Smith, coordinator of the federation's state and local bodies, Lt. Gov. Earl Morris, state Labor Commissioner, Ed McGowan and State Rep. Isadore Lourie.

TV Income Climbs For Screen Actors

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild collected $14.7 million for its members from the television industry, not counting payment for commercials, the union announced for the 10-month period ended Aug. 31. This was an increase of 22.6 percent in a year's time, Executive Sec. John L. Dales reported.

The money was paid to the union by TV producers as residual fees for work done by union members in domestic and foreign television productions, plus payment for theatrical pictures sold to television. The totals do not include TV commercials, paid directly to actors.

Minnesota Convention Spurs Political Drive

Minneapolis—The Minnesota AFL-CIO convention voted full support for Federation Pres. George Meany's position on the wage freeze and his efforts to correct the inequities that pile an added burden on workers.

To back up their unanimous endorsement of organized labor's opposition to the freeze, the 760 delegates approved a 5-cent increase in the state federation's monthly per capita tax. Most of the revenue from the increase will go into a voter registration fund of the Committee on Political Education.

COPE had earlier announced that an all-out drive was being launched to register new voters in an effort to elect labor-endorsed candidates at all levels of government.

The convention called for wage adjustments for public employes and urged the Nixon Administration's Cost of Living Council to allow immediate pay increases for workers who earn less than $7,800 a year.

Delegates also called for an end to U.S. miliary involvement in Indo-China.

The three top officers of the state federation were re-elected and a constitutional amendment was adopted extending their terms of office from two to four years. The officers are Pres. David K. Roe, Sec.-Treas. Neil C. Sherburne and Executive Vice Pres. Leonard LaShomb.

Leading speakers at the three-day convention besides AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland included Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Minnesota's Democratic Senators Walter F. Mondale and Hubert H. Humphrey.

Humphrey called for the creation of an economic stabilization board following the 90-day Nixon freeze that would have authority to regulate profits, along with wages and prices. He said the board should be made up of representatives from labor, business, agriculture, consumers and the public.

Mondale told the delegates that immediate efforts to correct economic conditions must be accompanied by "additional reforms that will finally bring economic justice and security to all American working men."

These reforms must provide for "meaningful tax justice and relief, safety from occupational accidents, protections from costs of sickness, and adequate pensions," he said.

A women's rights seminar was conducted at the convention with participants from labor organizations, political groups and the state government.

John Irving Appointed To NLRB Legal Post

General Counsel Peter B. Nash of the National Labor Relations Board named John S. Irving as associate general counsel for operations, succeeding H. Stephan Gordon, who resigned. Irving will supervise the operation of 31 regional offices and eight resident offices of the NLRB.

Irving, 30, has been executive assistant to the Under Sec. of Labor. Before that he was an NLRB attorney and attorney-adviser to Sam Zagoria, former board member. He is from Plainfield, N.J.

Irwin Fills Post On Foreign Affairs

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson has announced the appointment of Donald M. Irwin as Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs. He succeeds George H. Hildebrand, who is now professor of economics and industrial relations at Cornell University.

Irwin, 46, has been a management labor relations official and most recently has been on the staff of the Michigan State University School of Business Administration. He held a Labor Dept. post from 1955-57.

Irwin will direct the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Affairs.

Trade Union Educator Otto Pragan Dies at 67

Otto Pragan, senior staff associate at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center since 1969 and former assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, died of cancer at 67. He had been ill for nearly a year, but continued to work until July.

Pragan was a specialist in vocational education who helped draft legislation, write programs and conduct training classes for pupils varying in background from union officers to school dropouts.

He helped draft feasibility studies that led to the development of the Labor Studies Center and was a consultant on the establishment of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. He taught courses for labor unionists from Latin America and helped develop studies for unemployed workers in need of trade training leading to useful jobs.

Funeral services were scheduled for Sept. 24 in Washington, D.C., Pragan's wife, Gina, and daughter, Mrs. Karen Saltzman, survive, with three grandchildren.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a message of sympathy that Pragan "made a significant and lasting contribution" to workers and their families through his "devoted and nationally recognized efforts to improve the quality of education" in America.

Pres. Paul J. Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. said Pragan was largely responsible for stimulating and developing a leadership training program for shop stewards and local officers in major federal installations in the continental U.S., Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

Born in Vienna, Austria, Pragan migrated to Akron, O., in 1942 after receiving a University of Vienna doctor of philosophy degree in economics and law. Later he won a library science degree from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

He was director of the Akron Public Library's business and labor service until 1949, director of research and education for the Chemical Workers until 1961, and an AFL-CIO labor educationist until 1969, when he helped launch the Labor Studies Center.

At Medical Society Meeting:

Meany Prescribes Health Security Bill

Doctors and patients alike "are victims of our non-system of delivering and financing health care," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a meeting of physicians in the nation's capital.

Talking to the District of Columbia Medical Society, Meany said "the medical care system is a confusing, inefficient, often inaccessible and always expensive piece rate, cost plus, unevenly distributed system.

"The patients pay for it in money and physicians pay for it in long hours."

The federation president assured the doctors there is a "better way"—the Health Security program backed by the AFL-CIO and introduced in Congress by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

Organized labor, Meany stressed, is proud of America's medical achievements, but it wants that "standard of excellence to be available to all, at a cost that all can afford." It does not mean regimenting doctors or turning them into victims of "socialism," he said.

It means that the patients should have the right to choose his own doctor and his own health care system and that the physician has the right to choose how he wants to practice medicine—on a solo basis or as part of a group.

The fragmentation of medical care, the involved form and record keeping, the use of hospitals versus out-patient or office treatment and testing were reviewed by Meany in his talk to the doctors.

He stressed that there is common ground between the physician and the patient and organized labor, that "we are all patients," and that there is a common understanding of health both in terms of sickness and finances.

Under the Health Security program, Meany stressed, "you could practice medicine the way you've always wanted to. You could give the patient the care your best professional judgment tells you he needs—no more, no less."

The program would not own nor run the hospitals, he said. It would not employ doctors, and no doctor would be forced to practice under the program.

But the Health Security program would help eliminate the waste of duplicate and overlapping facilities and would help train more health manpower, he noted.

The approach to health care advanced by the American Medical Association—Medicredit—Meany characterized as "a backdoor approach when we should be going through the front door."

He termed the Nixon program the "fall back" position of the AMA, that also fails to meet the needs and is basically sickness insurance rather than health care.

The AFL-CIO president summed up:

"The great debate over national health insurance has moved from union halls and meetings of social workers to meetings such as this one. That is good.

"It would be better if the debate now moved past invective, scare techniques and fear to an honest appraisal of all programs."

Union Watchdogs To Police Prices

Three unions, the Meat Cutters, Machinists and State, County & Municipal Employes have initiated programs to identify and report stores and companies that are chiseling on the wage-price freeze.

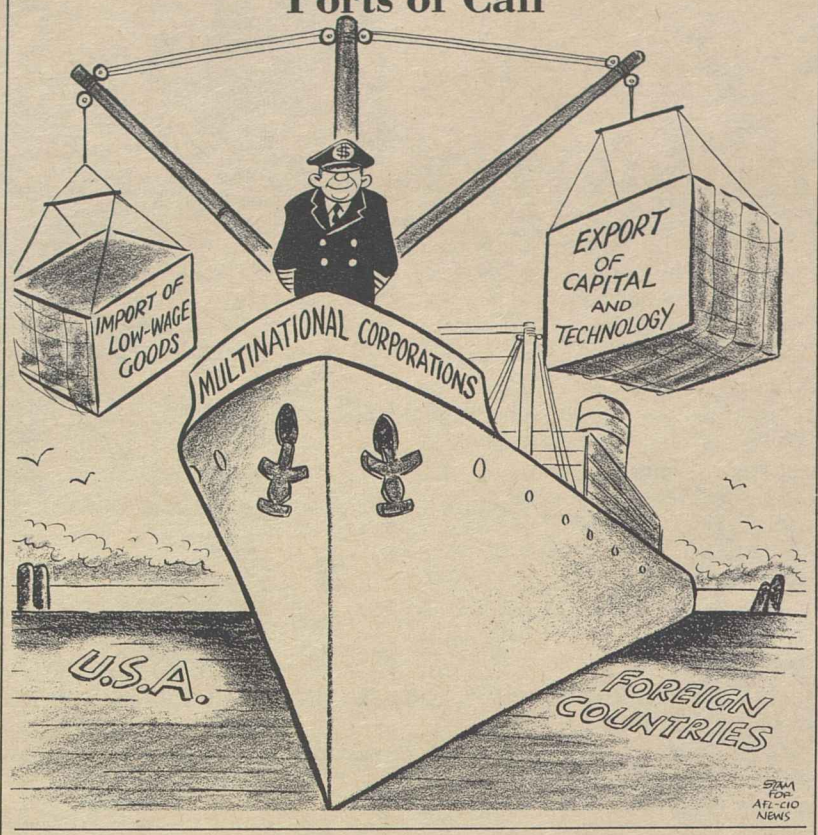
AFSCME members have surveyed supermarkets in New York City and found that they did not have available for public inspection a list of top prices charged in the base period before the freeze began.

IAM Sec.-Treas. Eugene Glover called upon all local financial officers to check their bills carefully to spot illegal price increases.

And Leon Schacter, a Meat Cutters vice president, said price policing will be established in stores and plants where his union has representation.

"We've got to go after the price gougers or the impact will be that much worse," Schacter said.

Ports of Call



New Freeze Rulings Disclose Little Give

The Cost of Living Council ruled that wage increases are allowed in cases where they are necessary to bring wages in line with minimum-pay laws or eliminate discrimination and that there is no ceiling on welfare payments during the 90-day freeze.

But there was little else in the way of a reprieve for persons caught in the President's pay freeze.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness continued to deny requests for exemptions from the freeze for wages, prices and rents. The number of denials now total well over a hundred, not counting those reviewed and resolved at the OEP's 10 regional offices.

The OEP meanwhile, issued more specific guidelines applying to construction, incentive compensation and steel wage rates, and the Cost of Living Council ruled that the freeze applies to the job rather than the worker.

In its specific guidelines, the OEP ruled out wage increases for a number of steelworkers, stating that 1971 increases in wage rates effective prior to Aug. 15 cannot take effect for:

"1. Companies which traditionally adhere to the steel wage pattern and whose contracts expired prior to the freeze date if a strike delayed the signing of a new agreement until after Aug. 14, 1971, and

"2. Companies that traditionally adhere to the steel wage pattern, if they have a 'lag date' after the larger steel companies, and their 'lag date' occurred after Aug. 14, 1971."

The guidelines exempted wage increases in the construction industry if they were part of collective bargaining agreements submitted to the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee or a craft dispute board prior to Aug. 15.

The OEP said employes who regularly receive a percentage of profits of a business may receive them during the freeze even "if that amount exceeds the dollar amount paid in the year pior to the freeze."

Also affecting the construction industry was a memorandum from the Workplace Standards Administration which said all Davis-Bacon wage determinations will take into account the freeze. The Davis-Bacon Act requires that an area's prevailing wage rate be paid on all federal construction.

One Cost of Living Council ruling—that the freeze applies to the job, not the worker—said workers transferred from one location to another because of a shutdown may be paid up to the highest rate for the job at the new location.

Arnold Weber, executive director of the Cost of Living Council, said groups or individuals seeking reconsideration of a decision may submit requests "on the basis of new information" and will receive "prompt consideration."

He declined, however, to make public the deliberations of the council, declaring that "no useful purpose would be served" by so doing.

AFL-CIO Calls Delegates to 9th Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

departments, 51 state central bodies (including Puerto Rico) and 739 local central bodies representing 13.6 million union members.

Meany and Kirkland noted that the AFL-CIO's last biennial convention in October 1969 warned of "a growing danger of recession."

They added: "We find no comfort in the fact that the warning proved tragically correct, for too few listened.

"The White House ignored it. And each month, as unemployment grew and inflation continued, Administration prophets proclaimed prosperity was at hand and did nothing to achieve either full employment—the absolute foundation of prosperity—or to halt the rising cost of living.

"Suddenly and with no advance warning, the President acted on Aug. 15. He imposed an unequitable and unworkable freeze on all wages and most prices for 90 days. It is a program that hurts workers the most.

"As this is being written, no one can forecast what is going to happen. However, one thing is certain: The President's present program does not meet the test of equity and the trade union movement must—and will—continue to press for fair play."

The call concluded by urging that at the convention, "we should renew our resolve to move ahead progressively—in the spirit of American trade union philosophy for a better life for all the citizens of our nation."

9-25-71

Nixon's Economic Policies Target Of Leaders at Union Conventions

(Continued from Page 1)

trickle down, and we will have some more jobs."

The AFL-CIO president quoted a United Press International survey of big corporations that showed there will be very few, if any, new jobs produced by the proposed investment credit.

Another measure of Aug. 15 drew a sharp denunciation from Meany—the suspension of negotiated wage increases during the 90-day freeze period.

"Never in the history of this country, in peace or in war, has any other American President ever relegated to himself the power to cancel contracts. And then, in addition, they ruled that while you lose this money during the 90-day period, you cannot negotiate for it after the freeze."

Meany drew applause from convention delegates meeting in Miami Beach when he told them "somehow I feel our members want that money; it is coming to them, and somehow I feel they are going to use every possible legal means within their power to get that money."

He stressed the AFL-CIO position that contracts nullified by the President's order are "automatically subject to renegotiation at the collective bargaining table without restrictions of any kind."

In Kansas City, Kirkland told Woodworkers' delegates that they should take Nixon at his word on the "work ethic" only they should apply it to the 1972 campaign and elect a new Administration.

"Let us apply some of that work ethic that Mr. Nixon talks about to the task of political action and to the aim of restoring government of, by and for the people," Kirkland said.

"The friends of this Administration are going to have a lot of money and all the Madison Avenue propaganda artists that money can buy on their side.

"We can't begin to match their financial power, but we can overcome it by hard work," he said.

Kirkland said that America doesn't need a prescription of harder work for workers, but a sufficient number of jobs so that workers can "get back to the job of building America and creating a clean, orderly, just, democratic and free society that America can be.

"That will happen only when America has the kind of leadership she needs and deserves."

He urged the delegates to "make sure that our fellow union members and our friends and neighbors understand what is at stake, and what the choices are."

Vermont's Stafford Fills Senate Seat

Robert T. Stafford, a moderate Republican who represented Vermont in the House since 1960, has taken his seat in the Senate as the interim replacement for the late Winston L. Prouty.

Stafford, a former governor, was named to the vacancy by Vermont Gov. Deane C. Davis (R). Stafford is expected to be the GOP candidate in a Jan. 7 special election to fill out the five remaining years of Prouty's term. The Democratic and Republican candidates will be picked in a Nov. 16 primary.

Stafford and Prouty had similar COPE records in Congress, with more "right" votes than the average for most Republicans.

Crafts Praised For Work on Disney World

Lake Buena Vista, Fla.—The president of Walt Disney Productions praised the role of union craftsmen in the construction of the Disney World Vacation Kingdom near Orlando.

"Seventeen international unions and their local Florida affiliates have provided skilled workmen," said Pres. Donn B. Tatum. He noted that at the height of construction, about 7,000 building trades craftsmen were employed in the complex.

"It is a remarkable achievement for the building trades unions that with so many different skills represented on the job site, the project was virtually strike free during the period since 1968" when construction began.

The park is scheduled to open in October.

AFL-CIO News

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New Trade Bill Designed To Stem U.S. Jobs Export

Disputes Bill Assailed as 'Compulsion'

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO spelled out for Congress its firm opposition to any form of compulsory arbitration in the transportation industry and its support for legislation that would encourage collective bargaining settlements accompanied by the right of unions to strike selectively.

Federation Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris told a House subcommittee that labor opposes a Nixon Administration bill giving the President new powers to end strikes not only on railways and airlines but also in the maritime, longshore and trucking industries. Leaders of unions in the affected fields also testified against the measure.

The labor witnesses uniformly spoke in favor of a bill by Chairman Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) of the House Commerce Committee, and others, that would encourage both sides to bargain while permitting selective strikes under specified conditions.

Biemiller said unions have long urged that emergency strike bans under federal law "should be no broader than necessary to safeguard the national health or safety." Partial or selective strikes should be permitted, he said, where health or safety considerations do not require a total strike ban.

"The Staggers bill, which we support, confirms the right of unions to engage in selective strikes, as defined in the bill, but gives the Secretary of Commerce power to require that operations on struck lines be maintained to the extent necessary to the national health or safety," he told the subcommittee.

Biemiller said he was "rather bewildered at the peculiar coverage" of the Administration bill, since it adds industries not covered by the Railway Labor Act.

The inclusion of trucking in the Administration bill "seems as flighty as the inclusion of maritime," he said.

"I have no commission to speak for the Teamsters, but anyone with the slightest information on the subject knows that no Administration has ever found it necessary to invoke the Taft-Hartley 80-day-injunction provisions in the trucking industry. What, then, can be the justification for proposing more stringent emergency procedures for that industry?" he asked.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Rail-

(Continued on Page 10)

Nixon Views Profits Curb As 'Unfair'

A profits freeze wouldn't be "fair" to successful business firms, Pres. Nixon said in a nationally broadcast question and answer session. But he insisted that workers will have to bear up under "inequities" until the wage freeze is lifted.

Nixon's remarks came as protests against the pro-business orientation of his new economic policy continued to mount and after the nation's largest consumer organization formally asked him to set a ceiling on coroprate profits and roll back interest rates.

Other proposals from the Consumer Federation of America asked a halt to the "indiscriminate freezing of wages," particularly in the case of low-paid workers "hardest hit by the escalating cost of living."

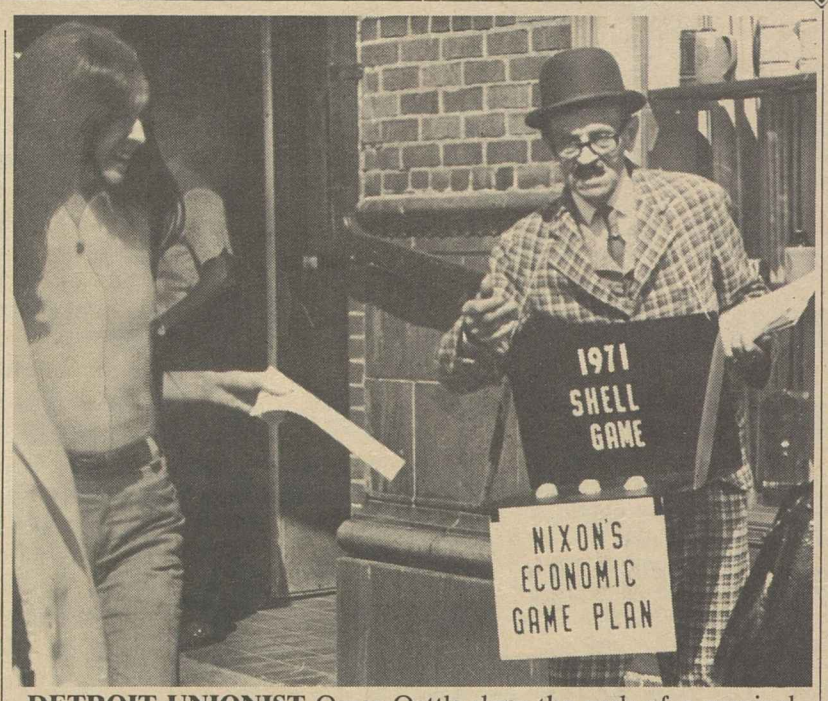
As has been the case with White House meetings with other groups, the President "listened" politely to the consumer representatives.

But his answer in effect came several days later in a nationally broadcast appearance before the business-oriented Economic Club of Detroit.

It wouldn't be fair to penalize a successful business by limiting its profits, the President argued. "It think we ought to reward success rather than penalize it."

Besides, he said, the government is a major beneficiary of higher profits because it takes in more taxes and all of the shareholders in the company benefit likewise. And "more profits means more jobs."

(Continued on Page 12)



DETROIT UNIONIST Oscar Oettle dons the garb of a carnival shill man outside a Detroit Economic Club dinner as Pres. Nixon speaks inside about his wage freeze. Oettle is a Tigers' stadium vendor who joined an AFL-CIO protest rally of 10,000 union members. Nixon entered Cobo Hall through a back door and missed the pickets. But he got the message inside. Union waiters and waitresses wore buttons saying, "Freeze the Freeze."

Short of Labor's Goals:

Mixed Gains Scored In State Legislatures

By Tom Castor

Organized labor made mixed gains on the state legislative front focusing on improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, but the gains in most states fell far short of the standards urged by the AFL-CIO.

The states' legislative performance underscored the need for mandatory federal standards, especially for jobless benefits. The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for federal legislation requiring that maximum weekly benefits equal at least 66⅔ percent of the average state wage.

Pres. Nixon asked the states to meet that standard two years ago to avert the need for federal action.

Two months ago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reminded Nixon in a letter that only Arkansas, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands have fully met the standard with Utah very close to it, using a 65 percent formula.

"May we expect that you will now ask the Congress for federal action, as you clearly implied in your message two years ago?" Meany asked the President, citing the plight of "millions of unemployed and the need for restoring purchasing power in the economy."

Besides the Arkansas bill, which fully meets the recommended standards, one of the better unemployment compensation provisions this year was enacted in Pennsylvania with a top weekly benefit of $81, or 60 percent of the average wage.

The Pennsylvania benefit represents a $21 increase in weekly compensation which is available for 30 weeks. The one-week waiting period was made compensable after four weeks of joblessness.

Severance and dismissal allowances may no longer be deducted from unemployment benefits, and reductions for pensions have been modified to benefit retired workers who are still in the labor force.

Many state federations sought improvements in their states' minimum wage laws and some managed to win wage floors higher than the federal standard of $1.60 an hour.

Connecticut won a $1.85 minimum while Maine enacted a $1.80 floor and tied future increases in the state minimum to improvements in the federal rate. California currently is seeking a $2 minimum.

A flock of anti-labor bills were introduced around the country, including a measure against farm workers that was offered in 10 states. The California AFL-CIO waged a fierce battle to defeat the bill as did Oregon and Wyoming. Reports indicated that the bill was doomed in most states.

Legislatures not meeting this year in regular session were Kentucky and Virginia.

A brief summary of the actions state legislatures took this year follows.

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Labor Backs Controls on Global Firms

By David L. Perlman

A job-saving foreign trade and investment bill has been introduced in both the House and Senate with strong labor endorsement.

Its goal is to stop the outflow of American jobs, capital and technology without retreating to economic isolationism.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed enactment of the trade legislation "essential" to maintaining the United States as an industrial, producing nation and preventing its deterioration into a low-wage service economy.

The authors of the bill, Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), are senior members of the congressional committees dealing with trade legislation—the House Ways & Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Their bill would plug tax loopholes and wipe out financial incentives that have encouraged the growth of multinational corporations that use American money and technology to shift production and jobs to low-wage areas of the world.

And without building high tariff barriers, it would prevent further erosion of U.S. industries and employment.

Hartke and Burke stressed that the old arguments of "free trade" versus "protectionism" no longer are meaningful in an era in which giant corporations cross national boundaries and America's trading partners increasingly erect non-

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Census Bureau Polls Public on 'Game Plan'

The Nixon Administration, which has steadfastly maintained that the President's wage-price freeze has the support of the American public—including rank-and-file union members—is now taking a poll to find out if that's really true.

The Census Bureau will survey 2,500 households in conjunction with its quarterly poll on consumer buying power and it will make sure to find out if the head of the household is a union member.

The survey is now under way at the request of the Cost of Living Council which wants a similar poll taken in October, according to a Census Bureau spokesman who said he didn't know whether the same questions would be asked in the second survey.

The spokesman said the labor-affiliation question is on a par with those on age, sex, education and income and that all these inquiries are designed "to determine how the aggregate population as a whole and different components of the aggregate were affected by the price-wage freeze."

The question asking whether the head of the household is a union member is the last question on the survey. It is to be asked if the breadwinner is "an employe of a private company, business or individual for wages, salary or commission" or if he is "a government employe."

The interviewer need not ask the question if the head of the house-

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High Jobless Areas Hit 10-Year Peak

The number of major employment centers with "substantial" unemployment—a jobless rate of 6 percent or more—jumped to 64, the highest level in 10 years, the Labor Dept. announced.

The department also reported a net increase of two, to a total of 776, in the number of smaller cities with joblessness exceeding 6 percent.

Added to the "substantial" listing among major job centers were San Francisco-Oakland and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.

The report was based on figures collected mainly in mid-July when the national unemployment rate was 5.8 percent. It jumped to 6.1 percent in August.

PICKET LINE at a Montgomery Ward & Co. store urges Chicago shoppers to support Furniture Workers on strike against La-Z-Boy Chair Co. in Florence, S.C., and Monroe, Mich. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged consumers not to buy company products, chiefly recliner chairs.

New Trade Bill Seeks To Stem Export of Jobs

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tariff barriers to protect their own industries by restricting imports.

"Old remedies have not worked," Hartke told the Senate. "The textbook theories of the Thirties and the Forties no longer apply in today's world of international trade."

The new legislation is needed, he urged, "to protect the best interests of America against the worst practices of international corporations."

Burke told the House that "communities from Maine to Florida, from New York to California, from Georgia to Washington, are economic disaster areas." And while a new trade law by itself will not solve all of the nation's economic problems, the government would no longer have to "sit by and watch a company's desire for profits abroad weaken America's production and tax base at home."

The Burke-Hartke bill includes these key provisions:

- Tax incentives that encourage establishment of production facilities abroad would be repealed.

Profits earned in foreign operations would be taxed on the same basis as domestic profits. Corporations would be allowed to deduct foreign taxes from U.S. taxable income as a business expense. But they would no longer be able to subtract the full amount of their foreign taxes as a credit against their U.S. tax bill.

Also ended would be the foreign tax credit on payment of royalties received by American firms for the use of patents outside the United States. This would discourage the export of technology.

- A three-member independent commission would be set up to regulate U.S. foreign trade. The new agency would replace the Tariff Commission, take over functions of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor Departments, and have much more power to regulate imports than these agencies have under existing law.

- The commission would be empowered to set quotas for all goods coming into the United States, except for products already covered by quota legislation or voluntary agreements and items not produced in the United States.

The quota would be keyed to the percentage of the U.S. market held by imports during the 1965-69 base period. Thus when U.S. production expands, imports could also rise to maintain the same ratio. But they would not be allowed to flood the market and wipe out U.S. industries and jobs.

- The 1921 Anti-Dumping Act would be updated to speed remedial action when a foreign nation unloads goods in the United States at less than fair value in order to capture a market. Present procedures take as long as two years.

- The President would be empowered to ban or regulate the flow of capital overseas if he determines that employment in the United States would be decreased by the transaction. He also could, for the same reason, prohibit any holder of a U.S. patent from producing the patented product abroad or licensing a foreign firm to produce it.

- Repeal of two sections of the tariff code would remove part of the incentive for U.S. manufacturers to ship components across the border to Mexico and other low-wage nations for assembly and other "labor-intensive" work. Under existing law, the manufacturers pay only a token "value-added" tariff when the goods are returned to the United States for sale at U.S. prices under American brand names.

- **Goods sold in the United States containing foreign-made components would have to be so labeled, and advertising for the products would be required to list the countries from which the components came.**

The preamble to the Burke-Hartke bill spells out the problem:

"In recent years rapidly increasing imports, sometimes promoted by foreign government assistance or unregulated unfair trade practices, have all but eliminated certain domestic industries, and are threatening to destroy critical portions of the United States production base.

"It is the intent of Congress . . . to insure that this destruction does not occur."

Benedict Named To Mediation Unit

The White House announced the appointment of Peter C. Benedict as a member of the National Mediation Board, which serves the railway and airline industries in labor disputes.

Benedict, 45, is labor counsel for the Republican minority on the Senate Labor Committee and formerly was on the staff of the National Labor Relations Board.

Benedict will fill a term expiring in July 1974. He succeeds Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., who resigned from the mediation board.

Q. & A. on Trade, Investment

The following questions and answers on foreign trade and overseas investment were prepared by the AFL-CIO Departments of Research and Legislation.

How many jobs have been lost due to imports?

More than 1 million U.S. workers lost jobs between 1966 and 1971 because of imports, according to AFL-CIO estimates. Trade related employment is not separated from other job figures gathered by the U.S. government. But recent estimates from business and government spokesmen illustrate the problem: Henry Ford II recently said that for every 1 per cent import penetration of the U.S. auto market, 20,000 jobs are lost. With imports at 20 per cent of the auto market, Ford's statement means 400,000 jobs have been lost in the auto industry alone. The Tariff Commission has recently said that 20,000 jobs were lost in the TV industry.

Do export-related jobs make up for jobs lost to imports?

Exports have been rising less rapidly than imports. From 1968 to 1970, exports rose 20 per cent and imports rose 26 per cent. But the job impact is not in the same ratio. Imports of finished manufactured goods—like cars and TV sets where large numbers of workers are involved—rose 33 per cent. Among our leading exports are coal and chemicals, where very few workers are needed for a huge amount of production.

In real life, a shoe worker who loses a job in Massachusetts does not get a job in the chemical industry in Ohio. Statistics don't answer workers' problems. But even the statistics show that in 1966 only 1.3 million manufacturing jobs in the U.S. were related to exports—including executives and professional workers. As automation increased, production per worker rose in the 1960s. Though exports rose from 1960 to 1966, 27,000 fewer workers were needed for every $1 billion in exports.

Are all job exports related to the trade statistics?

No. In the 1970s a new kind of job export is taking place as U.S. companies shut down plants in the U.S. and expand production abroad. Counted as exports are the machinery sent overseas to produce in foreign countries for sale in the U.S. and other markets. The export of production means an export of jobs.

What industries are affected?

Electronic products and shoes, glass and automobiles, steel and clothing, toys and desk calculators, mining, farming, fishing—new and old industries. But these are only the tip of the iceberg. In the 1970s every kind of U.S. production is affected. So-called "U.S." firms have plants in as many as 100 countries. For example, Remington Rand makes two-thirds of its manual typewriters in Italy and South America and recently shifted all its calculator manufacturing from the U.S. to Japan.

Does the U.S. government keep track of these problems?

Not really. In August 1971 the Commerce Dept. published a survey of U.S. companies with foreign affiliates in 1966, without reporting related trade flows.

What happens to the economy or to communities from import and production losses?

The overall economy becomes weaker. Workers lose good-paying jobs for poorer-paying jobs or leave the labor force altogether. Production is lost, with a loss of purchasing power to local merchants and local communities dependent on payrolls. Federal, state and local taxes from workers and plants are lost to revenue-needy governments. Potential local industrial growth is shipped abroad, as with the Dodge Colt made in Japan by Chrysler Mitsubishi or the Chrysler Cricket made in Ireland. America could become a nation of "insurance salesmen" if the changes are not slowed.

Who wants the U.S. to keep its wide-open status in trade?

1. Some of the biggest international firms in the world. These giant firms now spread their production abroad, many with the U.S. as their base, but the world as their territory.

2. Many other countries which have almost a one-way street into the U.S. market for many products. These nations have barriers and restraints on U.S. imports. Many nations have special trade agreements that work to exclude or penalize U.S. products.

Aren't U.S. wages the cause of high prices and therefore "pricing us out of the world market?"

Throughout the '60s, U.S. wages have risen less than wages in other industrial countries. Yet the U.S. had a higher trade surplus in 1960 than in 1970. Despite this fact, there is a constant attempt to make U.S. labor the scapegoat for every problem in the country. If America wants lower wages and, thus, a lower U.S. standard of living, no one, including Congress and the President, is saying so. Shoe workers, rubber workers and others have already faced wage cuts. Regardless of high U.S. production, many companies moved abroad for other reasons, such as tax benefits and requirements by foreign governments that production must take place in the country.

Isn't the problem just like Smoot-Hawley?

No. Smoot-Hawley was the Tariff Act of 1930, which started after the 1929 crash (it didn't cause the depression) in an entirely different kind of world. Telephones and 747 airplanes now connect the countries of the world so that everything has changed. There are huge industrial countries—Japan, the six countries in the Common Market, Sweden, Norway, etc.—which meet to discuss their problems constantly. And, of major importance, the multinational companies themselves make this a new problem. It was impossible in 1934 to make a group of TV components in one country, fly them to another country where labor was 12 cents an hour, and then sell the TV set for $100 in the United States.

Why shouldn't we be for the removal of all U.S. non-tariff barriers?

In addition to quotas, there are other alleged U.S. non-tariff barriers that foreign trading nations want to see removed by us. Does anyone seriously want to see these removed? Among them are: The Wholesome Meat Act; the Fair Packaging & Labeling Act of 1966; Quarantine and Food & Drug laws and regulations; Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953; inspection requirements for boilers and pressure vessels; Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966; Merchant Marine Act of 1935; the Jones Act; and the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Won't there be a trade war?

No. First, to those who argue that U.S. restrictions would trigger a trade war, I.E. du Pont executive Charles McCoy says: "In the give and take of international trade, there is always a trade war under way." Other countries can understand that the United States has new problems. The United States has been reducing its tariffs since World War II. They have not been matched by other countries. Other nations have been adding new barriers to trade.

Second, because U.S. firms have such large investments in other countries with interchanges of parts (engine made in one country, parts in another and the whole unit assembled in a third) that for these countries to shut out trade in 1971 would be to "beggar themselves." The U.S. has no plans to stop trade. Our need is to stem the inrush of imports that are smothering our production capacity.

Air Line Pilots Seek Protection on Job Injuries

Extension of federal workmen's compensation laws to cover airline flight-crew members has been urged by the Air Line Pilots Association.

In testimony submitted to the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, ALPA Pres. John J. O'Donnell emphasized that airline crews "continually cross state lines in the pursuit of their livelihood, yet no federal law protects them or their families in the event of job-connected injury or death."

The commission, established under the Occupational Health & Safety Act of 1970, is investigating complaints on the inadequacies of workmen's compensation programs. A deficiency most frequently cited has been the ambiguities of present state compensation laws.

For example, a Louisiana-based pilot, flying for an airline incorporated in Georgia, may suffer injuries in Texas, on a flight from Florida to California. There are no federal guidelines, O'Donnell pointed out, that could be used to determine which state would be responsible for the pilot's disability claim.

O'Donnell also cited the inconsistencies of state and federal compensation coverage. The maximum disability payment in Texas, for instance, is $47 a month, compared with benefits for federal employes that range as high as $429 a month.

Kirkland Tells Transit Union:

Jobs, Buying Power Key to Economic Lift

Las Vegas, Nev.—Big business needs markets a lot more than it needs subsidies and it won't get those markets until the nation gets a sufficient number of jobs to generate purchasing power, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told delegates to the Transit Union's convention here.

Kirkland reiterated the labor movement's opposition to Pres. Nixon's proposed "job development tax credit," which gives big business a tax break on buying new machinery in hopes that additional industrial capacity will mean new jobs.

He estimated the cost of the program to the public treasury at $70 billion over the next 10 years and said the Administration apparently feels that if enough money is taken from the taxpayers and given to business "some of it will trickle down to the people it was taken from and that will solve America's problems."

"Well, that is nonsense," Kirkland said. "It is the classic Republican answer, and it has never worked."

"No matter how much money industry is given, it is not going to hire workers and produce more goods until it has a market for the things it makes.

"And there will be no great upturn in the market for consumer goods until the people who need these things have the money to buy them."

Kirkland also noted that the Administration has proposed the tax credit at a time when 27 percent of the nation's productive capacity lies idle.

"So what America needs most is jobs—jobs in the public as well as the private sector," he declared. "The billions of dollars that Mr. Nixon wants to give away is public money that should be used for public purposes.

"Money spent in this way would create jobs, pay wages, buy materials, increase purchasing power and strengthen the private economy," he said.

The federation's secretary-treasurer listed just a few of the current public needs:

- Twenty-five million new housing units.
- A workable low-cost public transit system in every major city.
- New sewage systems, new solid-waste disposal systems and new systems to clean the air and water.
- An enormous expansion and renovation of our overcrowded hospitals and nursing homes.

"It is time to get back to the job of building America," he said. "It is time to restore the public interest at the head of the list of the nation's priorities."

This is the message that the AFL-CIO is carrying to Congress, asking that it close tax loopholes instead of creating new ones, Kirkland said.

"We are asking Congress to reshape the tax structure fairly and equitably, instead of widening the gap of inequity that has created this crisis."

Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Names New Treasurer

Resignation of Robert T. McIntyre as an AFL-CIO field representative was announced by AFL-CIO Director of Organization William L. Kircher following McIntyre's appointment as treasurer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

McIntyre fills the unexpired term of Earl C. Bohr, veteran Pennsylvania unionist who resigned as treasurer. A native of Scranton, McIntyre is 40. He came to the regional staff seven years ago after service as a member of Scranton Local 81 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, recording secretary of the Building & Construction Trades Council and a delegate to the Scranton AFL-CIO.

McIntyre formerly served as community services director in his home area.

Survey Finds Unionists Oppose Freeze Bias

A nationwide survey by the New York Times has found union members generally "antagonistic and often bitter" toward Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze.

In the nation's factories and shops, correspondents for the Times found, "workers were repeatedly critical of the President for not freezing profits, dividends and interest rates while offering special tax concessions to business."

Administration officials, smarting under sharp criticism of the President's latest economic game plan from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other union leaders, have tried to argue that rank-and-file members do not share that viewpoint.

"Mr. Meany appears to be out of step with the needs and desires of America's working men and women," Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson said at one point.

But Times reporter Damon Stetson, drawing on his own interviews in several cities and reports from correspondents in other areas, found union members and union leaders very much in step.

If, indeed, there was an initial favorable reaction to the President's program as public opinion polls claimed, it didn't last long as the inequities of the freeze made themselves felt.

"This disenchantment is particularly emphatic among workers who have lost out on a wage increase or whose contract negotiations have been stalled by the freeze," the survey report noted.

And it reported that "union workers made it clear in interviews around the country that they would be strongly opposed to any post-freeze approach that was not evenhanded in its restrictions on both labor and business."

Some sample comments:

From a Pittsburgh steelworker laid off last month: "They still haven't touched dividends and profits. All the weight is falling on the working man."

On an aerospace assembly line in St. Louis: "If they are going to put on a freeze, then they should freeze everything."

In a Kentucky coal field: "It's us they is always choking so that the rich folks can stay fat."

From a Toledo glass plant: "I feel like I've been cheated."

And from a Detroit welder: "I think the freeze stinks."

NEWSMEN interview Kankakee, Ill., teachers outside the Iroquois County jail where five members of Teachers Local 886 are serving 60-day terms for leading a 1969 strike in the face of a no-strike injunction. Union members picketed daily there and also in Chicago, where AFT Local 1600 Pres. Norman Swenson was jailed for 30 days for refusing to end a 1966 strike.

Anaconda Copper Strike Settled With Big Gains in 3-Year Pact

Butte, Mont.—A determined coalition of copper strikers held out for 85 days to win major contract improvements from Anaconda Copper Co., then sought the approval of the Administration's Cost of Living Council for wage and fringe benefits they said were in line with the pattern set earlier at Kennecott Copper Corp.

Three-year contracts covering 6,100 members of a dozen unions were ratified by the strikers after agreement was reached in nine days of intensive negotiations at Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service offices in Washington, D.C. Labor and company negotiators agreed to seek approval of the raises in a later meeting with freeze administrators.

Montana unionists held out for two extra months on the picket line before winning acceptable terms. These included an extra 15 cents an hour in wages as a "catch up" for Anaconda workers, and an agreement for a study of work rule changes opposed by four unions—the Boilermakers, Carpenters, Ironworkers and Pipefitters.

More than 35,000 copper workers in a 26-union group led by the Steelworkers walked out July 1, with some agreements reached by July 24. The Anaconda workers were the last to settle.

Another settlement involved 1,000 USWA members at the White Pine, Mich., Copper Co., who had been out since Aug. 1. They approved a company offer in line with ones reached earlier with seven other copper firms, and returned to work.

The White Pine settlement marked the first time management had agreed to the full wage package accepted in comparable negotiations elsewhere, Peter Bensoni of Duluth, acting director of Steelworkers District 33, reported. He said it halted the "growing gap" between wages at White Pine and similar firms.

The Montana agreement calls for wage increases of 55 cents an hour, including a 5-cent catch-up raise, in the first contract year; an additional 2.5 cents an hour for health and welfare improvements; a lump sum payment of $3,500 for death, retirement or disability; a state-wide pay standard, won for the first time; a one-year job reclassification study, and supplemental unemployment benefits that are basically unchanged.

Second year improvements include wage hikes of 12.5 cents an hour, plus 20 cents more under the reclassification program; increases in increments and shift differentials; a cost-of-living bonus without a top; an increase in pension benefits to $7.50 per month times years of service, with an immediate $15 monthly increase for current retirees; and an additional $3.50 per month per employe for health and welfare benefits.

Third year improvements are a 12.5-cent wage increase, additional raises in increments, another $3.50 a month into the health fund and one half cent more per hour for supplemental unemployment benefits.

Pres. Paul J. Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., who assisted Montana unions in final negotiations, said the settlement was "one of the finest" in the copper industry this year.

Connecticut Poll Nixes Nixon Policy

New Haven — Only one out of four union members here approve of Pres. Nixon's new economic policy, the Connecticut State AFL-CIO found.

The state labor federation mailed a questionnaire to union members in New Haven, along with a postage-paid reply envelope.

A tally of the first 194 replies showed only 49 supporters of the President's program, including his wage-price freeze and tax proposals. The remainder were either flatly opposed to the entire program or opposed to a large part of it, the state federation reported.

Dock Union Approaches Showdown on Contract

New York—Longshoremen locals from Maine to Texas were poised for a strike that would close all ports if employers cancel a guaranteed income clause in contracts due to expire Oct. 1.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said he hopes a strike of 60,000 dockers will not be necessary, but if it is, "we're prepared," he said.

Leaders of all ILA locals on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts authorized Gleason to take any action he deems necessary to protect union wages and working conditions.

A move by employers to force strikes in New York or any other port will bring a walkout in all ports, Gleason said. With negotiations stymied by the employers' ultimatum, federal mediators offered their services shortly before the deadline.

Gleason told newsmen he hopes the employers will change their minds and permit negotiations on new terms to be resumed. But under no circumstances will the union agree to retrogressive steps in any port. Gleason emphasized that "if one port goes down, they all go down."

Also due to expire Oct. 1 were contracts in the soft coal and railroad industries. The Mine Workers, who reported some progress in negotiations, and the Railroad Signalmen are free to strike on that date.

Meanwhile a walkout of West Coast longshoremen and warehousemen continued into its fourth month. Pres. Nixon sent Director J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to assist the negotiators, and last week-end met in Portland, Ore., with both sides in an effort to speed up a settlement.

Nixon told employer representatives and Pres. Harry Bridges of the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen that he will "have no choice but to invoke the Taft-Hartley law" if an East Coast srike is called and the West Coast shutdown continues.

The T-H law authorizes the President to force the strikers back to work for 80 days by obtaining an injunction.

On the East Coast, officers of the ILA and the Committee of North Atlantic Shipping Associations have been meeting since Aug. 18 in contract negotiations. The employers have declared they will not renew the contract clause, won three years ago, that guarantees 2,080 hours of work a year to dock workers in New York and some other ports.

Gleason has advised ILA members to stay on the job as long as negotiations continue. There is "no point in striking" during the Nixon wage freeze unless employers try to undercut contract conditions, he said in letters to all locals.

PORTABLE PENSIONS for members of the Carpenters who move from job to job are provided in an insurance plan inaugurated by union and management representatives. Shown signing the agreement are Pres. Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters, left, and David Stirling, Jr., for employers. Witnesses, standing left to right, are Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.); M. C. Plumley of the M. A. Cornell Co., insurance plan managers; union Vice Pres. William Sidell; John Van Steenwyk of the Martin Segal Co., consultants, and Theodore Kheel, labor arbitrator and attorney.

Portable Pension Plan Launched by Carpenters

The Carpenters announced the start of the union's first portable pension plan providing expanded benefits for members in both the construction and industrial divisions of the union.

The new labor-management pension plan will enable members to move freely from area to area and from construction to industrial employers while retaining full pension rights, Carpenters Pres. Maurice Hutcheson said.

The new plan will help stabilize the work force, said Hutcheson, and underscores the union's support of new technological developments.

Also announced was a union-sponsored program of reciprocal agreements covering the use of existing local Carpenter pension funds. These, too, will stress the portability of pension rights for both jobsite and manufacturing workers.

Hutcheson said members covered by the new plan will enjoy these advantages, not previously available:

- Continuous portable coverage as a carpenter moves from one participating employer to another, anywhere in the nation.
- Special benefits for industrial workers tied directly to individual contributions, and earlier vesting of benefits than is available under most other plans.
- Cost savings in administration of a broad-scale plan.
- Greater investment opportunities because of the national scope of the plan.

At the conference establishing the national pension fund, the union named Vice Pres. William Sidell as its trustee and management named David Stirling, Jr., board chairman of the Stirling Homex Corp.

Stirling is a pioneer in union-made modular housing. His firm has produced more than 15,000 housing modules to date. He said of the new plan:

"Its international scope, its provisions for early vesting and portability, and other special features will enable every employer to attract the best workers available and to provide greater security for present employes. This will facilitate expansion of construction and manufactured housing, and enable us better to meet the housing needs of this country."

He added: "Industrial housing offers the potential of new jobs at all skill levels, as well as increased building capacity."

The new plan brought praise from Chairman John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, as a "powerful weapon to overcome America's tragic housing shortage."

Siderography Union Presses Merger Talks

Philadelphia—The Siderographers voted at their 32nd biennial convention to continue merger negotiations with one union and to open unity talks with another.

The Siderographers had accepted a merger invitation at the 1969 convention from the 400-member union of Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers. But little progress has resulted from those talks so far, the 14 members attending the convention were told. The Siderographers membership is at an all-time low of 20.

The convention instructed its officers to investigate the possibility of merging with the Lithographers & Photoengravers. The union's four Canadian members already hold a dual membership in the LPIU.

James C. Small of New York was elected to a two-year term as president, succeeding F. Warren Perkins, who retired. Former Sec. James C. Bullis of Ottawa, Ont., was elected vice president.

The convention also elected John P. Ryan of Annandale, Va., to the newly combined post of secretary-treasurer.

A boost in the per capita tax from $3.50 to $4 a month was approved to meet the union's increased operating expenses.

Over Strong Union Protest:

Labor Dept. Rule Weakens State Safety Enforcement

By John R. Oravec

The Labor Dept. is pressing an interpretation of the new occupational safety law—over the objections of organized labor—that would permit states to ignore the key "walk-around" provision on inspection of work places.

The "walk-around" provision requires that workers or their union representatives be given an opportunity to accompany safety compliance officers during inspections.

The department's interpretation and a loose timetable for state implementation of job safety programs based on "paper promises" from governors were vigorously protested by the two labor members on the National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health.

George H. R. Taylor, safety specialist for the AFL-CIO, and John J. Sheehan, legislative representative for the Steelworkers, charged that Labor Dept. lawyers are second-guessing Congress on the intent of the law.

The confrontation arose as the advisory committee reviewed guidelines for state safety programs issued by the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Labor Under Sec. Laurence H. Silberman told the committee that states need not incorporate all the federal enforcement criteria—including the "walk-around" provision—in their programs.

Silberman claimed that Congress did not intend that state safety plans be mirror images of the federal law. Citing a subsection of the act, Silberman said that states could substitute their own provisions on job safety and health provided they are "at least as effective as" the federal act. He particularly referred to the "walk-around" provision.

The authority for determining if the state safety plans are "at least as effective as" the federal criteria is left up to Occupational Safety & Health Administration, headed by Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther.

Guenther reiterated Silberman's point: Congress set two criteria—one for the federal government and another for the states, he said, declaring that they are not identical.

Taylor and Sheehan questioned the Labor Dept.'s authority to read the double standard into the law. They stressed that Congress focused on federal job safety enforcement and that if it had intended that enforcement authority be shifted back to the states, it would have made specific provisions.

The two labor representatives on the advisory committee also expressed concern over the delays permitted the states in fully implementing job safety programs.

Under the Labor Dept.'s guidelines, a state can have a "developmental plan" approved and funded by the federal government even though it does not meet all criteria stipulated in the federal law.

The states could take as long as three years to fully meet the criteria, OSHA officials said, before the Labor Dept. would step in to revoke the plan for noncompliance and return total enforcement authority to federal inspectors.

During this three-year period a state could operate a "developmental program" of job safety with a promise from the governor that the legislature would provide funds and set standards for enforcement.

Sheehan said the "developmental plans" are really "non-plans" because no governor can definitely assure the federal government that the legislatures would act according to his promises.

Guenther admitted that there could be difficulty in getting effective job safety programs through the state legislatures. For this reason, he said, there would be concurrent federal and state enforcement of job safety provisions.

OSHA officials reported that 47 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, have reached agreement with the Labor Dept. for the development of safety programs. Ohio, New Mexico and South Dakota have not made such agreements.

Gov. John J. Gilligan (D) of Ohio said he was opting for federal enforcement because the state's industrial commission "has no intention of mounting an adequate job-safety program."

The state commission, which is loaded with holdovers from the previous Republican administration, has the responsibility of wooing industry into Ohio besides enforcement of state job safety standards.

Federal guidelines do not specifically forbid state safety agencies from holding this dual responsibility, which organized labor considers a conflict of interest.

What the revised federal guidelines do say is that the other responsibilities of the state agency charged with job safety enforcement "shall not detract significantly from resources and responsibilities assigned to administration of the plan."

Oregon AFL-CIO Launches Drive To Defeat Nixon in '72 Elections

Eugene, Ore.—Political action geared to the defeat of Pres. Nixon in the 1972 elections emerged as the major thrust of the week-long 16th annual Oregon AFL-CIO convention.

Speaker after speaker attacked the inequities of the Administration's wage-price freeze for its double standard of a tax giveaway to big business and an added burden on workers.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) told the 400 delegates that the freeze actually froze the nation's economy deep in a Nixon recession. He said the President's freeze order was "born in confusion" and that to wipe out its inequities a freeze is also needed on interest rates and dividends.

Jackson called for a massive public works program tied to a full employment policy to snap the economy out of its recession. He urged a revival of government-sponsored employment programs of the 1930s to meet the needs of cities for new housing, better schools, more sewage treatment plants and highways.

Oregon's Republican Gov. Tom McCall told delegates that phase two of the new Nixon game plan would be even more crucial than the first 90 days of the freeze. He cited the need for an excess profits tax on business and a ceiling on interest rates to bring about equity.

But Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R) challenged labor to improve productivity as a means of justifying wage increases. He also warned that Congress would consider passage of compulsory arbitration legislation because of rail and dock strikes.

However, Oregon's other Republican senator, Bob Packwood, charged that Congress was avoiding the responsibility of making decisions on key issues—that it would rather the President made the decisions.

Delegates contributed $3,175 to the state Committee on Political Education on the slogan "Nixon out, our friends in" for next year's election campaign.

The convention re-elected the top officers of the state federation without opposition. They are Pres. Edward J. Whelan, Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Randall and Vice Presidents Earl Kirkland and Nellie Fox. Lloyd Knudsen, executive director of legislation and political education, was also re-elected.

In the more than 60 resolutions adopted, delegates attacked the Nixon wage-price freeze as containing far more benefits for business than for the workers.

Other resolutions called for:

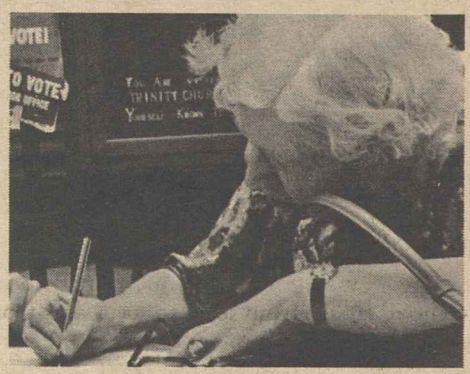
- Support of the National Health Security program to provide adequate health care for all Americans.
- Opposition to any form of compulsory arbitration and imposed settlements in labor-management relations.
- A minimum wage of $2 an hour now and $2.50 in scheduled steps.
- Legislation to bring a total end to job discrimination against women and expanded day care facilities open 24 hours a day with employers contributing to their operating funds.
- Uniform voter registration laws in the state and the nation.
- Amending the state federation's constitution to hold regular conventions in odd-numbered years and COPE conventions in even-numbered years.
- Added efforts to increase involvement of union members in political, government and COPE activities and stepped up organizing efforts.

The convention came out in opposition to "no-fault" auto insurance on the grounds it would penalize safe drivers and exclude protection of the courts. Construction of a major hydroelectric dam and reimbursement of employers for apprenticeship training also were opposed.

Glass Bottle Union Wins Owens-Corning Vote

Berlin, N.J.—The Glass Bottle Blowers won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Owens-Corning plant here over the Teamsters. The vote was 180 for the GBBA and 49 for the Teamsters.

Frontlash mobile registration unit at Trinity Church.



New York Voter Drive Pays Off

Thousands of new voters were registered this summer in New York through a double-barreled operation of the city AFL-CIO and young adults of the Frontlash organization.

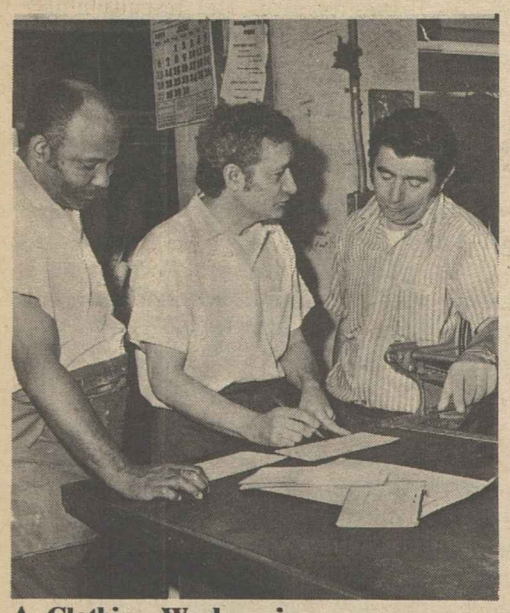
While Frontlash volunteers criss-crossed the town with mobile registration units, unions of the New York City Central Labor Council concentrated their efforts in shops, plants and worksites. The combined effort resulted in signing up 47,583 new voters.

Frontlash volunteer teams were everywhere—on strategically selected street corners in all boroughs of the city and at other busy locations. They were on Wall Street, the Staten Island Ferry, in Chinatown and Harlem, the New York Public Library and even at Gimbel's and Macy's department stores.

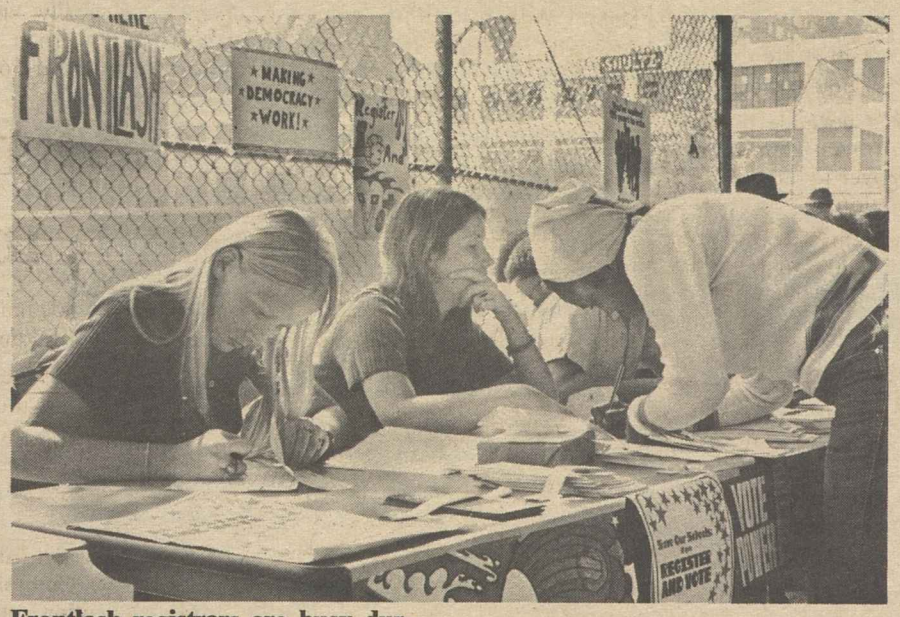
Frontlash teams focused on registering the newly enfranchised young workers, reported Edward Rothstein, New York Frontlash coordinator. They were assisted by union members recruited by Ed Pastel, the summer registration coordinator of the labor council.

By Aug. 31, the last day mobile registration was allowed by the state until next January, the Frontlash registrars had signed up 19,432 new voters. Another 28,151 previously unregistered union members were put on the election board rolls by union registrars.

Frontlash conducted a sample survey of 2,000 new young voters who had been registered. The results are: 1,058 or 53 percent Democratic; 541 or 27 percent Independent; 197 or 10 percent Republican; 162 or 8 percent Liberal; 42 or 2 percent Conservative.

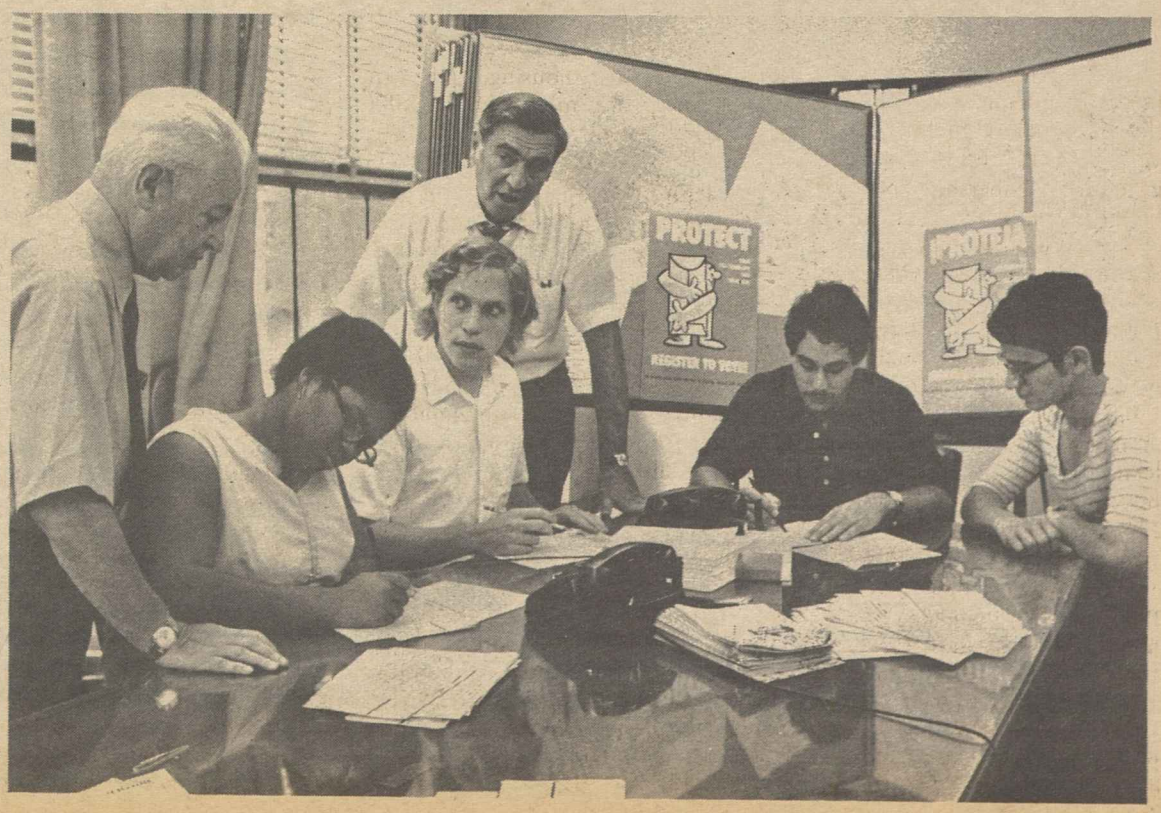


A Clothing Worker signs up new voters on the job.



Frontlash registrars are busy during shift change at a plant gate.

Sidewalk registration team adds to list of new young voters.



Frontlash and New York labor council voter registration planners in session.

Railroad Bargaining

UNIONS HAVE LONG urged that emergency strike bans under Taft-Hartley should be no broader than necessary to safeguard the "national health or safety," and that partial or selective strikes should be permitted where the "national health or safety" does not require a total strike ban.

The proposal of the Administration bill in this regard is not satisfactory. It leaves it up to the President and his appointees to decide whether to have a total strike ban or to permit a partial or selective strike, and the industry involved will always be able to persuade them that anything less than a total strike ban is impossible or impractical or unprofitable for the industry. We have had twenty-four years experience to that effect under the present Taft-Hartley provisions.

As respects the Administration proposal on "final offer selection," we are as much opposed to that as we are to any other form of compulsory arbitration and we do not care whether it be labelled "final offer selection" or "mediation to finality" or whatnot.

We are opposed to compulsory arbitration because we believe that collective bargaining can and should be preserved and restored to full effectiveness in the railroad industry. That means that the right to strike must be preserved and restored, for collective bargaining cannot operate with full effectiveness unless the right to strike exists as a possible last resort. It is the contemplation of this ultimate test of economic strength, or sometimes, the test itself, that induces the parties to reach agreement.

THE RAIL CARRIERS have undermined collective bargaining by undermining the right to strike. Congress views a nationwide strike stoppage as unacceptable, and the carriers have succeeded in recent years in transforming their labor disputes into industry-wide shutdowns in order to ensure the intervention of Congress. The carriers have done this in two ways. When the railroad unions have sought to engage in selective strikes so as to minimize the impact on the public and the likelihood of congressional intervention, the rail carriers have gone into court and secured injunctions prohibiting the unions from striking at all unless they strike nationwide. A decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last spring finally vindicated the right of the unions to engage in selective strikes in at least some circumstances.

The other device by which the rail carriers have transformed disputes into nationwide shutdowns so as to secure congressional intervention is by proposing harsh and retrogressive changes in working conditions whenever they are faced with or anticipate union demands.

Then, after the procedures described by the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted, the carriers unilaterally put these proposals into effect simply for the purpose of provoking a nationwide shutdown.

We believe that once the possibility of selective strikes is effectively guaranteed, the carriers and the unions will have the incentive to settle their disputes through collective bargaining. Certainly we think that this proposal should be tried before resort is had to increased government compulsion, as contemplated by the Administration bill.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before House Commerce Subcommittee on national rail labor disputes.

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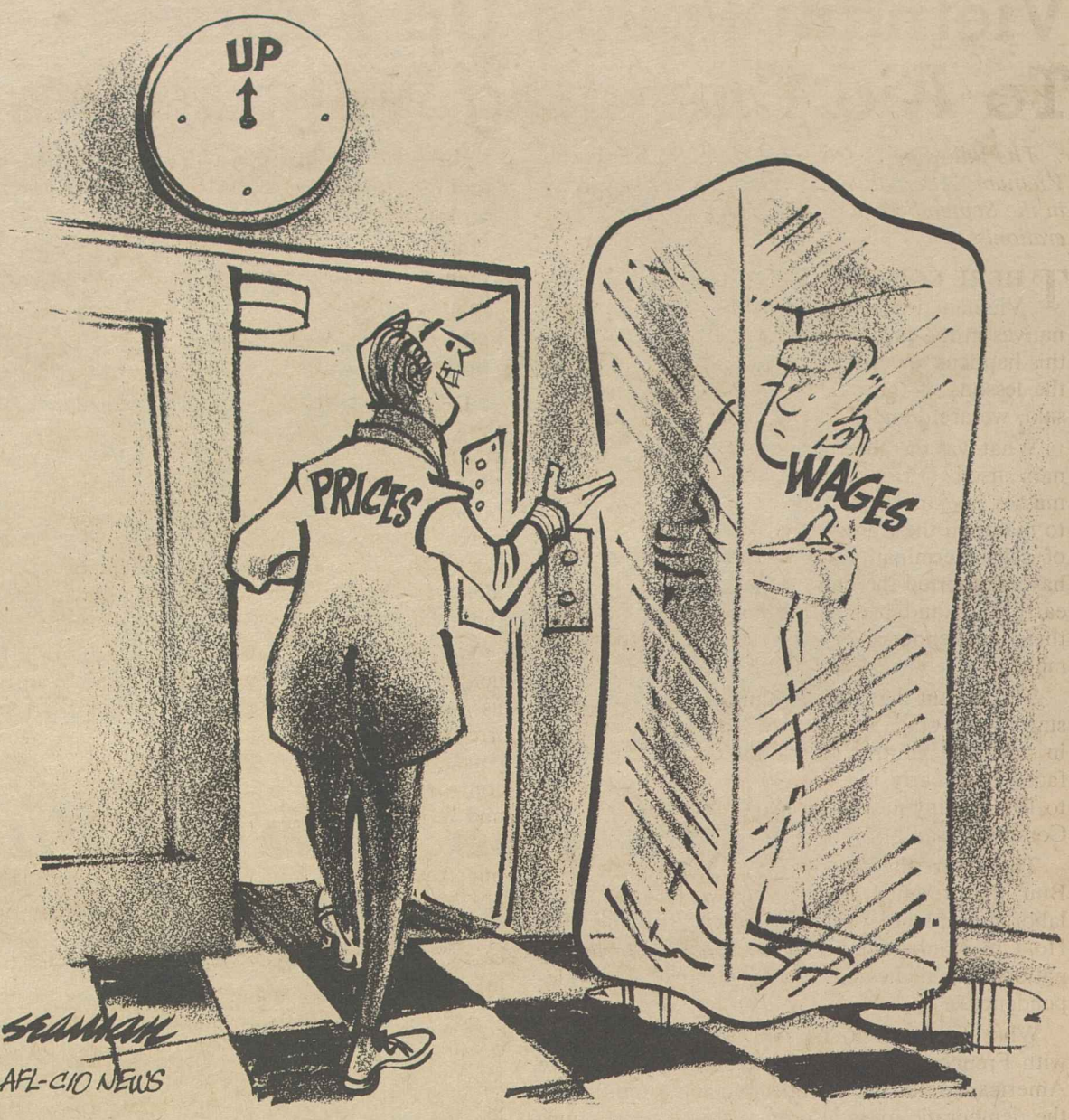
'Bye, Now!'



Nixon's Shift in Foreign Policy Takes On 'Real-Politik' Look

By John P. Roche

THE BRITISH foreign policy establishment over the last 25 years has usually taken a caustic, even patronizing view of the way in which we conduct our foreign affairs. To these critics we seem like a well-meaning, bumbling giant who gets souped up by some moralistic slogan or other and starts breaking the furniture, tripping over his own feet, and generally behaving in a most ungentlemanly way.

The British have, in particular, scorned our rejection of the world of "real-politik," of the concept of the balance of power, of the notion that international politics are of necessity if not immoral, amoral.

In this country, eminent conservatives like George F. Kennan and Walter Lippmann have echoed this complaint. One can disagree with their premises, but the position merits serious consideration.

Kennan suggested years ago, for example, that we would be far better off today had we left the Japanese alone in the 1930s. What difference did it make to us in the light of our national interest who controlled Manchuria, or—for that matter—China? Lippmann, similarly, has always been allergic to "mainlands," favoring a "blue water" strategy for the United States, one that rests on islands.

This insular concept was reflected in his rejection of our intervention in Greece, Korea, and Vietnam. (Indeed, I have it on the highest hearsay that just before the invasion of Normandy, Lippmann enraged Gen. Eisenhower and his staff by informing them it would be a strategic disaster.)

What underpins this world view is its scorn for "moralism," for going out into the world to do good deeds. Without putting words in anyone's mouth, a spokesman for this view of national interest would presumably be delighted that the Soviet Union is now stuck with India, and a "real-politiker" of my acquaintance was in fact heartbroken to have Bolivia back in the "Free World." He thought the Communists and Bolivia deserved each other.

What has fascinated me in a clinical sense and appalled me personally over the last three years is the extent to which Pres. Nixon has moved into this strategic posture.

Admittedly the conditions were ripe: the American people were tired of hearing the trumpet, sick of the frustrations of Vietnam, concerned with the alleviation of domestic problems. And a new generation had moved into the limelight, one that was (thank God) spared the searing experiences of depression and war, but—as a consequence—considered its elders to be hopelessly hooked on the past. My students are convinced, for example, that the foundation of American foreign policy from 1945 to Vietnam was "hysterical anti-communism."

THE IRONY of this passeth understanding. I don't recall any anti-Communist hysterics impelling Harry Truman, Dean Acheson, George Marshall or the other American leaders who implemented the "containment policy." True, there was a group that verged on hysteria, one whose outstanding spokesmen were Joseph R. McCarthy and . . . Richard Nixon. The liberal "cold warriors" specialized in defensive measures such as the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan or the North Atlantic Treaty. It was John Foster Dulles, Richard Nixon & Co. who whooped up "liberation."

No one can say that Nixon is a dogmatist. Everywhere you look, you sniff the spoor of traditional balance of power, amoral, "real-politik." "Deal with the big boys," "Get the children off the street"—these are the real slogans of our time.

One sensed it at the time of Cambodia when the President justified the incursion purely as a way of saving American lives. Nothing was said about the plight of the Khmer people, threatened by a totalitarian invasion. Similarly, if the President has any regrets over casually sandbagging the Japanese government on his way to Peking, they have not been expressed.

For years Joseph Stalin tried to get an American President to sit down with him and divide the world into spheres of influence. He must be chuckling in his grave at the thought that perhaps "Nixon is the One."

Alternative to War:

Vietnam Points Up Failures To Aid Emerging Nationalists

The following is excerpted from "Lessons from Vietnam: Alternatives to War," by Irving Brown in the September 1971 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THERE COULD HAVE BEEN alternatives to Vietnam in the past. There should be alternatives in the present and for the future. Whether this happens depends on whether we have learned the lessons of the past. If not, as Santayana has said, we are doomed to repeat the past.

What was the alternative to a major war in Vietnam itself? Prior to the involvement of great masses of American troops and officers in a war to maintain the rights of people to their own kind of self-determination, the Western World could have supported the nationalist movement in those early days and helped the Vietnamese to attain their independence in a peaceful and democratic manner.

This meant a political solution at a very early stage—at a stage when the Communists were not in complete control of the nationalist forces. In fact in the early post-World War II years, prior to 1953, many nationalists were breaking with the Communists.

These were the years when men like Tran Quoc Buu, the present leader of the South Vietnamese labor movement, were refusing to go along with Ho Chi Minh and his cohorts while remaining nationalists dedicated to the struggle for independence.

What appeared to be America's identification with French colonialism prevented a more active American policy of seeking out and encouraging the democratic mass movements within the country, who were not yet committed to the Communists.

It was quite clear in the immediate post-war years that international considerations would relate not only to reconstruction and rehabilitation in the war devastated areas but to the colonial areas where the rise of nationalism and the drive for self-determination would overshadow all other considerations. In these developing areas the freedom slogans of the war became the slogans of the national liberation movements.

This inability to understand that the national liberation movements were not necessarily directed against the free world was a fatal flaw in those years. Without that flaw, it might have been possible to prevent major wars of attrition or, at least, to mass wide support against any Communist uprising or agression. In those early post-war years, most of the nationalist leaders saw their ideals and movements as a continuation of the original ideas and ideals of the western nationalist and revolutionary movement of the 18th and 19th Centuries.

It was the failure to continue our war for freedom against the Nazis in the post-war political arenas that provided an opportunity for the Communists to identify with the national liberation movement and support the all-out demands of the extreme nationalists.

In dealing with the problem of propaganda and the making of foreign policy, account must be taken of the fact that the rise of the Soviet Union to a world position has changed fundamentally the nature of diplomacy, especially as related to the non-governmental areas, where propaganda and organization problems are intimately connected.

The Soviets in their non-governmental operations (WFTU, Communist parties, women and youth organizations) appear not as the representatives of a country but as the symbol of incarnation of an idea which has taken root among great masses of people. The Soviet Union is a symbol not of a geographical unit or entity but a great idea—no matter how deformed or degenerate that idea has become over the last 50 years.

On the other hand, American operations in the field of information and propaganda tend to appear as a defense of a country, of a geographical unit irrespective of or almost hostile to any ideological concept. Government-issued information cannot compete with indigenous organizations speaking and working for an ideology.

In fact, we have seen how far this is going in our country on the campuses and in university classes, where not only students but the faculty have taken up the cudgels for an all-out ideological offensive against America in the international arena.

TO COPE WITH this kind of propaganda and organizational situation in the world today, America and the West will have to meet the revolutionary and ideological offensives which have become more diverse, less monolithic in appearance but yet totalitarian and aggressive in spirit and act. It could be possible to counter with both an organizational and ideological offensive if we could proceed on the following principles:

- National liberation, self-determination and anti-colonialism are not necessarily directed against the West. Rather the opposite is true, namely, that the source of the ideals of the anti-colonialists can be traced to the West, to the revolutionary ideas and actions of the 18th and 19th Centuries.

- The world conflict is not between two geographical and national units, Russia and the United States, but between free, open societies as against dictatorial, closed ones. Nor is this a struggle between two absolutes but between relative freedom and absolute dictatorship.

Consequently, the United States and the West must work with and support national organizations abroad, especially in the labor and youth sectors, to combat the Soviet-Communist degeneration of the original ideals of the Russian Revolution.

The West must carry on the fulfillment of the original ideals of the American, English and French revolutions while exposing the Soviet regime as having destroyed its revolutionary ideals and having physically liquidated or exiled most of its founding fathers.

Nixon Plan Scored:

Congress Urged to Reject Delay In Scheduled Federal Pay Hike

CONGRESS SHOULD reject Pres. Nixon's proposal to block long-scheduled pay improvements for federal employes until next July 1, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald said in noting that government workers have not yet reached full wage comparability with private industry.

Pointing out that federal workers are subject to all aspects of the general 90-day wage freeze, Oswald declared that the added six-month delay of federal pay adjustments due to take effect Jan. 1 makes them "bear the brunt" of such handouts to business as investment tax credits and stepped-up depreciation allowances.

He appeared on the public service network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Oswald noted that the federal pay increase Nixon is now trying to block was approved by Congress nearly a year ago, in line with congressional policy set in 1960 aimed at making federal pay comparable to private industry.

Federal employes ask only that they be "treated the same as everyone else," Oswald stressed. He said that even the federal pay increase of last January has been washed out by a 7.5 percent cost-of-living rise since January 1970. "That means that federal workers are already 1.5 percent to 2 percent behind in the last year and a half, in terms of the cost of living," he asserted.

Oswald rejected the contention that "if prices are frozen or severely restricted, the federal employe will not be that much worse off" in July 1972. He said that "the President has used rhetoric" about "prices being absolutely rigid," but Administration economists have indicated that their intent is only to slow down the rate of price rise, and that it will not be a rigid situation."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY, Cowles Communications, Inc. announced that Look magazine would cease publication Oct. 19 after 34 years as a bi-weekly, mass-circulation publication.

Gardner Cowles, chairman of the board of Cowles Communications, laid the blame on the economic turndown plus soaring postal rates. Some 1,000 editorial and clerical workers will lose their jobs.

Whether Look would have been able to continue publishing without the increase in postal rates may be questionable, but the heavy impact of mailing costs in the final decision was undeniable.

Cowles, in a prepared statement, pointed out that in the next five years, Look would have been subjected to proposed postal rate increases of 142 percent, raising its postal cost from $4 million a year to $10 million.

"It seems ironic to me at this time," Cowles said, "especially when the federal government is urging all businesses to hold down costs and prices, that it should itself be a prime offender with its gigantic postal rates."

Andrew Heiskell, board chairman of Time, Inc., was equally caustic. He said:

"It is always bad news for the country when a responsible journal is forced to close down. It is particularly bad when that development is, in part, engendered by an arm of the government—in this case, the Postal Service, which has already taken the first step in raising second-class mail rates to irresponsibly high levels."

The "irresponsibly high levels" to which Heiskell refers, is the 142 percent proposed increase in rates over a five-year period. The same postal rate and fee increase would hit the labor press a far, far heavier blow, 750 percent over the five years.

In testimony before the Postal Rate Commission, Kenneth Fiester, president of the International Labor Press Association, said that the Postal Service, in fact, "explicitly calls for more favorable treatment for bigger, heavier publications with a higher advertising content."

FIESTER TOLD the hearing that "the Postal Service was not created for fat cats. It was created to encourage the widest possible dissemination of all facets of opinion, including minority opinion."

Unless the rate commission lowers its target to a major degree, it's likely that a vast number of trade union publications and similar organs will not be able to survive.

What has concerned many observers with the passage of legislation creating the U.S. Postal Service is that mail delivery has become a revenue producing business rather than a service for all the people.

Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson conceived of the postal service not as a business but as a service. From the days of the colonial system, it was the prevailing American belief that low-cost distribution of the printed word, whether it be letter, newspaper, magazine or book, was essential to people of a free society.

This holds particularly true as far as trade union publications are concerned.

"It is obvious that successful collective bargaining depends on an informed membership," Fiester said, "just as the successful operation of a democratic society depends upon an informed electorate."

"How is this goal of an informed membership going to be achieved? Not, unfortunately, through union meetings, which—lacking a crisis like a strike vote or a dues increase—are as badly-attended as precinct meetings of the political parties."

He said it is the "union paper, at whatever level, that must provide the continuing flow of information to the union member about his union."

Whether it's the loss of Look or of a trade union paper, the fabric of our free society becomes more and more tattered.

CONGRESS SHOULD reject Pres. Nixon's plan to block long-scheduled federal pay improvements even after the 90-day wage freeze expires, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Careful Shopping Still Essential In 90-Day Economic Freeze

By Sidney Margolius

A **RUSH TO BUY CARS** and a real threat of higher food prices despite the freeze have become the main points of interest and concern in the 90-day wage-price freeze.

The increased interest in car purchases stems, of course, from the pending removal of the 7 percent excise tax which amounts to about $200 on the average new car. The actual removal of the excise tax must be approved by Congress.

But many dealers are guaranteeing that they will give buyers a refund of the excise tax as soon as Congress approves it. One manufacturer, American Motors, even is offering an immediate refund without waiting until Congress acts.

In line with the freeze, manufacturers also have rescinded, at least for the 90 days, the price increase previously announced on 1972 models. The new models had been slated to go up an average of about $200, with the largest precentage increases on the new small cars like Pinto. But the major buying interest is on the big supply of leftover '71 models because of the additional discounts available.

But better compare prices to make sure you actually are getting the extra discounts normally given on leftover models, as well as the excise tax reduction. Remember to check the legally required car sticker first to see what the list price is.

On intermediate-size cars dealers usually have a margin of about 20 percent off the list price or about $500 with which to bargain, plus similar or slightly higher margins on accessories. On full-size "popular-price" models dealer margins range from $600 to $800, as an indication of how much negotiating you may be able to do.

Also keep in mind that dealers now must provide on request at least some technical data on safety performance of their cars.

Beginning with 1970 models the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act has required that performance information be made public on braking ability, passing acceleration and tire reserve load. You also can order copies of the publications which have this test information for all cars from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20240. Prices for these publications are $2 for Performance Data for New Passenger Cars and Motorcycles, and 40 cents each for A Comparison of Braking Performance and A Comparison of Tire Reserve Load.

While these tests cover only three of the numerous factors you need to evaluate a car before you buy, they do show revealing comparisons between different models. For example, the 1971 tests showed that sub-compacts like Pinto and Vega with disc brakes had the shortest stopping distance.

However, it is not possible to generalize that one manufacturer's products are superior in most or even one characteristic to those of another make. But there were significant differences even among cars made by the same manufacturer.

THE WEAKEST LINK in the price freeze is in the most important component of your living costs—food. Only processed foods are price-controlled. This means that retail prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and eggs can go up as farm prices rise. On the other hand retail meat cuts and frozen poultry are controlled since they are considered to be "processed." But since livestock prices are not controlled, and we are coming into a season of high livestock prices anyway, the danger is that retailers will use hidden price increases to pass along rising livestock prices.

Some of most sensible advice in this situation was given by Barbara Rader, well-known food writer, who warns consumers to watch the quality and availability of meat cuts during the price-freeze period. Especially watch the trim, Mrs. Rader advises.

Most of the "hardware" produce items such as potatoes, onions and cabbage should be no problem since they usually are abundant and at their lowest prices in the fall.

Most accurately, what the Nixon Administration has promulgated is a wage freeze and a price slowdown.

(Copyright 1971 by Sidney Margolius)

NEWSMEN who are members of the National Press Club join striking club employes who refused to accept a one-year wage freeze as the price of a contract extension. On the picket line are, from left, Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine, Pulitzer Prize winner William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News, Cabell Phillips of the New York Times and labor columnist John Herling.

New Life for Carl:

Street Dude Turns Union Journeyman

CARL CARSON has made a complete turn from criminal to first class honest citizen, from an all-thumbs street dude to a skilled mechanic—through trade unionism.

He is a graduate of Project Build, the program sponsored by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to aid youths to qualify for apprenticeship in the building and construction trades.

His home was one familiar to many young men in the Washington, D.C. area—no father, and a mother who had to work to support the family. "My mother was too protective, almost too good. She wanted me and my brother to have everything, but the everything she was able to give just wasn't enough for me," Carl said.

Before he reached his teens Carl found a way to get some of the things he wanted. By 14 he was a polished pick-pocket. At 15 he was sent by the courts to the Receiving Home for Children—the charge, stealing. After release from the Receiving Home, Carl was in and out of most of the correctional institutions in the Washington metropolitan area.

"When I became 21 I found myself leaving Lorton Youth Center and entering Lorton Reformatory," he said. "The guys I met in prison gave me all kinds of tips and advice, trying to teach me how to become an expert criminal. There was no program, then, to help teach me how to become an expert citizen and stay out of jail. I had to do everything I knew how to do, trying to resist becoming a hardened criminal."

While in Lorton Reformatory, the supervisor of the work-release program took an interest in men like Carl, men who showed they wanted a new life. The supervisor told Carl of Project Build, designed to help young men learn a trade.

Carl came to Project Build, at 23, an all-thumbs street dude.

His journeyman instructor, Rufus Jones, introduced Carl to cement masonry. But even more than that, he encouraged Carl to really work at learning his trade, to attend classes to improve his academic knowledge and to aim at being a journeyman, a first-class mechanic in cement finishing.

Roland J. Williams, executive director of Project Build, took a special interest because he viewed Carl as a man struggling to change his whole way of life.

"Sometimes things got pretty bad for me," Carl said. "I wasn't used to taking orders, getting myself dirty, to getting up early in the morning and working eight hours a day. I saw Mr. Jones and Mr. Williams and I said to myself, if they made it I can make it too. I just have to."

WHEN HE FINISHED pre-apprenticeship training, Carl described himself as a man who felt that life now had some hope for him.

"I was ready to work because the counselor at Project Build helped me to realize that I wasn't an empty vessel that somebody else had to fill. The counselor helped me to understand that I had ability to do, to become a first-rate mechanic if I really wanted to."

He is now married to a young lady he happened to meet at Project Build. He has a son for whom he can provide a comfortable living out of the good wages he earns as a cement finisher.

Staff members of Project Build remember Carl Carson and the many young men like him. Roland Williams remembers the time when Carl celebrated his "anniversary" with a return visit to the training center. That was the first year that he had not been arrested or incarcerated since he was 15 years old.

Last month, Carl Carson, 27, ex-con, present cement finisher, became a journeyman, a first-rate mechanic and a first-class citizen. —(PAI)

Soup to Nonsense:

Aging Process Does Nothing To Bridge Generation Gap

By Jane Goodsell

A **WHILE BACK** when I was a kid, I didn't understand grownups. They made no sense. They laughed when there wasn't anything to laugh at. But when you told them the funniest joke in the world (What did the big toe say to the little toe? Don't look now but there's a heel following us.) they hardly cracked a smile. When they got together with other grownups they never did anything fun. They just sat around and talked.

When they went to restaurants and could order anything they wanted (like hamburgers and hot dogs and raspberry pop) they chose the dumbest things on the menu—like oysters and chicken livers and icky kinds of fish.

They weren't interested in really keen radio programs like "Myrt and Marge." But they tuned in every night to hear some old guy drone on and on about the news. When there was company coming, they made you get all dressed up so you could come in and say hello, and the company could say, "My, how you've grown!" and "What grade are you in now, dear?"

Grownups got all excited about things like the stock market and who'd be elected President—things you couldn't even see. But when something really exciting happened (like the family next door's guinea pig having babies) they acted as though it didn't matter at all.

They picked the worst times to tell you to clean up your room and wash your hands and to go to bed. They couldn't understand why you liked Dr. Fu Manchu movies when they scared you to death. They couldn't understand anything. They believed in Santa Claus, but they thought the bogey man was silly.

IN THE NATURAL COURSE of human events, I became a grownup. And now I don't understand children. Why can't they ever sit still? How can they get bubblegum in their hair? How can they like peanut butter on chocolate cake? How can they stand cotton candy and pronto pups? How can they not like asparagus and mushrooms?

How can they sit there playing the same rock record over and over? Why are they so messy? So silly? Why can't they keep track of the time? Why haven't they enough sense to know when they're tired?

Why are they always losing things? Why do they forget everything you wish they'd remember? Why do they remember the things you wish they'd forget?

I don't understand kids. They don't make any sense.

Modest Gains Won in State Legislatures

Improvements in Jobless Benefits Still Far Short of Labor's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

ALABAMA—Maximum benefits for both unemployment and workmen's compensation were increased from $50 a week to $55 with an additional $5 increase effective July 1, 1972. Amendments to the state's workmen's compensation laws extended coverage to all occupational diseases.

The State AFL-CIO succeeded in blocking attempts to raise the legal interest rate above 8 percent on small loans and revolving charge accounts.

ARIZONA—Here the state central body helped defeat a bill aimed at penalizing striking teachers by stripping them of seniority and another measure forbidding strikes by public employes. Also defeated was a growers' bill that would have prevented organizing of farm workers and a measure aimed at weakening child labor laws.

COLORADO — Labor-backed legislation raised workmen's compensation benefits for temporary and permanent disability from $59.50 to $64.75 maximum. The AFL-CIO also won a law allowing consumers to cancel a credit contract within 72 hours of signature.

CONNECTICUT — The minimum wage was increased to $1.85 an hour effective Oct. 1 and extended to public employes. Legislation also brings migratory workers under the minimum in three stages, reaching the $1.85 level by Oct. 1, 1973.

Labor also backed passage of laws permitting the establishment of non-profit health care centers anywhere in the state and legislation prohibiting employers from using electronic surveillance devices in employe restrooms.

DELAWARE — The legislature extended unemployment benefits for 13 weeks and raised the weekly workmen's compensation maximum to $75. Organized labor was successful in blocking a bill that would have lowered the minimum wage floor for full-time working students.

IDAHO — The state central council won a totally new workmen's compensation program which doubled benefits, making them 60 percent of the worker's average wage, with a maximum of 90 percent of the average state wage, or $106. Unemployment benefits were raised from 50.5 percent to 55 percent of the state's average wage, or $65 weekly at the maximum.

INDIANA — Unemployment benefits were extended for 13 weeks when the national jobless rate is 4.5 percent, or higher, and the benefit was increased to a maximum of $65 weekly, with the program extended to an additional 140,000 workers. Workmen's compensation benefits were raised to a maximum of $75 weekly.

IOWA — Jobless benefits were raised to 55 percent of the average wage as of July 1, 1973, and maximum benefits were increased this year to $64 under the present 50 percent formula.

A new wage garnishment law prevents an employer from firing a worker whose wages are garnished, no matter how many times his wages have been attached. It exempts weekly income of $48, or less, and protects at least 75 percent of a worker's pay after deductions.

KANSAS—A public employe collective bargaining bill won by labor provides for mandatory collective bargaining in the case of state employes, but stipulates that bargaining will be on a voluntary basis between unions and local governments.

LOUISIANA—All public employes were brought under the state's unemployment compensation program in which maximum weekly benefits were increased to $60 as of Aug. 1.

MAINE—The state minimum wage was raised from $1.60 to $1.80 effective Oct. 1, and the legislation stipulated that any increase in the federal minimum above $1.80 and up to $2 an hour will automatically trigger an equal hike in the state minimum. Coverage was extended to all employes except students working in summer camps.

Another law won by labor requires an employer with 100 or more workers to give 30 days notice, or severance pay, in the event of a plant closing.

MARYLAND—Workmen's compensation was extended to public employes and office workers and some farm workers and the weekly benefit was raised to 66⅔ percent of the average state wage, or $85. The legislature decreed that if fire fighters contract heart or lung disease, it will be assumed to be job-related without contest.

Unemployment benefits were raised from $65 to $78 a week maximum.

MASSACHUSETTS — Labor won an increase in unemployment benefits from 52.5 percent to 55 percent of the average state wage, effective October 1973, and an increase in workmen's compensation from a ceiling of $70 a week to $77 effective Nov. 1, with an additional $3 increase next year.

MICHIGAN—Labor-backed measures raised the state minimum wage to $1.60. Workmen's compensation laws were amended to give an employe appealing a case 70 percent of the award he would be receiving during the time of appeal.

MINNESOTA—A credit control law won by the AFL-CIO limits revolving credit charges to 1 percent per month or 12 percent a year.

Another law provides maternity benefits for unwed mothers and minor female dependents and health coverage for the children of these mothers. Unemployment benefits were increased from a top of $57 to $64, and workmen's compensation from $70 to $80 on total disability, and to $73 for partial disability.

MISSISSIPPI—Jobless benefits were raised from a top of $40 to $49 weekly effective Jan. 1, and the state federation was instrumental in killing a bill that would have prohibited strikes by public employes.

MISSOURI—Workmen's compensation benefits were raised from a maximum of $57 to $63.50 and the death benefit was increased from $18,000 to $22,500.

MONTANA—The state central body scored a number of firsts, among them the first minimum wage law in the state's history. The new $1.60 minimum also will apply to farm workers who will be brought under the rate in three years.

The AFL-CIO won a state requirement for overtime pay for all work after 40 hours—a proposal that has been repeatedly introduced since the 1930s.

Jobless benefits went from $42 to $52 a week, and workmen's compensation was raised to a $60 maximum for a person with payments not limited to 26 weeks as they formerly were. They will now be paid until the worker is eligible for social security benefits when they will be reduced by 50 percent. Montana is one of few states with this provision.

NEBRASKA—Unemployment benefits were increased from a ceiling of $48 a week to $56 and workmen's compensation was increased from $55 to $62. The system provides for lifetime benefits for widows unless they remarry and for dependent children to the age of 23 if they are in school.

Organized labor beat back an attempt to repeal the state's Public Recognition Bargaining Law which was defeated by 2 votes.

NEVADA—The state federation won an extension of the Local Government Employe Management Relations Act to all government employes. The law provides for fact-finding and final and binding arbitration of disputes.

Unemployment compensation was increased to 50 percent of the average wage, or a maximum of $72.50 with no waiting period, and the benefit period was increased by 13 weeks during times of high unemployment. Health benefits and pensions were increased by 30 percent and silicosis patients are to receive supplementary compensation of up to $6,125.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Labor won an increase in unemployment benefits which were raised to $75 a week maximum and a workmen's compensation to a top of $92 a week.

NEW JERSEY—The state federation won a law providing for dues checkoff for public employe unions and also a measure prohibiting auto insurance companies from cancelling policies without giving reasons.

A package of legislation for farm workers requires that those working on a piece rate basis be paid the legal minimum wage and that employers provide drinking water and toilet facilities in fields where seasonal farm workers are employed.

NEW MEXICO—The unemployment benefit period was extended by 13 weeks, and workmen's compensation was increased to a maximum of $48.

NEW YORK—The State AFL-CIO turned back attempts to cut negotiable items in public worker contracts but failed to get the legislative approval needed on a pension improvement agreement for New York City workers.

The state minimum wage was extended to domestic workers.

NORTH CAROLINA—The state minimum wage was increased to $1.45 effective July 1 and to $1.60 effective July 1972. Unemployment benefits were increased $7 to $52 a week maximum and workmen's compensation provisions were broadened to cover byssinosis.

The state federation defeated a proposal that would have blacklisted any public employe involved in a work stoppage and obtained "meet and confer" rights for public workers. The AFL-CIO also won a law protecting home owners against fly-by-night repair firms.

NORTH DAKOTA—The AFL-CIO won a $300 a month wage minimum for public employes not covered by wage board provisions.

JOBLESS BENEFIT improvements, including an increase in the maximum benefit to $81 a week, are signed into law by Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp (D). Seated with Shapp are David Gingold, vice president-director of the Ladies' Garment Workers Northeast Dept., left, and Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO. Standing, from left, are Robert McIntyre, new treasurer of the state federation; Sec. Paul J. Smith of the State Labor & Industry Dept.; AFL-CIO Sec. Harry Block; Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson of the AFL-CIO, and Earl C. Bohr, retiring treasurer of the state federation.

It also gained an increase in unemployment compensation to 50 percent of the average wage.

OHIO—Cost-of-living clauses were included in both workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits schedules based on the Consumer Price Index. The increases will be figured on an annual basis.

Workmen's compensation went from a top of $63 to $84 weekly on temporary total payments and by a like amount on permanent payments.

Unemployment compensation went from $66 to $84 maximum in a bill which Democratic Gov. John J. Gilligan is expected to sign.

OKLAHOMA — About 30,000 state employes were brought under the unemployment compensation program and benefits were increased from a ceiling of $49 a week to $60. Temporary disability payments were raised to $60 a week and the maximum death benefit to $25,000.

The state minimum wage was increased from $1 to $1.40 an hour and coverage extended to all restaurants with eight employes or more. The State AFL-CIO won a law providing collective bargaining rights for firemen, policemen and teachers.

OREGON — The state labor council won enactment of a labor-management act covering all cases not under jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. The law, which the state federation drafted, provides for all questions of compliance to go directly to court.

Unemployment benefits were raised $7 to $62 weekly at the top and workmen's compensation from a ceiling of $60 weekly to $85. Working women are to receive the same as men.

RHODE ISLAND — The state central body devoted its efforts to helping win enactment of a progressively graduated income tax and to blocking major cuts in education and welfare appropriations.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Unemployment benefits were raised to 50 percent of the average wage, from $53 to $56 weekly maximum and the State AFL-CIO won a grievance procedure for public employes.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Amendments to the state's Public Employe Law provide for exclusive recognition of bargaining agents certified by secret ballot and for written agreements.

Workmen's compensation benefits were increased to 66⅔ percent of a worker's wage with the maximum benefit $56. The maximum death benefit was increased to $25,000.

TENNESSEE—Jobless benefits were increased by $5 to a top of $55 weekly and the maximum workmen's compensation benefit from $47 to $55.

TEXAS—Jobless benefits were raised by 40 percent to $63 weekly, and workmen's compensation was broadened to cover employes of certain local governments.

Another law requires the State Dept. of Health to license and regulate migrant labor camps.

UTAH—Workmen's compensation benefits were raised to a maximum of $79 for a worker with four dependents, and unemployment compensation regulations were amended to allow a striking worker to collect benefits from a second job if he fullfills the length of service and earnings requirements.

WASHINGTON — Workmen's compensation benefits were raised to 75 percent of the average wage or a maximum of $485 a month and coverage was extended to virtually the entire workforce.

Unemployment compensation was extended to all state employes effective Feb. 1 and to employes of non-profit institutions.

The state federation defeated an attempt to eliminate the 12 percent limit on retail credit purchases won by labor in 1968. Labor estimates that the proposed increase to 15 percent would have cost the state's consumers $23.5 million a year.

WEST VIRGINIA—The state minimum wage was increased to $1.20 effective July 1 and will go to $1.40 next year and to $1.60 by July 1973.

Workmen's compensation benefits were raised from $66.50 to a maximum of $77.55, or 55 percent of the average weekly wage of $141. Unemployment benefits were increased to $71, or 50 percent of the average wage.

WISCONSIN — Unemployment benefits were increased from $73 to $84 a week maximum with 13 weeks of added coverage.

The AFL-CIO also is supporting a bill still in the legislature that would raise workmen's compensation from $79 to $90 a week at the top and for the first time make new benefits retroactive in some cases.

CWA Scores Bell's Efforts to Break Strike

The Communications Workers asked public utility commissions in nine states and the District of Columbia to prevent the Bell Telephone System from using supervisors to break a strike of telephone company employes in New York state.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne filed formal complaints against company transfer of supervisors from far-away states while the strike continues. It began July 14 and stayed in effect in New York after locals representing nearly 40,000 workers voted to reject company offers accepted by other CWA Bell units outside New York state.

The transfer of supervisors to New York constitutes a "threat to the satisfactory telephone service which . . . residents are paying for and have a right to expect," Beirne said.

He added: "If the removal of these supervisors . . . does not constitute a threat to proper telephone service, then the supervisors must be unnecessary." If so, operating costs cited to establish rates in their home locations have been "artificially inflated by the presence of unnecessary personnel," Beirne said.

The CWA president asked for a prompt investigation by public utility commissions in California, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina and the District of Columbia.

LABOR CHAIRMAN Hunter P. Wharton of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped presents the first copy of the AFL-CIO guide, Working Together, to Chairman Harold Russell, left, of the overall President's committee. Wharton, an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Operating Engineers, called for intensive labor efforts to find jobs for disabled Vietnam war veterans.

Railway Disputes Plan Opposed as Compulsion

(Continued from Page 1)

way & Airline Clerks said Congress should consider giving the President power to seize and operate common carriers when negotiations break down. He called the Administration proposal for mandated settlements one which would "simply sell the employes down the river."

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, who also heads the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., described a feature of the Administration's bill calling for "final offer selection" as a winner-take-all form of mandated settlement that would aggravate unrest in labor-management relations.

"We find this proposal to be a gimmick that is nothing less than poorly disguised compulsory arbitration," Hall said.

Others due to testify included Presidents C. J. Chamberlain of the Railroad Signalmen, Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes and Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union.

Biemiller told the subcommittee that the carriers have taken advantage of the fact that "Congress views a nationwide strike as unacceptable."

The Administration bill is unsatisfactory, he said, because "it leaves it up to the President and his appointees to decide" on strikes to be allowed. The industry "will always be able to persuade them that anything less than a total strike ban is impossible or impractical or unprofitable for the industry," he declared.

Biemiller said labor opposes compulsory arbitration in transportation disputes "because we believe that collective bargaining should be preserved and restored to full effectiveness in the railroad industry."

That means "the right to strike must be preserved and restored," he said, for collective bargaining "cannot operate with full effectiveness unless the right to strike exists as a possible last resort."

The rail carriers have in recent years succeeded in transforming their labor disputes into industry-wide shutdowns to "ensure the intervention of Congress," he pointed out. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia "finally vindicated the right of unions to engage in selective strikes" for a national agreement. But "we believe the Staggers bill is needed to settle that issue once and for all, and to define with precision the exact reach" of the selective strike, he testified.

The Administration bill would give the President three new alternatives to the present 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction: an additional 30-day injunction, authority for a presidential panel to authorize a partial strike or lockout, and the "final offer selection" under which a panel could choose one offer by labor or management, without change or modification, and force its acceptance.

Sleeping Car Porters Study Future Job Cuts

Chicago—Members of the Sleeping Car Porters debated ways to protect their railroad jobs against further slashes but came to no final conclusion at their seventh triennial convention.

Delegates from two dozen divisions reported membership down to 2,100 from the 1967 total of 3,300. The drop resulted from the elimination of many passenger runs and the takeover May 1 of the remaining runs by Amtrak, the quasi-public corporation set up by Congress.

The National Railroad Passenger Corp.—Amtrak for short—dropped 178 passenger trains but continued to operate 182 trains connecting 300 cities. Delegates to the 46th anniversary convention of the Porters reported many lost jobs, and long layoffs between runs. Proposals on the subject were referred to the executive board for study and possible action.

Attending their last convention as officers were Sec.-Treas. William H. Bowe and Vice Pres. T. D. McNeal, who retired with the thanks of the delegates. Bowe, who held his post nine years, will continue to serve as president of the New York division and treasurer of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Elected for new three-year terms were Pres. C. L. Dellums, Vice Pres. L. J. Shackelford, Jr., and Sec.-Treas. W. W. Seymour, Denver. The latter two replace the retiring officers. Named to the executive board were A. R. Dailey, W. C. Isaacs, A. R. Blanchette, L. H. Greene, Jr., and the top officers.

Dellums announced that international union headquarters will be moved in October from New York City to 5253 Thrill Pl., Denver 80207.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the new "black caucus" in Congress and condemning racial violence and anti-Semitism.

It heard guest speakers including President Emeritus A. Philip Randolph, Henry Harrison of the Doll & Toy union, W. R. Barber of the Railroad Retirement Board, and Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Porters' auxiliary.

Bill Backed to Ban Tainted Meat Imports

Meat imported into the United State should comply with the same health and purity standards required of federally-inspected domestic products, the Meat Cutters told a Senate panel.

The union gave its endorsement to a bill by Sen. James B. Pearson (R-Kan.) that would bar the importation of meat containing "economic poisons or drugs" such as insecticides or hormones that would be prohibited or restricted if the meat were processed in the United States.

Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman wrote Sen. James B. Allen (D-Ala.), whose Agriculture subcommittee is considering the bill, that "the consumer must be protected against harm to his health or his pocketbook regardless of whether the product comes from a foreign or domestic manufacturer."

Labor's Plan Outlined:

Disabled Veterans Assured of Job Aid

Disabled veterans of the Vietnam war need and will get labor's help in their search for useful jobs, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton assured members of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped at a Washington, D.C. meeting.

Wharton launched a cooperative new effort to open opportunities for disabled veterans by presenting Chairman Harold Russell of the President's Committee with the first copy of a new AFL-CIO guide for labor groups. Its title: Working Together—the Key to Jobs for the Handicapped.

Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, is the new chairman of the labor committee that works with the handicapped. He succeeds Gordon Freeman, president emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"I don't need to tell any of you," Wharton said, "how bad the job situation is, and how great the competition for jobs. But disabled veterans need our help, and we must find ways to help them."

Russell, who was an active member of the Meat Cutters before he lost both hands in World War II, expressed thanks "on behalf of millions of handicapped workers" for labor's past help in getting jobs and training for such workers—7 million to date.

Now the nation must find work for 225,000 disabled veterans returning from Vietnam—a higher percentage of disabled than in the Korean war or World War II, he said. The success of any training effort "depends on you," he told the union representatives.

"After all, they did lay their lives on the line for us," Russell said. "They can with your help show that disability does not mean inability."

Pres. Julius Rothman of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute described federation programs for returning veterans, and said provision must be made for the disabled and disadvantaged veteran also.

"We in the AFL-CIO believe that all veterans have earned the right to training and a job opportunity," Rothman said. "We are determined to help them."

With more than 1 million servicemen a year to be discharged from military duty, labor organizations must tailor their programs to help the returnee. Many have no jobs, limited education and no skill, Rothman noted.

He said HRDI cooperates with central labor bodies through the Jobs for Veterans Committee, the Veterans' Assistance program and Operation Transition. Enrolled in the latter program to date are the Bricklayers, Carpenters and Plumbers who, under contract with the federal government, start apprentice training programs for veterans six months before their discharge from the armed services.

HRDI, he said, "will cooperate with you, with central bodies and rehabilitation groups to put disadvantaged people into jobs, and to help them lead satisfying lives."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, chairman of the federation's Veterans Committee, said the committee is being restructured, at the request of Pres. George Meany, to meet the needs of all veterans, including the disabled.

The booklet, Working Together, is AFL-CIO Publication 42, revised. It will be distributed by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210. The committee timed its release for National Tmploy the Handicapped Week, Oct. 3 to 9.

Laborers Ask Step-up Of Housing Programs

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 16th Laborers convention urged the Nixon Administration to put increased emphasis on home-building and asked the President to suspend the 10 percent import tax as far as Canada is concerned. The union called for restoration of free trade between the United States and Canada.

In their housing resolution, the more than 2,300 delegates called on the Administration to "further intensify programs to encourage the development of industrial home-building, to train workers in the new technology of this field and to promote rehabilitation and revitalization of our decaying communities."

The convention gave its full support to the AFL-CIO position on the President's wage-price freeze and urged Nixon to devise a program that "does not unfairly discriminate against working people, but calls for an equality of sacrifice among all segments of society."

The resolution told Nixon that organized labor "should play a major role in the formulation and the administration of any such economic regulatory program which may follow the 90-day freeze."

The measure noted that the freeze represents a windfall for employers who do not have to pay negotiated wage increases, but may pocket the money.

It charged that the freeze subjects the Building & Construction Trades unions to further restrictions "after having already been singled out for wage controls earlier this year" under the Administration's Construction Wage Stabilization plan.

Pres. Peter Fosco called the convention the most "meaningful" in the union's 68-year history.

Delegates supported a recommendation from officers that the per capita payment to the international be increased from $1.25 to $2 a month.

The $2 payment is to be distributed in this manner: general fund, $1.40; death benefit fund, 25 cents; international pension fund, 8 cents; regular convention fund, 7 cents, and local union and district council pension fund, 20 cents.

Delegates also directed that minimum local dues be raised from $4 to $6, stipulating that even in locals where dues already are $6 or more a month, dues shall be increased by at least $1 no later than Jan. 1.

Convention Hits Inequities:

Woodworkers Term Nixon Freeze Unfair

Kansas City—The Nixon Administration's wage freeze came under sharp attack from officers, delegates and guest speakers at the 27th convention of the Woodworkers.

During the week-long session, delegates representing more than 100,000 members of the IWA in the United States and Canada re-elected officers, approved broad changes in the union's constitution and adopted a number of policy resolutions.

Re-elected without opposition were Pres. Ronald F. Roley, First Vice Pres. Keith W. Johnson, Second Vice Pres. H. Landon Ladd, Sec.-Treas. William Botkin and Trustee H. E. Geiger.

In his opening address, Roley charged that Nixon's economic policies have fueled rather than curbed inflation, caused growing unemployment and "by freezing wages, placed an unfair burden on the working men and women of this nation."

Voicing support for the AFL-CIO position on the Nixon policy, Roley said he does not disagree that there is a need for controls on the economy.

"But I certainly have a quarrel with those who say the controls should be on working people alone," he said. "I know there are delegates sitting in this convention hall who are not receiving wage increases because of the freeze.

"At the same time, there are no controls on profits, dividends, interest rates and other income which working people do not normally enjoy."

Roley told the convention that wages always have been controlled by the collective bargaining process, but that the law of supply and demand no longer operates to keep prices at a reasonable level because "corporate power has been concentrated in the hands of a few huge conglomerates which can withhold products until they get the price they want."

Roley also criticized Nixon for appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Board and warned that "the effect of these appointments will be felt by working people for decades to come."

Similar criticism of the Administration was expressed in convention talks by Donald MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

MacDonald compared the current Nixon economic plan with a price and wage control program placed in effect by the Canadian government in 1968.

"A prices and incomes commission was created and it quickly became apparent that all its energy was directed toward forcing workers to accept wage guidelines—a wage straitjacket might have been a more accurate term," MacDonald said.

"The commission went through an exercise—it was really no more than that—with regard to keeping prices down. The whole program was a failure.

"We are still experiencing price increases despite heavy unemployment. We have, in fact, the worst of both worlds."

The IWA delegates unanimously adopted a resolution that "flatly rejects" the Nixon economic plan and "calls on the United States government to recognize its obligations to all sections of the economic community of North America."

The resolution also placed the IWA on record to "emphatically reject any wage freeze now and after the 90-day freeze period, and also reject the concept that the working class bear the burdens of the corporate elite and the political administration."

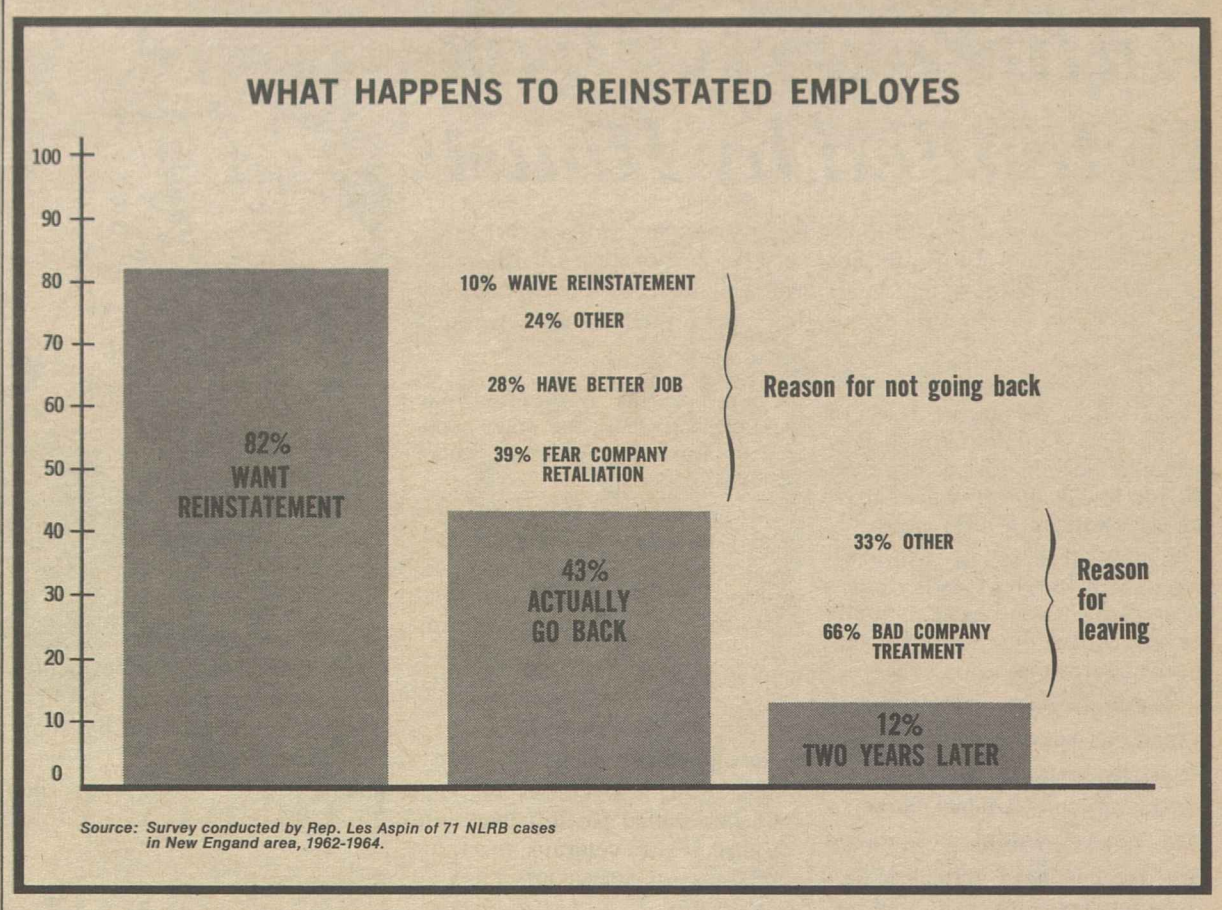
Much of the convention time was spent on a report by a committee formed in 1969 to update the IWA constitution. Changes approved ranged from increasing the term of elected officers from two to four years—effective in 1973—to broader programs of coordinated bargaining and services to regional councils and local unions.

Resolutions approved by the delegates included a strong protest against the proposed nuclear test explosion on Amchitka Island, endorsement of a concerted drive to encourage registration and voting by the 18 to 21-year group, support for the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security legislation, improved workmen's compensation programs, and opposition to bills that would deny welfare benefits and food stamps to strikers.

Meat Cutters Win Minnesota Election

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—The Meat Cutters were selected to represent the 383 employes of West Central Turkeys, Inc., here in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 201 for the union, 126 against.

AFL-CIO Regional Director Carl Winn reported that the company apparently tried to frustrate the Meat Cutters' organizing drive by hiring 84 migrant workers. But the tactic backfired when all 84 signed union authorization cards.



Study Finds Reinstatement Fails To Remedy Most Illegal Firings

Fewer than half the workers who lose their jobs because of union activity are ever successfully reinstated—and something needs to be done about it, a member of Congress declares in the September issue of the American Federationist.

"Reinstatement isn't enough," Rep. Lee Aspin (D-Wis.) concludes on the basis of a study he started while working for a doctoral degree in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1964. Later he expanded his survey of National Labor Relations Board cases in the New England states, and now gives his findings in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

"Among the changes needed to make the National Labor Relations Act an effective law," Aspin writes, "are improvements in the particularly weak section of the law pertaining to the rights of individuals wrongly fired for union activity."

Aspin advises that "employes fired for exercising their right to join and assist labor unions need more help than the law and the National Labor Relations Board are giving them."

The law requires that a person illegally fired for union activity must be offered reinstatement to the same position he was fired from, or a "substantially equivalent" position.

What happens in cases where the NLRB orders the employer to comply with the law? The NLRB itself "has very little idea" of what happens to reinstated employes, Aspin found after sampling 71 cases covering 194 employes who were fired between July 1, 1962, and July 1, 1964, in the NLRB's New England region.

Most of the cases—62 of 71—rose out of organizing drives and most—50 of the 71—were settled informally.

What Aspin's study found was that at first, most illegally fired workers wanted reinstatement with their former company.

"But the company definitely did not want them back. And very few of them were actually successfully reinstated."

Fewer than half ever went back, the article reports. Three major reasons were given: the complainant found a better job; he waived reinstatement in order to get some backpay in a deal with management; he was afraid of company retaliation if he got his job back.

A fired employe, faced with unpaid bills, naturally "is tempted when the company offers him perhaps several hundred dollars in backpay if he will settle the case and refuse reinstatement," the author points out.

But "the most frequent reason for refusing reinstatement was the fear of company retaliation. . ."

He knows that some jobs "are heavier or dirtier than others and begins to wonder how they will be assigned." So he settles for lost pay and keeps trying to find another job.

What happened to those who were reinstated? Aspin found that two thirds of them "were gone from the company within two years after reinstatement." The most frequent reason given for leaving was "bad company treatment."

The study found that reinstatement was likely to be successful in only 10 to 30 percent of the cases studied. That led to these recommendations by Aspin for improving enforcement of the federal labor law:

- The NLRB should make liberal use of that section of the law which allows it to seek a court injunction and immediate reinstatement of fired workers. Use of this remedy "is extremely rare," the article notes.
- The NLRB should adopt a policy of actively encouraging reinstatement for all fired individuals. A system of follow-up interviews should be used to make sure management is not mistreating them. The company should be told these interviews will take place but should not be told when they will be held.
- The NLRB should send a letter to the worker when he is reinstated, telling him what his rights are and what kind of treatment is forbidden. The letter should name the NLRB officer who should be contacted if the worker has any further trouble or questions.
- Unfair labor practice violations should be well publicized. NLRB regional offices should encourage public reporting of unfair practice cases.
- Companies violating the law should be made to pay triple damages to the reinstated worker. Stiff fines should be imposed on firms that repeatedly and deliberately violate the law "because it costs less money to break the law than to accept the union" chosen by employes.

"As it now stands," Aspin observes, "the law has no penalties for violations and seeks no punishment—it seeks only restitution, such as the backpay and reinstatement provisions."

The study shows that "this policy of conciliation does not work. Most companies were breaking the law . . . because it cost them little or nothing to do it. Sufficient penalties, vigorously enforced, would offer important incentives to these companies to comply with the law."

Political Action Plan Launched in Colorado

Colorado Springs—The Colorado AFL-CIO convention put its major emphasis on political action by creating an additional COPE district in preparation for 1972 elections and authorizing a special two-day meeting of the council's executive board to spell out election-year assignments.

More than 550 delegates and visitors from Colorado and 11 other states heard talks by three Democratic senators, messages from three others and a sound movie which set the tone for the three-day convention—the ninth biennial gathering of the state labor body.

The movie, featuring AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a Colorado-produced film, detailed the shortcomings of the Nixon economic program — rising unemployment, deepening recession and a freeze that keeps negotiated wage increases in the pockets of employers while putting no restraints on interest rates, profits or dividends.

The convention theme, Our Job Is Cut Out for Us in '72 was carried out in talks by COPE representatives LaMar Gulbransen, Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area women's activities director, and others.

The delegates called for the immediate establishment of a Domestic Peace Production Council to put the unemployed to work and reduce the rate of reportable unemployment to no more than 2.5 percent within the next 12 months. Also they endorsed the setting of an early date for U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

State AFL-CIO officers were instructed by the convention to seek expansion of AFL-CIO organizational services in mountain and southwestern states, and a "more realistic" approach to upgrading affiliate support at the state and local level.

The delegates proclaimed unanimously "if the present Administration in Washington has proved anything to us, elections to national and state office depend upon people voting, and understanding who and what they are voting for."

Convention business included the re-election of state Pres. Herrick Roth and Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli; raising the per capita levy from 22 cents per member per month to 30 cents; and enlarging executive board membership from 27 to 30.

The new executive board will meet Oct. 11 and 12 to decide the issues which the state body will seek to put on the 1972 election ballot by initiative, and to set an interim convention date for next April.

Guest speakers included Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.) and Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.).

Includes Child Care Plan:

Anti-Poverty Drive Extended by House

The House voted to continue the government's anti-poverty programs, establish a non-profit legal services corporation for the poor, insulated from politics, and inaugurate a massive new child development program of comprehensive day care for children of working mothers.

A series of narrow votes saved the key child development section of the bill, although Republicans succeeded in imposing a fee schedule for low-income families above the near-poverty level.

The Senate approved a broader program three weeks earlier and a House-Senate conference committee will resolve differences between the two measures.

Labor strongly supported the child development concept and legislative representatives of the AFL-CIO, the Clothing Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers and other unions with substantial numbers of working mothers actively pushed the bill.

Both the House and Senate versions go far beyond the Administration proposal for custodial-type day care centers to keep watch over the children of welfare mothers who take jobs or are enrolled in job-training programs.

Under the congressional versions, the child care centers would include health services and cultural enrichment programs—and would not be limited to families below the poverty level.

In the Senate bill, children from families with incomes up to the Labor Dept.'s "minimum" urban budget—about $6,900 a year for a family of four—would be eligible for free day care. Families with higher incomes would be accepted at a sliding fee based on ability to pay.

The House version limits free care to families with lower income —$4,320 a year maximum for a family of four. But families with higher incomes would be eligible on a sliding fee scale.

The House was also divided over the mechanism for distributing child care funds. A labor-supported amendment was adopted making direct grants to all cities and counties with population over 10,000—as contrasted to a proposal that would have given the states control of funds for cities of under 100,000.

As for the once highly controversial anti-poverty program, enacted over bitter conservative opposition in 1964, there was near-unanimity that the federal government has a continuing obligation to help its neediest citizens.

The two-year extension bill had won bipartisan 32-3 approval from the House Education & Labor Committee. And Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) took note of the broad support that has emerged "for legislation born in controversy."

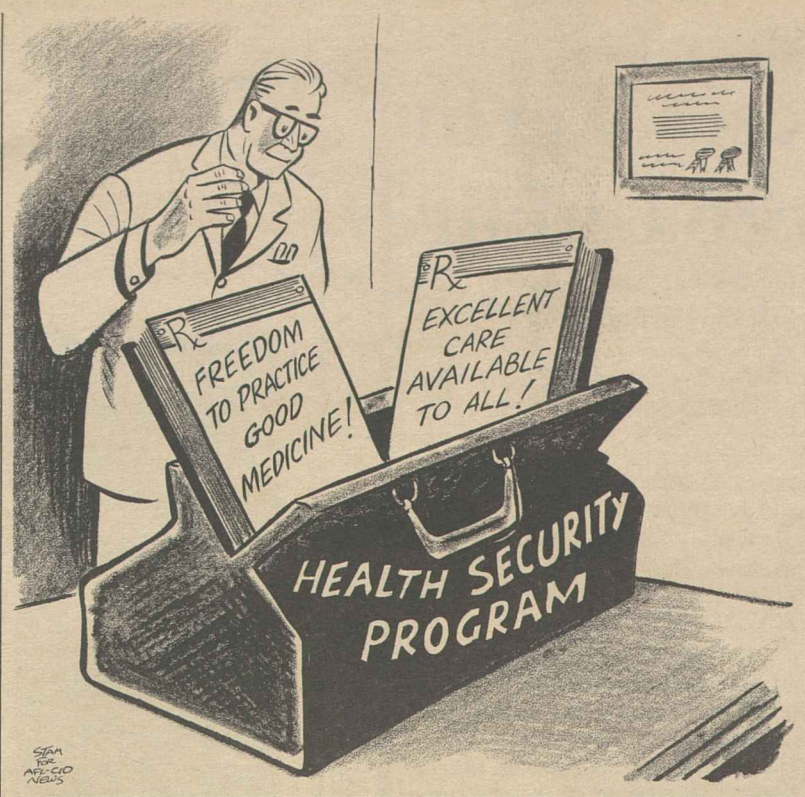
He told the House that the legislation that is being continued rejected "the idea that poverty is man's natural condition. It was a testament to our belief that the United States is a strong compassionate country with the resources and the will to hold open the door of opportunity to all of its citizens."

In other congressional developments:

- The House Civil Service Committee voted quick approval of a bill designed to attract support for a resolution disapproving Pres. Nixon's plan to delay a scheduled pay raise for salaried federal employes from Jan. 1, 1972, until July 1.

The bill, which will be taken up at the same time as the Oct. 6 vote on the resolution of disapproval, specifies that the federal employe raise will not be greater than increases allowed for workers in private industry under whatever wage stabilization controls may be in effect at that time.

- The outlook for establishment of an independent federal agency to represent consumers brightened substantially with approval of a compromise bill by the House Government Operations Committee.



President Rejects Curb On Profits as 'Unfair'

(Continued from Page 1)

As for curbing interest rates, "you can limit the interest rates, but you can't make the banker loan the money." So it would be nice if interest rates came down but "it is a question of providing some system under which the money that is needed for a growing economy is forthcoming."

A lone union official on the Detroit panel noted that the wage freeze is estimated to have cost American workers more than $500 million in wage increases already agreed to in collective bargaining.

"Because of this freeze," he noted, "this huge amount of money was retained by the companies. Also, many thousands of individuals have had their wages frozen at a time when they are already behind other wage earners, many in the same industry. How will these inequities be resolved?" he asked.

Nixon conceded that "there are inequities," adding.

"These inequities must be equally shared—equally shared during the period of the freeze."

But he conceded that a more flexible policy would be necessary in "Phase 2" of the stabilization program because if the inequities were allowed to "fester" the "massive public support for the freeze would tend to erode."

Back in Washington, Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans took a gloves-off approach to critics of the Administration's economic policy, accusing them of "bringing it into the political arena."

Profits are too low, Stans complained, "and would have to go up considerably before we would have to control excess profits."

He denied that the Administration's economic policies are based on a "trickle-down" theory or that its tax proposals would be a "bonanza for business." But if new jobs are going to be created, he argued, business profits must improve.

As for critics of the Administration program, Stans commented: "I don't believe that political prevarication or partisan political obstruction are in the mood of the country."

Despite the multisyllabic put-down, the criticism continued to mount.

The Committee for National Health Insurance took a dim view of a Cost of Living Council ruling permitting insurance companies to increase certain health insurance premiums.

Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito charged that the council's rulings denying scheduled wage progressions and additional vacation benefits were "discriminatory and grossly inequitable."

And the executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers declared that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "speaks for our members and all working men and women when he points out that the Nixon doctrine throws an extra burden on the shoulders of the working man."

Census Polling Public Attitude To 'Game Plan'

(Continued from Page 1)

hold is out of work or is "self-employed in own business, profession, practice or farm" or if he is "working without pay in family business or farm."

Earlier in Question No. 7, the interviewee is asked:

"Do you think the freeze is equally fair to all groups in the country?"

"Which groups are benefitting from it?"

"Which groups are not benefitting from the freeze?"

The survey will be conducted to give a nationwide sampling. Half of the interviews are to be conducted by phone and the other half by an interviewer who visits the household.

The bureau spokesman said the telephone samplings were reliable because those to be interviewed have been surveyed before for consumer buying trends.

The same spokesman said it was not the first time the Census Bureau has conducted opinion polls as opposed to gathering factual material —which the bureau usually does— on population, income or employment.

He cited a survey on Medicare in which those interviewed were asked "attitudinal" questions such as "Are you treated fairly by your doctor?"

He said the questions to be asked are sometimes submitted to the bureau or formulated by bureau profesionals for approval of the agency requesting the survey—in this case, the Cost of Living Council.

10-2-71

Treasury Covers Bank For $39 Million Error

It doesn't cost, it pays to make a $39 million bookkeeping error—if you happen to be a big bank dealing with the U.S. government.

That's what the First National City Bank of New York discovered after two of its branches last spring paid the U.S. Treasury for the same government security, priced at $38.8 million.

When the bank discovered its error two and one-half months later, it asked for and received an immediate refund of the duplicate payment.

But, according to an Associated Press account, "the bank also asked for, and got, an additional $38.8 million to use free of charge for two and one-half months so it could make up for what it could have earned on private loans during the time the money was missing."

Even though the error was the bank's fault, the Treasury promptly obliged and handed over the money.

As it turned out, the bank ended up with a substantial profit from its mistake. About the time it received the free use of $38.8 million in government funds, it joined with other major banks in raising its prime interest rate. So it earned more profit than if it hadn't made the error.

House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) doesn't see why the Treasury should use public funds to compensate a bank for its own mistake. He said First National City, the nation's second largest bank, should return to the government its proceeds from the use of the money.

But a Treasury Dept. official didn't agree. He termed the arrangement "a normal transaction."

Meany Urges President to Select 'Outstanding' Candiates for Court

The AFL-CIO urged Pres. Nixon to fill the two vacancies on the Supreme Court with "men or women of outstanding professional qualifications."

Federation Pres. George Meany served notice that labor will urge the Senate to reject any nominee who falls short of the standards the nation expects for its highest court.

Nixon, he stressed, has no mandate from the electorate "to stack the court with reactionary non-entities."

The resignation and subsequent death of Justice Hugo L. Black and the resignation of Justice John M. Harlan gives the President the opportunity to make his third and fourth appointments to the nine-member court.

His decisions, Meany noted, "will influence the quality and direction of that great institution for decades to come."

It took three tries before the President found a nominee the Senate would accept in filling the last vacancy. His first two candidates were rejected—one after conflict of interest charges were not answered to the satisfaction of the Senate, and the second after allegations of judicial incompetence and racial bias.

Meany urged the President "to preserve a reasonable balance of views on the court."

During the 1950s and 1960s, he noted, "the Supreme Court was a major force for progress. It insisted on fair and equal treatment for all Americans, regardless of race, and its one-man, one-vote decisions contributed importantly to the full realization of democratic ideals. The court's members, including those appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, enjoyed a high reputation for professional excellence."

Supreme Court justices, Meany said, should not be chosen "solely because of racial, religious or geographical considerations or their sex, or rejected for those reasons."

If the President's nominees don't meet the standards of professional qualifications, Meany declared, the AFL-CIO "will again urge the Senate to exercise its equal, constitutional responsibility to see to it that this great branch of the government is not degraded."

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Congress Backs 6-Month Federal Pay Boost Delay

Nixon Sets Boards On Pay, Prices

A tripartite pay board and a public-member price commission will be the key features of the post-freeze stabilization program after Nov. 13, Pres. Nixon announced in a nationwide broadcast.

The objective of the program will be to reduce the rate of inflation to 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1972, the White House said.

The pay and price boards "will seek voluntary cooperation from business and labor, but they will be backed by the authority of law to make their decisions stick," the President said.

The pay board will be composed of five members each from labor, management and the public; the price commission will be made up of seven public members.

In a background paper on the post-freeze program, the Administration said that the Cost of Living Council, set up under the original freeze order and headed by Treasury Sec. John Connally, will not hear appeals on specific cases from either the pay or price boards.

An Administration spokesman at a briefing for reporters said both boards would be operating within the general framework of the program and its goals. The role of the council was described as that of coordinator. It will strive for an overall sense of consistency in the program and supervise it.

There were interpretations, however, that the Cost of Living Council would have the power to approve or disapprove standards established by the Pay Board or Price Commission.

The President said that he would ask Congress to extend for one year the Economic Stabilization Act under which he acted on the original wage-price freeze and which is the basis for the post-freeze program. Administration spokesmen said, however, that there would be no overall time limit on the program.

The President said he would ask Congress for standby controls over interest rates and dividends. The post-freeze program calls for the creation of a Committee on Interest & Dividends headed by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and working under the Cost of Living Council to seek voluntary restraint on interest rates and dividend payments.

The post-freeze program calls also for a Committee on the Health Services Industry and a Committee on State & Local Government Cooperation to handle special problems in these areas. The Productivity Commission will be expanded

(Continued on Page 6)

ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP charges were leveled at Pres. Nixon by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he addressed the 9th Constitutional Convention of the Industrial Union Dept. Meany lashed out strongly at Nixon's action nullifying negotiated pay increases during the 90-day wage freeze.

Both Houses Fail To Overturn Order

Both the House and Senate refused to overturn Pres. Nixon's proposed six-month delay in pay increases for some 1.3 million salaried federal workers.

Labor had urged rejection of what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the "outrageous" Administration plan which "unfairly singles out for special penalty" the federal employes.

The government workers are due a 6 percent pay increase next Jan. 1 based on attaining comparability with private employment, but a delay to next July 1 was part of the Administration's wage freeze announced Aug. 15.

The last chance to overturn the delay failed 51-32 in the Senate. The House had voted 207-174 to sustain the Nixon plan a few days earlier.

The Senate vote came only a few hours before the expiration of the 30-day time limit within which either house could reverse the President's action by a simple majority vote. It was also only a few hours before Nixon was to announce plans for the post-freeze period.

An attempt was made in the Senate to salvage part of the pay increase on Jan. 1 by reducing it from 6 percent to what is allowed in private industry under Phase 2 of the freeze.

That action came in the Senate on an amendment to the military procurement bill. It passed by a vote of 60 to 27, but the failure of the Senate to overturn the delay left the amendment at the mercy of the conference committee. The House had previously passed the military procurement bill with no such provision.

Nixon also has blocked wage increases for more than 650,000 blue-collar workers of the federal government, whose pay is keyed to area prevailing rates in private industry.

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Court Halts West Coast Dock Strike

The Nixon Administration invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to break strikes of West Coast longshoremen and Chicago grain handlers, but called for a voluntary resumption of negotiations between striking Atlantic and Gulf Coast dockworkers and their employers.

White House aides said Pres. Nixon ordered the Justice Dept. to seek 80-day injunctions from federal courts in the three-month-old strike of 15,000 members of the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen against the Pacific Maritime Association, and in the strike by 225 members of ILA Local 418 who have been picketing nine Chicago grain elevators since Sept. 1.

A federal judge in San Francisco, heeding a Justice Dept. claim of "irreparable harm," granted a temporary restraining order and set a hearing for Oct. 8 on a permanent order. In Chicago, the Administration got a 10-day temporary back-to-work order.

ILWU representatives denied the West Coast strike "imperils the national health and safety." It said its members are now handling commercial, military, defense and Pakistani relief cargo and that alter-

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Anti-Unionism Charged:

IUD Delegates Score Administration Bias

By Tom Castor

A sharp and overwhelming reaction to what was branded the anti-labor bias of the Nixon Administration marked the 9th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington.

More than 500 delegates heard IUD Pres. I. W. Abel denounce Nixon for packing the National Labor Relations Board in favor of employers. And the convention itself expressed apprehension that the President might load the Supreme Court with "reactionary mediocrities."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), one of the authors of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, spelled out the Administration's sins of omission in failing to enforce fully the provisions of that law.

Abel, who was elected unanimously to another two-year term as IUD head, said Nixon's appointments and "planned attacks on the effectiveness of the labor movement are the wages of political defeat."

"They remind us once more of the overriding importance of effective political action as full partner to the importance of collective bargaining," he said in his keynote address.

"What our members have gone through during the last 33 months should be spur enough to political success in 1972."

Abel noted that Nixon has made two appointments to the five-member Labor Board, including its present chairman, Edward B. Miller, who has sided with the employer in 70 out of 73 cases. When the President fills a current vacancy on the board, he will have a majority, Abel noted.

With two Nixon appointees on the Supreme Court now, and two current vacancies, "there is a possi-

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HEW Urged Not to Boost Medicare Cost

Medicare beneficiaries will be paying 13 percent more in deductibles and coinsurance for hospital care beginning next Jan. 1.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the increase "tragic" and immediately urged Sec. Elliot L. Richardson of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to rescind it.

The increase means the elderly will be paying the first $68 of hospital bills. Meany pointed out that most of the elderly cannot afford the increase. "For many the choice will be between food or health care," he told Richardson in a letter.

"The elderly—the nation's most

(Continued on Page 8)

House Votes Business Tax Windfall, Labor Assails 'Raid on Treasury'

The House passed and sent to the Senate a package of tax changes that would give business a multi-billion dollar windfall.

It includes a 7 percent investment tax credit, which would mean that the government will pick up the tab for part of the cost of all equipment purchased by a company, even if the purchase does not involve any job-creating expansion.

And it would write into law most of the tax depreciation rules the Administration put into effect this year—a move that labor had strongly criticized.

The AFL-CIO had urged rejection of the bill, terming the tax proposals "a giant raid on the federal treasury that would transfer billions of dollars in public funds into the private treasuries of big business."

In a letter to all congressmen, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that the tax windfall for business would come at the expense of the poor through delays in welfare reforms, government employes through elimination of 100,000 jobs and a 10-month freeze on wage increases, and state and local governments through delays in long-promised federal aid for public investment needs.

The legislation drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee won approval on a voice vote. Remarkably, for an issue of this nature, not a single House member asked for a roll call on the vote. As is its custom on tax bills, the House considered the legislation under a no-amendment rule.

The House bill modifies somewhat the proposals originally urged by Nixon.

But two days before the House

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Maine Labor Asks Expanded Craft Training

Bangor, Me.—The Maine AFL-CIO has begun an effort to get more vocational schools to meet the training needs of the construction industry, Pres. Benjamin J. Dorsky reported at the convention of the state central body.

Dorsky said he and officers of the Building Trades Council have discussed with state officials the purchase of a closed Oblate Fathers seminary in Bucksport as a school for trade training, and the enlargement of other schools in the state system.

The State AFL-CIO succeeded in getting state legislators to raise the Maine minimum wage from $1.60 an hour to $1.80, and to key it to the federal minimums during the last session, Dorsky noted. Maine minimums will raise in the future when the federal minimums are increased, he said.

Convention sessions were attended by 148 delegates from local unions with 16,000 members. The delegates elected Dorsky for his eighth consecutive term by acclamation.

They chose Thurman Millett of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, East Millinocket, as vice president in a four-way contest to fill a vacancy. Vice Pres. Kenneth Snowden of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers was not a candidate for re-election. The terms are for four years.

Dorsky has been president of the AFL-CIO and the predecessor state AFL since 1937. He is a member of the Stage Employes. The term of Sec. Harold S. Noddin does not expire until 1973.

The convention voted to establish an executive committee consisting of the three top officers and four other members, named by the 33-person executive board. It voted also to give the executive board direction over the State Labor News.

The delegates adopted resolutions calling on the New England Governors' Council to promote more summer cruises along the Maine coast line, asking withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia by next Jan. 1, and opposing the Nixon freeze on wages and some prices as inequitable.

JAILED IN PEORIA for disobeying a no-strike injunction that was later set aside, staff representative Harold Benedict of the State, County & Municipal Employes didn't go alone. Two daughters and 225 fellow unionists walked with him from the Labor Temple to the County Jail, singing and carrying signs deploring his 60-day sentence. Gov. Ogilvie (R) refused clemency.

Cable Systems Promise New Horizons for TV

The vast potential of cable television is just now being recognized even though such systems have been operating in many parts of the country for 20 years.

Nearly 6 million American homes are plugged into the many community antenna television systems today, and this number should jump five-fold by the end of the decade, writes Lee White in the September issue of the AFL-CIO's Federationist magazine.

While CATV was virtually ignored until a few years ago, "suddenly it's realized that cable TV can radically change the way Americans communicate with one another," White says.

It is clear that CATV's potential is only starting to show its impact, the article points out, as Congress, the White House and the Federal Communications Commission are getting into the act.

By 1980—provided the FCC permits the rapid growth that is possible—the number of CATV systems could double to 5,000 and be serving an estimated 30 million homes, White predicts.

Instead of the handful of channels available on the regular broadcast television VHF and UHF bands, White says that cable systems offer almost limitless possibilities.

"Imagine a television set with 40 or more channels showing ghost-free pictures. Diversity and choice . . . to the viewing public as a dozen channels offer entertainment. Others provide complete coverage of city council and school board meetings, debates on issues like pollution and air traffic, lectures. . . ."

White, who handles public relations for the Communications Workers, further notes that two-way cables could sample public opinion, read electric meters, display shopping catalogs and take orders.

Trade unions, broadcasters, educators and manufacturers are paying close attention to the growth of CATV, he reports.

"Of crucial importance at the outset are contractual arrangements that will protect against the re-use of material without compensation."

Actors and musicians are seeking protections in these areas as cable operators begin to originate more programming. And the wages and working conditions of technical workers are of major concern to their unions, White adds.

Cable television got its start in small communities that suffered from poor reception of regular TV broadcasts.

At first, over-the-air broadcasters virtually ignored the CATV systems, White recalls. "But the name of the game changed fast in the 1960s when some cable operators found ready markets and willing subscribers even in towns where reception was good."

When the FCC recognized that UHF stations were vulnerable to cable competition, the commission abandoned its earlier decision to let CATV develop without regulation.

In 1966, the FCC assumed jurisdiction over all CATV and ruled the nation's 100 largest cities off limits to cable systems. About 90 percent of the nation's population lives in those 100 cities, and yet, the contributions that cable TV can bring to these areas is disallowed, White points out.

But it appears that many who opposed CATV have abandoned their hostility, White notes, "and that the time may be fast approaching when it will have a full opportunity to live up to its promise."

Broadcast Employes Elect Lynch President

Toronto—Edward M. Lynch was elected president of the Broadcast Employe & Technicians at NABET's sixth triennial constitutional convention over incumbent Timothy J. O'Sullivan.

Lynch, who has been on the union's staff since 1952 as a regional director and network contract coordinator, received 4,620 votes. O'Sullivan garnered 4,040 votes.

The convention also elected Duane Corder of NABET Local 41 in Chicago as secretary-treasurer to succeed Arthur Hjorth, who retired after 20 years. Corder was elected with 5,752 votes over John Donley of Local 31, Washington, who received 2,908 votes.

Incumbent Vice Pres. James Harvey, Local 31, was re-elected to a new three-year term over Arthur Kent, Local 11, New York. Canadian Affairs Vice Pres. Ronald Pambrun was re-elected unanimously when Jean Benoit of Montreal withdrew from the race.

O'Sullivan, who had been a NABET organizer in Canada and regional director in California before he was elected president in 1968, will temporarily serve as assistant to Pres. Lynch. Lynch, 51, started his three-year term the day he was elected.

The 78 delegates also unanimously elected Jiacomo Papa as the Canadian secretary-treasurer, an office that previously was appointive.

A move to establish two separate national executive boards—one for U.S. units and another for the Canadians—was rejected by a vote of 4,103 to 3,659. NABET currently operates with a single executive council that represents the union's jurisdiction of network, independent and Canadian units. About 30 percent of NABET's membership is in Canada.

After two days of voting on recommendations of the union's constitution committee, the convention reached an impasse. But a final resolution that provides for a constitutional study committee which will make recommendations to the 1974 convention was approved on a vote of 5,759 to 2,901.

The committee will be formed by Lynch on the recommendations of all NABET locals.

At ATU Convention:

Transit Services Pressed for Cities

Las Vegas—Measures designed to improve mass transit service in the big cities of America won the endorsement of Transit Union delegates at ATU's 41st convention.

Some 450 delegates representing 125,000 union members in the United States and Canada approved ATU's sponsorship of such programs as no-fare bus and train service on publicly owned lines, reserved bus lanes on highways in rush hours, dial-a-bus feeder lines and more frequent cross-town service.

Union officers have long urged special measures to relieve traffic jams and one-rider-per-car congestion. They gave delegates a report asking their backing for no-fare, publicly owned mass transit systems, use of computer systems to assign buses to locations where they are most needed, and other means of moving more people rapidly.

"Mass transit is a service vital to maintaining a viable urban community," the report pointed out. It should be supported like all other municipal services—libraries, schools, parks, police and fire service, streets and roads, the report said.

A no-fare transit system deserves government aid as much as auto transportation, airlines, shipping, railroads and farming, the convention agreed.

Assistant Prof. Dan Roos of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said MIT has developed a system under which riders dial for service when they need it. MIT has applied for federal funds for a demonstration program of such service in Rochester, N.Y., Roos said.

The delegates voted new two-year terms for Pres. John M. Elliott, Executive Vice Pres. Edward W. Oliver and Sec.-Treas. James J. Hill. Nine members of the executive board and nine vice presidents also were returned to office.

The convention amended the rules to add a new vice president to the rolls—Bruce Foster, president of Cleveland Local 268. Foster is the union's first Negro vice president.

In other changes, the delegates ratified a formula for financial aid to divisions that arbitrate new or renewed contracts, established a trust fund for retired officers and union employes, and enacted more safeguards against dual unionism "or other disloyal acts" of members.

The convention voted support for the Kennedy-Griffiths health security program. It gave conditional support for the release by Congress of subway funds for the District of Columbia, and called on Congress to reopen Arlington National Cemetery to all charter and sight-seeing bus services.

The non-union Landmark Mobile Tours have been given the exclusive right by the Army to provide service, a report stated.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Federation General Counsel J. Albert Woll, COPE Director Al Barkan, Winfield Homer of the Labor Bureau of the Middle West, Morris Sacharoff, urban transit specialist for the Labor Dept., and Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Aerospace Firms Hit On Bargaining Delay

Los Angeles—The Machinists and the Auto Workers at a joint meeting here served notice on the Big Four of the aerospace industry that they cannot indefinitely use the Nixon wage freeze as an excuse to deny contract justice to 90,000 union employes.

Delegates from IAM and UAW local unions in the United States and Canada announced that, as soon as Phase II of the Nixon freeze starts, they will immediately set strike deadlines at Boeing, Douglas, Lockheed and North American Rockwell plants.

An earlier deadline previously was set at the Vertol helicopter plant of Douglas at Malton, Ont. The UAW accused management of aping the U.S. freeze psychology, and set noon Oct. 13 as the deadline for negotiating a new contract.

Three hundred delegates to the joint meeting reported that negotiations in aerospace have been "frozen on dead center" since Aug. 15, when Pres. Nixon halted all wage increases for at least 90 days.

Their joint statement charged that the "flagrant inequities of the Nixon freeze, which is rigid for wage earners but lenient, and largely unenforced and unenforceable for employers, inspired aerospace managements to contrive a freeze of their own" to put the collective bargaining process "on ice."

Despite the fact that the Nixon action was not designed to halt all collective bargaining until Nov. 13, "the evidence is plain that aerospace management has not engaged in serious bargaining," the statement said. It charged that the companies have refused to negotiate meaningfully "even on non-economic issues."

The conferees called on management of the Big Four firms to "come out from their hiding place behind the Nixon freeze with a resolve to resume negotiations in good faith" both as to economic and non-economic issues.

Union negotiations with Lockheed were suspended for weeks while the company lobbied for a Congressional appropriation to stay in business. Talks had just been resumed and continued past a July 23 expiration date when the freeze order broke. Contracts with Boeing, Douglas and North American Rockwell reached their expiration dates in September.

Expiring after Phase I of the freeze are union agreements with United Aircraft Corp. in Connecticut—Nov. 30—and the McDonnell division of McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis—next Jan. 30.

The UAW and the IAM reminded all managements in the industry that the two unions signed agreements last Mar. 12 binding themselves to "strengthen our cooperative relationship . . . to assure maximum strength" at the negotiating table.

IAM Pres. Floyd Smith and UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock told the aerospace rally that their unions will not accept any wage and price formula that "puts the burden of economic stabilization on the backs of the working man."

Anti-Unionism Charged:

IUD Delegates Score Administration Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

bility that, before he leaves office next year, Nixon will have named a majority of the court and leave us a legacy of doubt and conservatism for many, many years to come."

Delegates gave wholehearted support to a resolution declaring that the IUD would fight any "unworthy or inferior" nominee to the high court.

It expressed grave concern that impending nominations may "betray Pres. Nixon's insensitive lack of understanding of the national need for a Supreme Court of outstanding wisdom and devotion to the best traditions of our democratic society."

The resolution called on the President to appoint justices who would "preserve the independence, integrity and stature of the Supreme Court and continue the tradition of professional excellence."

Other resolutions adopted by the convention included measures calling for:

- Federal legislation to provide criminal penalties for employers "who knowingly and willfully hire illegal immigrants thus robbing legal immigrants and American citizens of employment opportunities at decent wages."
- Reform of the American prison system with fair treatment of prisoners and decent pay and work standards for prison personnel.
- An equitable post-freeze economic program. The resolution demanded that "all monies that have been withheld from workers . . . be paid at once, retroactive to the appropriate effective date."

"We will not allow ourselves to be made pawns of a lopsided system which curbs workers' wages, but does nothing to effectively curb prices, profits, interest rates and other unfrozen incomes," the resolution stated.

Abel also was critical of Congress for its failure to enact an insurance program for workers' pensions, terming it a "national scandal."

He said between 30 and 50 percent of the 30 million workers now covered by private pension plans "will never see a nickel of benefits" and that every year about 30,000 workers "lose out on pensions simply because their employers go broke."

"We are engaged in a real struggle in Congress to eliminate this terrible uncertainty which hangs over every private pension plan in the country," he said.

"If Congress can insure bank deposits and if Congress can insure Wall Street brokerage firms, it sure can insure the pensions of the workers of America."

Williams told delegates that although the Occupational Safety & Health Act covers 4 million workplaces, the Labor Dept. has asked for only enough funds to place 550 compliance officers in the field by June 30, 1972.

"With one inspector for every 7,200 establishments, you can see a lot of inspection is never going to get done," he said.

The Senator noted that pro-labor forces in Congress did manage to secure 200 more inspectors, but that "even this modest increase may be wiped out because of the government hiring cutbacks which are part of the President's so-called 'new prosperity' program."

He characterized the Nixon Administration as one that has "little sympathy for the concept of workers' rights and workers' participation, which is embodied in the act."

"And it is an Administration which seems singularly determined to turn over most of the program to the states, whose past inadequacies provided the chief reason for passage of this Act," he said.

Williams said the time is not far off when the Senate Labor committee will have to begin conducting oversight hearings to determine just how this law is being implemented.

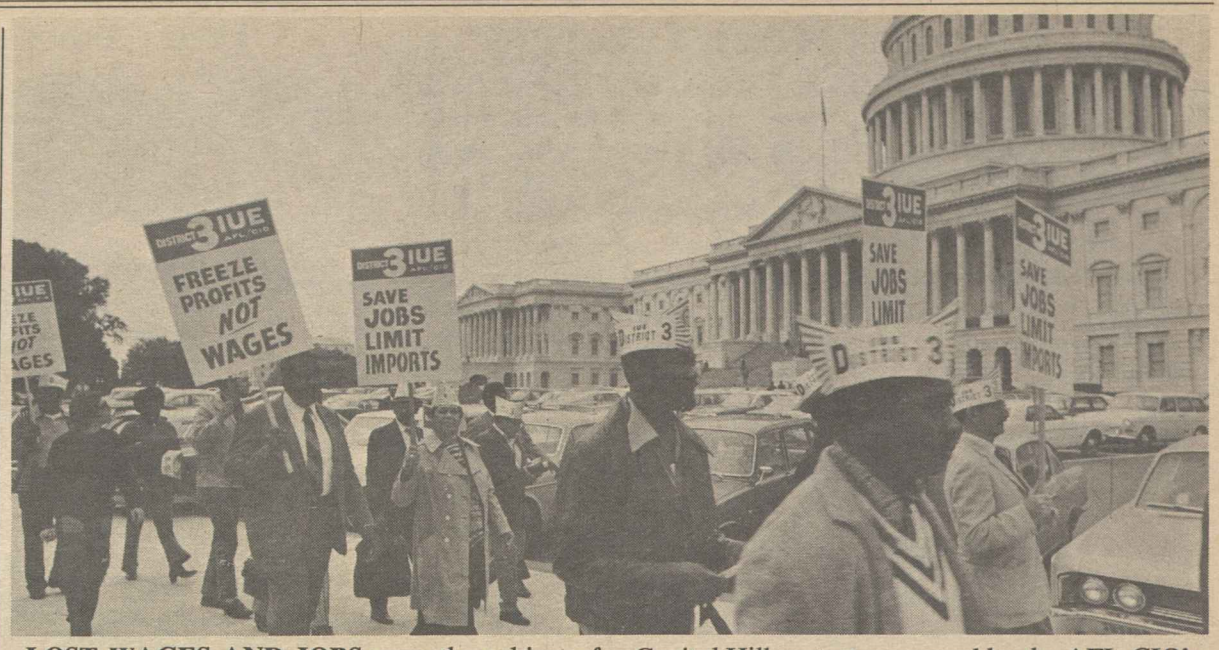
"I can't think of many better purposes for spending money than safeguarding the safety and health of those who produce the nation's wealth. And the day we get an Administration that sees things the same way, I believe the fullest realization of the Act's goals will be within our grasp."

Three leaders of international unions and the president of an unaffiliated teachers' organization denounced the wage-price freeze as discriminatory. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) addressed the convention banquet on environmental problems.

Other speakers included Senators Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), plus economist Robert Nathan and Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Abel, who also heads the Steelworkers, reported to the convention that IUD assets currently total $3,992,596 as compared with $2,650,000 in 1969.

And he presented a charter to the IUD's newest affiliate, the Molders—one of the oldest national unions in the country. The Molders became the 61st AFL-CIO union to affiliate with the department.



LOST WAGES AND JOBS were the subject of a Capitol Hill protest sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. It attracted more than 4,000 trade unionists who came from across the country to voice their opposition to the freeze on wages and lax trade laws which allow a flood of cheap imports, and the loss of thousands of jobs. The rally preceded the IUD's convention.

4,000 at Rally Call on Congress To 'Save Our Jobs' from Imports

By Mike Bosch

More than 4,000 union members raised the curtain on the Industrial Union Dept.'s convention at a "Save Our Jobs" rally designed to build congressional support for legislation to reform the nation's foreign trade laws.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said "the American worker is drowning in a flood of imports produced by exploited labor for private greed, and the accompanying danger is that this drowning worker may take the American standard of living down with him."

"The time has come to stop talking and start acting," Abel asserted. "It's time for some recognition of the realities of international trade and action to deal with those realities."

In the afternoon the unionists fanned out on Capitol Hill to buttonhole their congressmen, acquaint them with the problems facing workers as the job market shrinks and urging their support for the Hartke-Burke bill.

Busload after busload emptied onto the Capitol grounds and the halls of congressional office buildings were soon filled with determined unionists demanding that something be done about the import crisis.

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Macihne Workers, chairman of the rally, brought cheers with a stinging denunciation of the Nixon Administration as he accused it of doing nothing to "save our dying industries and bring back the jobs our nation and its cheap-labor-hunting corporate giants have shipped out."

Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky pointed out that labor is not asking that international trade be ended, "but," he cautioned, "it must be regulated."

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers declared that although the apparel and textile unions had been hurt, "others have been hit harder. We, therefore, insist upon the need for broad legislation and we intend to give full support to the proposal of the AFL-CIO to protect American jobs."

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), one of the principal sponsors of the labor-backed trade reform bill, was given a standing ovation when he shouted, "I know why you're here—and I know why I'm here—you're here because you're fed up—and so am I."

Hartke challenged Nixon to "join us, put your stamp of approval on this bill and you can take credit for the whole thing."

Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), chief House sponsor of the legislation, urged the delegates to "visit every congressman on the Hill and tell them what is happening across America."

The morning session was closed out with a crash course on foreign trade problems by Economist Stanley H. Ruttenberg who explained the main provisions of the Hartke-Burke bill. They include:

- Repeal of tax incentives that encourage firms to establish production facilities abroad.
- Creation of a three-member commission to regulate U.S. foreign trade. The new agency would replace the Tariff Commission and take over the trade functions of the agencies.
- Authority for the commission to set quotas except on items not produced in the United States and those already covered by existing quotas or voluntary agreements.
- Updating of the 1921 Anti-Dumping Act
- Authority for the President to ban or regulate the flow of capital overseas if he determined the transaction harmful to U.S. employment.
- Removal of incentives for U.S. manufacturers to ship components to Mexico for assembly.
- A requirement that goods sold in the U.S. containing foreign-made components would have to be so labeled.

West Coast, Chicago Dock Strikers Ordered Back Under Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 1)

native ports remain open in Vancouver and Ensenada.

No back-to-work order was sought against 60,000 ILA members in the East and Gulf port walkouts, which started Oct. 1, because "constructive negotiations are still possible," the White House said. The President will assign a high-level mediator to seek a settlement in New York.

The ILA had offered to continue working under terms of the old agreement until the wage-price freeze is ended. It proposed that a new contract be negotoiated as soon as Phase II of the freeze goes into effect. The employers refused, the union said.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told newsmen that a T-H order would benefit the strikers because it would require employers to maintain the status quo and "they want to change the status quo" by rewriting a guaranteed work year provided in expired contracts.

Gleason declared: "Maybe this will force those guys hiding in the castle"—the shipping magnates—"to come out and start negotiating a contract."

Negotiators for the union and the Committee of North Atlantic Shipping Associations began contract talks Aug. 18. The talks broke down when the employers refused to renew the contract clause that guarantees 2,080 hours of pay annually in New York and other North Atlantic ports.

It was the Administration's first use of the Taft-Hartley injunction process, although it has used injunctions under the Railway Labor Act to force railroad men back to work.

The West Coast strike had halted all coastal and salt water cargo shipping since July 1. Nixon himself urged the negotiators in a face-to-face meeting in Portland, Ore., to resolve their dispute over contract terms by collective bargaining. When negotiations broke off he appointed a five-member board to investigate and report back.

The board, headed by Stanford University Law Prof. J. Keith Mann, told Nixon the West Coast dispute was "an uncommonly difficult" one. It said progress has been made but "there is no conclusive way of determining how close this dispute is to settlement."

Nixon sought a court injunction although the board reported "fear has been expressed that, while negotiations will hopefully continue, heightened government actions at this point will inhibit the parties in resolving their differences."

The same board said the Chicago dispute has shut down shipments of soybeans and corn from all but one Chicago elevator. "There is little chance of settlement," the panel said.

Concerning the Atlantic and Gulf Coast strikes, the board reported that "the parties have not engaged in productive bargaining."

The New York Daily News reported Oct. 4 that Chairman Vincent McDonnell of the State Mediation Board blamed the shipping association for causing the longshore walkout in the East.

McDonnell was quoted as saying management was "out of order" in insisting that it give less to its employes in the future during a time when the union is forbidden, by Presidential order, to seek improvements.

The state's "top labor peacemaker" also criticized the Nixon Administration's hesitation in imposing a Taft-Hartley injunction as being partial to management.

McDonnell said "I am astounded by the President's failure to act on the one occasion that it is not to the benefit of the shippers, when on every other occasion a longshoreman's strike was swiftly met with an injunction."

Meanwhile in Washington, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson urged the unaffiliated Mine Workers and bituminous coal operators to settle a strike that started Oct 1. in the mines over wages and working conditions.

The main issue in the West Coast strike is said to be jurisdiction over loading and unloading container cargoes at freight stations near the docks. Other issues are wages, pensions, and guaranteed income to slow down automation that destroys jobs.

The disagreement on the East and Gulf coasts is over the shippers' refusal to renew the guaranteed income clause, and over extension of the clause to other ports. Wages also are an issue.

Wait 'til Next Year

FOR FOOTBALL FANS who may have been too engrossed with the early progress of their teams and missed the details and intricacies of Pres. Nixon's new economic program, a knowledgeable analysis has come to hand.

In a speech to the Amalgamated Transit Union convention recently, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland summed it up for those who take their economic news in the sports pages:

"In Mr. Nixon, we have a President who is notoriously addicted to football jargon. It is fair and fitting then to note that if any professional quarterback were to lose as many yards behind the line of scrimmage as he has in the last 2½ years, he would be benched and waived out of the league. . . . Last month . . . with his back against the goal posts he changed the rules of the game. . . ."

First down, '72 to go.

One 'System' for All

IN HIS ADDRESS to the joint session of the Congress last month the President said we should not undermine "the system" that produces America's wealth. He said we shouldn't malign the system because it has produced more abundance than any other system; because the "system" helps the poor, feeds the hungry and makes it possible to clean up our environment.

The "system," of course, is not helping the poor. There are almost 15 million Americans subsisting on welfare. More than 25 million are living in poverty in the midst of the abundance the President talked about. More families were officially classified as impoverished last year than in 1969.

The system is not feeding the hungry. There are estimated to be some 10 million chronically hungry people in America. In fact, the Nixon Administration is even cutting back the school lunch program and thousands of low-income children will stop enjoying their first nutritious noon meals.

The system is not cleaning up the environment. Many rivers and streams are open sewers.

Yes, the system has been working for some, but it has not been working for the poor, the hungry, the jobless, those who forego medical treatment because they cannot afford it, the cities, the schools. We are not maligning the system when we cite its shortcomings. We are simply saying that the system should work not only for some, or the majority; it should work for all.

—IUD Pres. I. W. Abel to the department's convention Oct. 5, 1971, in Washington.

Anti-Unionism by the Can

IT IS BEWILDERING sometimes how so many local newspaper editors reach the same anti-labor opinion on national issues. The answer, of course, is that they have no opinion but, instead, buy the opinions of others.

Some editors purchase "canned" editorials from a national syndicate, such as the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), and publish them in their papers as their own opinions. A one-day check of local editorials received at AFL-CIO headquarters revealed that the same anti-labor editorial appeared in 142 different papers. They were identical, word-for-word.

Maybe editorials need some "truth-in-labeling" as to the source of the opinions they express.

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'Don't Worry, Baby, I Won't Let You Freeze!'

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Chance to Fill Court Points Up Realities of Politics

By John P. Roche

THE NEWS that Pres. Nixon is to appoint two new justices to the Supreme Court (and that two more liberal judges are ailing) brings out a certain amount of bitterness in me. Not towards the President; it's not his fault that the opportunity has arisen to fill the court with conservatives. And I hardly expect him to deal with the liberals any more generously than we would deal with conservatives if roles were reversed.

I am completely opposed to the oppression, suppression or repression of conservatives. If I were President, I wouldn't appoint one as dogcatcher. Politically I ask no quarter, and give none either—that's the name of the game.

No, the object of my fury is that group of Democratic intellectuals and related New Politics types, who told us back in 1968 that it didn't make any difference whether Nixon or Humphrey was elected, that they were both from the same bag.

Some of course went even further: leaving candidate Nixon to his own devices, they disrupted Humphrey's meetings and in general conveyed to the American people that the Democratic Party was a permanent, floating bar brawl.

Their fundamental problem was (and is, since they are revving up for 1972 shenanigans) that they confuse politics with a children's game. It is rather as though big real estate operators took "Monopoly" as their model: when you lose a game, the money is redistributed among the players and a new one begins. Nobody is hurt. They live in a world where words and actions have no consequences, where nothing is played for keeps.

Politics, however, is played for keeps. Not, thank God, in the undemocratic fashion favored by most countries, but rather in the sense that you have to live with the results of your actions, even if later on you change your mind.

When, for example, David Halberstam and Neil Sheehan, who in 1963-64 made me sound like a pacifist on Vietnam, later decided that our intervention in Southeast Asia was immoral, obscene, etc., the blackboard was not automatically erased. The war was still there.

Another example of this strange notion that the movement of history is like the production of a film—where, if you don't like the last reel, or the Bad Man outdraws the Sheriff, you simply cut and start over—is the constant howl from the New Left that Israel demonstrate its sincerity by evacuating the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war.

Leaving aside the curious question of why the burden of proving "sincerity" always seems to rest on Israel, let us suppose that Jerusalem, to indicate good-will, evacuates the Bar-Lev line along the Suez, and a week later the Egyptians cross the canal and move their whole Soviet air-defense system into Sinai.

WHAT WILL the intellectual critics say about this? A few honest ones might say, "Sorry about that." But predictably the bulk would argue that Israel had not adequately proved its sincerity, that what is needed is a coalition government in Jerusalem with Al Fatah representatives in the cabinet, etc, etc.

Fortunately the Israelis are obsessed with reality —as Dr. Johnson observed, "when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, it concentrates his mind wonderfully"—and are under no illusion that in history unhappy endings can be rewritten.

Now, as Pres. Nixon cheerily packs the Supreme Court with conservatives, perhaps locking it up for the next generation, one can predict that little will be heard from the "Nixon-Humphrey? What difference does it make?" sector. Most of these people probably don't realize the importance of the Supreme Court.

Indeed, Supreme Court justices are notoriously hard to dislodge and firm in their sense of ideological duty. One recalls Chief Justice William Howard Taft, desperately ill in 1929 but hanging on, afraid (as he wrote his brother) that the President would appoint some "bolshevik" to the court. The President, of course, was Herbert Hoover.

One must bear in mind that if the Nixon Court matches the actuarial standards of Justices Black and Douglas, it may be with us as we enter the 21st Century. "Judicial Power" unfortunately is not a game where if you lose, you start over on a fresh board.

Newspaper Opinion Shifts:

Editors Have Second Thoughts, Question Fairness of Freeze

By Allen Zack

WHILE MOST newspaper editorials written immediately after the fact were critical of the AFL-CIO's opposition to Pres. Nixon's new economic policies, a noticeable shift in editorial opinion is now taking place.

The virtually unanimous editorial support the President enjoyed as soon as the wage-price freeze was announced has been replaced by pointed questioning and demands for fair, equitable policies.

In a personal column to readers, the editor of the Philadelphia Daily News wrote:

"If Pres. Nixon doesn't do unto business as he has done unto labor he better make application to his old law firm for post-1972 employment.

"Tough as the freeze is, I'm for it. But I'm not for it in its present form. Business is free to get extra profit while the hands of labor are securely bound. Do the Republicans never learn?

"Let the President sock it to business like he did to the people in South Philly, Port Richmond, West Philly and Roxborough."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch called for some changes in the tax package proposed by Nixon. "What Congress ought to do," the editorial suggested, "is turn around the priorities in the Administration program to provide more benefits for the poor and lower middle class."

It continued: "It could insist that Mr. Nixon cut more fat out of the defense budget rather than reducing welfare services. Senate Majority Leader Mansfield has said Congress will seek a better balance between the proposed tax relief for business and that for individuals; it should."

The Detroit Free Press commented:

"Some of the President's program is open to question. While we in Detroit and Michigan can easily hail the proposed repeal of the auto excise tax it is difficult to see how each additional 100,000 autos sold will mean 25,000 additional jobs.

"And it is also questionable whether the 10 percent investment tax credit will produce new jobs in such a direct ratio as the President envisions."

Nixon's Labor Day message "was wrapped in too many shop-worn phrases" to suit the Atlanta Journal. "It had too much back-patting with too little challenge on ways to achieve such a worthy goal as increasing job satisfaction," the Journal editorial continued.

"There was too little emphasis on the need for job retraining and public and private investment in better schools, hospitals, new housing, public transportation, pollution abatement and a multitude of community social services."

The Journal noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's Labor Day address "recognized the need for such action and the obvious room for agreement if the White House would talk more about public needs and services and less about management techniques."

The editorial stated that the AFL-CIO's "criticism that the freeze favored business and monied interests over workers in several areas—not the least of which were unrestricted potentials for profit and uncontrolled interest rates—has begun to sink home with more than a few people."

The Nashville Tennessean, in an editorial titled "Mr. Nixon at the Pass: New, Vague Promises," found little of substance in Nixon's address to a joint session of Congress.

"With respect to new jobs," the paper stated, "Democrats remember only too well that Mr. Nixon promised in 1968 and 1969 to create six million new jobs in his first term. So far in that term, the Administration's policies have resulted in 5.1 million persons being unemployed."

THE INVESTMENT TAX credit also came in for criticism from the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press, which said it is "unlikely" the tax credit will have "any appreciable effect" as a construction stimulus. The Press continued:

"Most manufacturers already have all of the plant and equipment they need to expand operations. And AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wasn't beating a straw man when he observed that if industry did avail itself of the tax credit break to any extent, it probably would be to install more automated equipment which would displace workers."

The Star of Anniston, Ala., looked at the Nixon tax package and asked a question on behalf of the unemployed: "Is that all there is?"

It criticized the "routinely Republican . . . 'trickle down' rationale," calling it "spotty and slow-moving in effectiveness."

"With a little aggressive imagination, the President might have spread the good news and the jobs; for a starter, federally guaranteed, low-cost loans prying loose inactive reserves to spur local-initiative projects." This, the paper said, would result in "trickle up jobs."

The Paducah, Ky., Sun-Democrat found the logic in labor's demand for controls on profits and interest rates "compelling." "Why should profits and lenders' charges be exempted when every other interest is called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of controlling inflation?"

The Redding, Calif., Record-Searchlight reached a similar conclusion:

"It's pretty hard to disagree with the idea that if there's to be sacrifice for the common good, everyone should share in the sacrifice. It may be good economics to give business a tax break at the same time that wages are frozen, but it doesn't make justice and equity."

Lopsided Policy Scored:

Little Relief for Jobless Expected In New Economic 'Game Plan'

ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS that its new economic plan will bolster the badly-sagging job market were strongly contested by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

"We fail to see" real "job-creation in the tax bonanzas for business" proposed by Pres. Nixon, Goldfinger declared. Even taking the President's promise of 500,000 new jobs "at face value," he noted, there would be little impact on total unemployment, which now tops 5 million and continues to rise.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said it would take up to 2 million new jobs in the next year "just to keep unemployment where it is now," and a million more than that to make "significant improvement" in employment.

But, he said, that kind of help won't come from the President's "pro-business, trickle-down policy in which billions of dollars in tax bonanzas go to big business," and the "great mass of people get just the crumbs."

He charged that the President's overall program is "a lopsided package of 19th Century economics" that has "failed every time it's been tried and cannot work this time either."

Goldfinger said that "despite Mr. Nixon's sudden reversal of policy and declaration of a second game plan, we are still in a serious economic situation." He pointed out that current reports show that "the major economic indicators are heading down again," while the cost of living, wholesale prices and applications for unemployment insurance continue to rise.

ON THE REPORTED SHAKE-UP in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Goldfinger said it would be "a real tragedy . . . to bring in political types" to make the economic figures square more with what the President is saying.

Both labor and business rely on the basic integrity of BLS statistics on the operations of the economic system, he stressed, and Administration moves to "politicalize these figures" will "shake the confidence of the American people . . . and make the United States the laughing-stock of the world."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS is the "dismal" science as has been frequently proclaimed, surely the study of the very "statistics" that play so large a role in that pursuit must be even more "dismal."

Yet, that is far from the truth as is being illustrated in the current flap over the program of the Nixon Administration to "reorganize" the collection and interpretation of statistics gathered by the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Health, Education & Welfare.

Under the plan, these statistics would be treated in two separate ways—analysis-read interpretation—and data collecting for the benefit of the analysts. Obviously the analysts are going to be in the driver's seat when the moment of truth arrives—that is the interpretation of the numbers for the country, which includes the general public, Congress and a vast array of public agencies and private groups dependent upon them.

On the basis of the Nixon proposal a new group—the analysts—would be interposed between the final product and the men who do the chore of gathering it. Obviously, the identity of these men is of vital concern to the country. And on the basis of what staff changes are now in the wind, the new group will be made up of strictly Nixon men.

This is in startling contrast to the stubborn efforts of American economists over the last century to keep the gathering and interpretation of national statistics on the highest, career level. This has been notably true of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics which was founded in 1884.

It is this staff of professional analysts, developed over the years under more than one administration and schooled in the absolute goal of maintaining the highest professional standards in unbiased and nonpolitical analysis that is now to be dumped in favor of Nixon appointees.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Geoffrey H. Moore, on publication in the press of what was in the works, issued a lengthy statement insisting that the bureau's "high standards of objectivity and impartiality in the bureau's analysis of its data" will be maintained.

Nevertheless, he confirmed that outside economists will be called in by the Administration to head the "new Office of Data Analysis" for economic and social research, and for the new office of current employment analysis. The old heads of these departments, thus, are being replaced by Nixon men.

The hard fact is that the history of what the Administration already has done to the dissemination and interpretation of federal statistics is far from reassuring. Last February, the Dept. of Labor abruptly cancelled the traditional briefing of the press by bureau analysts because the BLS spokesman did not quite see the politically heartwarming improvement in the unemployment statistics that the Administration did.

EVER SINCE, the press has been briefed by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson who repeatedly has seen in the BLS statistics complete proof of the success of the Nixon "Game Plan Number 1" at the very time that it was clearly failing and "Game Plan Number 2" was in the works.

Moreover, it is highly unfortunate that the Administration did not see fit to inform its Labor Research Advisory Committee about the reorganization plans that it had in mind. This committee consists of the research directors of some 30 unions and the AFL-CIO.

The last meeting of the committee was in May. It was not told about the upcoming reorganization proposals. It has not yet been officially apprised of the plan. When it next meets in November, the reorganization will have been put into effect. Under these circumstances, its November meeting will represent an exercise in futility.

Keeping politics out of government statistical agencies has been a century-old struggle. It is obvious that the struggle still goes on.

THE BADLY-SAGGING job market will get little help from the President's new economic game plan, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

PRES. NIXON CAN'T BE TRUSTED to administer broad economic powers with "balance, equity and fairness," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells the House Banking Committee as he calls on Congress to reassert control over the economy. With Meany is AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Bids Congress Reassert Control:

Meany Asks 'No Blank Check' For Nixon on Economic Policy

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to "reassert control over the economy" and pull back the "blank check" it gave Pres. Nixon because "he has proved unworthy of that trust."

Federation Pres. George Meany told the House Banking Committee that labor has "no confidence" that the Nixon Administration can be "trusted" to use broad stand-by economic powers "with balance, equity and fairness."

Meany led the list of trade union leaders who testified before the committee in opposition to the President's heavy-handed economic measures.

And in an address to the 9th constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., the federation president compared Nixon to former Argentine dictator Juan Peron for unilaterally cancelling out previously won wage increases during the freeze period.

"What difference is there between Juan Peron standing at the balcony and saying that he is giving millions of workers a raise as of that minute out of the pocket of the employer without consulting the employer?" Meany asked.

"What difference is there between that and the action of Pres. Nixon in taking hundreds of millions of dollars out of the pockets of the workers and giving it to the employer?"

He reiterated labor's belief that the President does not have the power to negate legal contracts, nor limit the right to strike and told IUD delegates, "we will not be patsies for the failure of Economic Game Plan No. 1."

He denounced Administration propaganda about an era of "new prosperity" as "new baloney," and asked:

"What the hell was wrong with the old prosperity? What was wrong with the prosperity that we had in January 1969 when Mr. Nixon took office?"

And appearing on the nationally televised David Frost show, Meany charged that the new economic game plan was hastily conceived during a weekend meeting just prior to Aug. 15 at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland.

"There were no Cabinet members up there, outside of the Secretary of the Treasury," Meany pointed out. "The Secretary of Labor wasn't up there. He wasn't even consulted."

The Administration's record to date on economic stabilization has been marked by "unkept promises, disastrous policies, sudden flip-flops and utterly lop-sided programs," Meany charged before the House Committee. He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

Meany reminded the committee that earlier this year Nixon had told Congress flatly: "I do not intend to impose wage and price controls."

And Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, testifying before the Banking Committee in support of the stand-by economic stabilization legislation the Administration had previously opposed, declared: "We do not contemplate any circumstances —short of an all-out national emergency—in which the President would establish general wage-price controls without a further specific mandate from Congress."

Yet, Meany noted, the President's freeze order of Aug. 15 was announced "without consultation with Congress, advance notice, reasoned justification or even an explanation."

Was it a sudden national emergency? Meany asked. Or, he suggested, "was it a political emergency—one created by the polls which showed a continued sharp drop in confidence, as a result of the Administration's 'game plan' and policy failures?"

Not only wasn't there the promised request for "a further specific mandate from Congress," Meany noted. There wasn't even advance warning to Congress "although there are stories that advance indications of the Administration's action were given to the oil industry."

Adopting a favorite phrase of the President, Meany told the committee: "Let me make the position of the AFL-CIO crystal clear."

He cited the federation's repeated statements that labor is prepared to cooperate with stabilization controls the President decides are necessary "provided such controls are evenhanded and across-the-board. But we are opposed to any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages, without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes."

But Nixon's latest "game plan" doesn't meet that test, Meany stressed.

It strictly freezes wages and salaries, nullifies wage increases due under legal contracts, bars cost-of-living wage adjustments and productivity increases, he noted.

"So employers are pocketing tens of millions of dollars that are legitimately due their employes and these are just additional profits to the employer, whose prices already reflect the wage increases that are due, which the President now says must not be paid to workers."

While wages are strictly frozen, Meany noted, there is only partial control of prices, and no legal curbs on interest rates, profits or dividends.

"Partnership income, like that enjoyed by Mr. Nixon's former law partners, is not frozen," Meany said. "Nor is the income of land speculators, or those who play the stock and bond market, or those who live on virtually tax-free incomes."

Meany asked the committee, which drafted the economic stabilization legislation: "Was this the intent of Congress in adopting the Stabilization Act—to nullify collective bargaining agreements, to penalize workers, to provide a windfall for employers?"

Meat Cutters

Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman told the House panel that the President's economic policies are cheating workers out of badly needed wage increases, destroying the sancity of contracts, distorting the national economy and adding large numbers of workers to the already large roster of "alienated groups."

Gorman said in his 54 years as a union officer he had rarely seen "so much widespread anger among workers and their families."

"They feel used and taken. They are beginning not to believe their government any more," he said.

Gorman said members of his union are losing $300,000 a week in negotiated wage increases and that the money is going in the pockets of industry owners whose profits in the first nine months of 1971 were $77 million as compared with $40 million last year.

"This bonanza for industry, this corporate windfall, fits neatly into the Administration's topsy-turvy world where workers earn too much money and corporations make too little profits and where socialism for the rich is the order of the day."

Teachers

Teachers Pres. David Selden told the committee that Nixon had voided teaching contracts "agreed upon two months before the freeze. Most collective bargaining agreements in education are signed before school recesses in June and become effective in the fall. The Cost of Living Council also froze increments."

Selden said the wage loss amounts to as much as $19 million in New York City and said "education has been a depressed industry in the United States for many years. At a time when quality education is needed more than ever before, we cannot afford to freeze the status quo."

He asked Congress to open hearings on an economic stabilization bill that will provide equity for those injured by the President's action and asked that teachers be exempted from any further controls.

Government Employes

Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner said the President's postponement of a comparability raise from Jan. 1 to July 1 for federal white-collar employes amounts to a "special tax."

"The President calls this a pay deferral. This is one word that could be used—the other is 'special tax.' In fact, by not paying these federal employes their proper salaries, under the comparability law, the federal government is imposing a special tax on them and calling that tax by another name."

Griner emphasized that the congressionally authorized Jan. 1 raise for salaried federal workers actually was based on a wage survey of private enterprise last spring, and that their pay rates still would lag behind those of private industry even if they receive the increase as scheduled.

"Postponement of the pay increase to July 1 will only increase the disparity between the pay they receive in the federal service and that which they would receive in private industry," Griner said. "To ask these dedicated employes to carry this burden for this additional six months would be asking those who could least afford it to be the sacrificial lambs for the President's new economic program."

AFSCME

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes echoed Griner's remarks in relation to the wage-lag in public employment, and he noted the unique bargaining situation of public employe unions, asking for separate treatment for public workers in any Phase II plan.

"The wage differences in public employment are so wide among regions of the nation, among states within regions and among locations within states that truly there is no wage pattern in the public sector," Wurf said.

"When one adds to this the wide range of differences within public governmental units . . . one sees that the establishment of salary guides on a national basis in the public sector is hazardous at best, if not an impossibility."

President Sets Boards To Review Pay, Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

to include agriculture and other groups. A Service & Compliance Administration will be established to work with and through the Internal Revenue Service and its net of regional and local offices to support administration of the program.

On profits, the President told the nation that while it would be the "politically popular position" to be against profits, he believed that "higher profits in the American economy would be good for every person in America." Exorbitant profits, he said, could be held down by a price commission policy for business to pass along cost savings by cutting prices "rather than tax such profits."

He termed the wage-price freeze "remarkably successful" and said he would broaden his estimate that 1972 would be a "very good year," to say that "it can be a great year for America and the world."

Administration spokesmen at the briefing said that the members of the key boards would be named in a matter of days and hopefully would go into operation promptly to provide some of the criteria, standards and answers to take effect when the freeze ends.

Among these, they indicated, was the question of wage increases coming due under union contracts during the freeze period and deferred increases coming up in the next few months and negotiated a year or more earlier.

While the new post-freeze stabilization program covers everyone and everything, according to the spokesmen, there would be three basic areas. One, including economic units deemed of "critical importance for the control of inflation," will be required to notify the pay and price boards before any changes in prices or wage rates. A second sector will be required to operate within the general criteria and report on changes made. A third group will not be required to either notify or report, but will be subjected to general administrative checks.

A Rent Board within the Price Commission, representing landlords, tenants and others, will provide advice on standards and procedures.

The tripartite pay board will formulate standards of permissible employe compensation (including wages, salaries and all fringe benefits), and the price commission will develop standards of permissible prices.

If either board is unable to develop the continuing standards in time to take effect at the end of the freeze, the Cost of Living Council may propose interim standards.

House Vote Approves Business Tax Windfall

(Continued from Page 1)

vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made it clear that the modifications the Ways & Means Committee made in the Administration tax proposals don't come near to meeting labor's objections.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee, Meany reiterated that the AFL-CIO is "still opposed to the accelerated depreciation write-offs and also to the investment tax credit." **(Story this Page.)**

The bill also includes:

- Repeal of the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles, retroactive to Aug. 16, and repeal of the 10 percent excise tax on small trucks under 10,000 pounds, retroactive to Sept. 23.
- Earlier effective dates for scheduled increases in the personal income tax exemption, rising to $675 this year and $750 in 1972, instead of the previously-scheduled 1973 date.

The effect would be to reduce taxes for a family of four with an income of $10,000 a year by about 16 cents a day or $57 a year.

The House bill also went beyond the Administration tax plan to liberalize the tax deduction allowed low-income families so as to remove poverty-level families from the tax rolls.

- A modified version of the Administration's proposal to allow companies to defer indefinitely taxes on profits from exports sold through special subsidiaries. The House bill would limit the tax loss of the government to about one-third the amount of the Administration plan.

CONVENTION

The Georgia State AFL-CIO has rescheduled its 1971 convention for Nov. 10-12 in Atlanta. The convention was originally scheduled for Oct. 20-22.

By Allied Industrial Workers:

Wage Freeze Hit As Political Move

St. Louis—Pres. Nixon's economic policy came under repeated attacks by speakers at the 18th convention of the Allied Industrial Workers.

AIW Pres. Gilbert Jewell, in urging the more than 540 delegates and alternates to greater political action in the 1972 elections, called the President's wage-price freeze actions politically motivated.

He said Nixon "finally faced up to the economic facts of life because he realized that the 1972 election was fast approaching and he had to do something to get elected."

But Jewell predicted that Nixon's efforts would fail to keep him in office.

The people, Jewell said, are not going to forget the "terrible price" that workers, farmers, consumers and small businessmen have had to pay because of the Administration's "economic nonsense and political indifference."

Jewell, who was elected to his first four-year term as president at the convention, also criticized Nixon's policy of appointing management-oriented persons to the National Labor Relations Board.

Also speaking on the opening day of the convention, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland hit the Nixon economic actions as bringing "more burdens for workers and consumers . . . and more concessions for the corporate rich."

He said the Nixon economic remedies are misplaced, particularly in the tax windfall the President proposes to give to business in the belief it will stimulate the economy.

What is needed, Kirkland said, is to stimulate the demands for consumer goods. But, that can't be done, he added, until "the people who need things have the money to buy them."

"So America's first need is jobs," he declared.

He criticized the Nixon Administration for continually misleading the public by insisting that economic times were good in the months leading up to the wage-price freeze action. He charged the Administration with treating the "people with a contempt unmatched in American history."

In his Aug. 15 action, Kirkland said, "Mr. Nixon was admitting that his earlier statements were lies, and that his game plan had been wrong and bad for the economy."

Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.) told the AIW delegates that Phase II of Nixon's economic policy must be "fair" or the people won't support it. He said that managing the economy is at best "a ticklish business" and that any workable plan must provide for equal sacrifices and not just sacrifices by workers.

He sharply discredited Nixon's "trickle down" economic theories which, he said, claim that the best way to help working people is by giving money to the rich so that they can employ more people.

Eagleton added:

"A number of economists have indicated that the best way to stimulate business is to go straight to the heart of the problem—to give jobs to people who are out of work."

Also addressing the convention in its first two days were Del Garst, region 15 director of the AFL-CIO in St. Louis, and Walter Campbell, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State AFL-CIO and former director of the AIW.

Jewell, 64, was unanimously elected by AIW delegates, who represent nearly 100,000 members in the United States. He had been named president of the international union by its executive board in June 1970 after the retirement of Carl W. Griepentrog. Before that, Jewell had been the AIW secretary-treasurer for 13 years. He first joined the union in 1935 in Kansas City, Mo., where he was active in organizing the Fisher Body assembly plant.

Dominick D'Ambrosio of Milwaukee was elected secretary-treasurer of the union for a four-year term. He, too, had been appointed to the position in June 1970.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has seven institutes scheduled for the remainder of October and November. They are:

Arbitration Institute, Oct. 12-16.

Effective Reading for union staff of the Washington area, Oct. 12 to Nov. 11.

Communications, Oct. 18-22.

Staff Development Program, Oct. 26-Nov. 19.

Labor Law (at the University of California, Berkeley), Nov. 15-19.

Institute for Building Trades Business Agents, Nov. 29-Dec. 3.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits and Federal Social Programs, Nov. 29-Dec. 3.

Iowa Delegates Assail President's Program

Davenport, Ia.—More than 300 delegates set the mood for the Iowa AFL-CIO's 16th convention by unanimously thundering their approval of two resolutions condemning Pres. Nixon's wage freeze.

One measure, submitted by the Iowa State Council of Machinists, said, "Many contracts were settled before the freeze and although the companies have raised their prices, the worker cannot receive his or her wage increase and fringe benefits, although many of these were settled after a strike.

"This kind of action just robs from the worker and puts the worker's increases into the coffers of companies."

And the Iowa State Building & Construction Trades Council followed with another resolution calling for congressional enactment of a confiscatory tax on employer windfall gains made during the freeze on wages, or as an alternative, the distribution of these windfall profits to charities and community service organizations.

Delegates also dissected the nation's health care system, found it to be in critical condition, and called for immediate favorable action by Congress on the National Health Security bill.

"Unequal distribution of medical resources is becoming an ever more serious problem denying adequate access to health services to those in rural areas and in the inner city," the resolution said.

"Quality health care is a right and should be made available to all residents of the United States."

Other measures adopted by the convention called for:

- Support for the national AFL-CIO tax reform program and improvement of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.
- Opposition to the ten-hour day, four-day workweek because it would lose for labor the benefits won after considerable struggle to obtain the eight-hour working day and upset most existing collective bargaining contracts.
- Adoption of a "no-fault" auto insurance plan that would guarantee a non-cancellable policy to a driver as long as he held a driver's license and paid his premiums, eliminate the "fault" system requiring proof only in extreme cases, and provide that accident victims be reimbursed immediately for medical expenses and lost wages up to 85 percent of normal salary or $1,000 a month, whichever is lower.

Delegates also called for strong enforcement of federal job safety regulations and adoption of strict industrial safety rules by the state.

On foreign trade and imports, the convention said voluntary trade restrictions ". . . have proven utterly ineffective . . ." and urged the government to support a "realistic" foreign trade policy.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Hugh D. Clark was elected by acclamation for the third successive time, and James J. Wengert was re-elected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer, a post he has held since 1966. A nine-member state executive council was also elected.

Connecticut Labor Asks Equity in State Taxes

New Haven—Connecticut labor reaffirmed its support for a progressive state income tax and its opposition to a high sales tax.

The issue has been a controversial one—in the state and at the State AFL-CIO convention.

The last legislature first enacted a graduated income tax, although not the bill the state's unions had urged. But before it took effect, some legislators had a change of heart and the measure was repealed. In its place, the legislature voted to raise the state's sales tax rate to 6.5 percent—the highest in the nation.

In his keynote speech to the State AFL-CIO convention, Pres. John J. Driscoll proposed that the next legislature be urged "to repeal the sales tax and substitute a graduated income tax which will truly be based on ability to pay."

Delegates backed this position by a solid 213-124 vote.

The convention also voted to finance an expansion of the state federation's COPE program, raising the per capita payment by 2 cents a month with the increase earmarked for COPE.

It also expressed vigorous opposition to the inequities in Pres. Nixon's new economic program, called for enactment by Congress of the labor-supported Health Security program, and urged "realistic" restrictions on imports from low-wage areas.

Top officers were re-elected to two-year terms, including Driscoll, Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober, Executive Vice Pres. Leonard B. Kershner and Executive Sec. George Froehlich.

The convention also saw the emergence of the Connecticut Young Unionists Action League, a movement launched with the strong support of the state central body. A group of young delegates met during the convention with national AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan to discuss a program to expand the YUAL.

In addition to Barkan and state and local officials, convention speakers included two noted economists—Yale Prof. James Tobin, a former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Prof. David Pinsky of the University of Connecticut's labor education center.

The state's labor leaders urged formation of a coalition of unions and other public interest groups to lobby for progressive programs in the next legislature.

Driscoll told the convention that such a coalition should be organized to work for common goals, including:

- Adequate state aid to the cities.
- An equitable tax program, including a truly progressive income tax.
- State aid for construction of housing, and equal opportunity for housing.
- No-fault automobile insurance.
- Unemployment compensation benefits for workers on strike.
- A job-development program to put the unemployed to work.

Labor Presses Political Drive In Tennessee

Nashville—Seven hundred delegates voted the Tennessee State AFL-CIO a mandate for legislative and political action—and the increased funds to carry it out.

The convention labeled election of a liberal legislature in 1972 a top priority goal. And it called for a firm commitment by legislators to reject the recommendations of a business-dominated and financed advisory commission set up by the state's Republican governor.

The commission's proposals include incorporation of the state Dept. of Labor into a "super-department" embracing present state agencies dealing with agriculture, banking and insurance, as well as labor. The commission also proposed elimination of the Tennessee prevailing wage law and dropping of some safety functions.

Convention delegates voted to raise the State AFL-CIO per capita tax from 18 to 23 cents per month—with the entire increase allocated to the special projects fund, including COPE, education and public relations programs. This will raise the special funds allocation from 8 to 13 cents.

Pres. Matthew Lynch and Sec.-Treas. Lee Case were re-elected to two-year terms, as was First Vice Pres. H. T. Powell. Mrs. Geneva Smith, Clothing Workers delegate from Knoxville, was elected second vice president to succeed Charles Robinson, who did not seek re-election.

Delegates applauded a sharp attack on the Nixon Administration's new economic policy by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies and a former president of the Tennessee AFL-CIO.

Resolutions adopted included expressions of support and cooperation for the AFL-CIO regional Appalachian Council and the Human Resources Development Institute. The convention also called for a state ban on the importation of professional strikebreakers.

A special resolution strongly supported AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's criticisms of the inequities of the wage-price freeze which places most of the burden on workers.

Barbers President DePaola Resigns

Indianapolis—Joseph N. DePaola, president of the Barbers since Jan. 1, 1964, resigned his office Oct. 1 and was succeeded on an interim basis by Sec.-Treas. Roy C. Emerson in accord with the union's constitution.

The constitution also provides that the union's executive board shall meet within five days to nominate a successor. Local unions have another 60 days to make nominations, after which a secret ballot election would be conducted over a 30-day period.

The U.S. District Court here has been asked by four union members to order the board to call a special nominating convention. The court has not acted on the petition.

DePaola, 64, pleaded guilty Oct. 4 in federal district court, Chicago, to one count of a 36-count indictment charging him with accepting illegal fees for approving loans from the union pension fund. Sentencing was set for Nov. 16. DePaola announced his resignation in a letter to union officers, locals and guilds.

Nixon Order Stands:

Federal Pay Delay Upheld by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), one of the leaders of the attempt, termed the amendment "an idle gesture" unless the Nixon proposal was overthrown.

In a letter to all senators before the vote, Meany had urged the Senate "to begin to inject fairness and equity into Pres. Nixon's economic policies" by stopping him from singling out one group of workers for a freeze on their wages well beyond the Nov. 13 end of the general wage freeze.

Meany said in the letter that the 6 percent pay raise had been "promised—and earned" only to bring federal employes' pay up to the level private employers were paying before Aug. 15.

"The spirit and letter of the comparability law demand that the federal government keep faith with its employes," Meany said. "It is absolutely unfair for Mr. Nixon to propose taking this money due federal workers and use it to further enrich corporations through an undeserved tax cut."

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate rebuked the Nixon Administration by instructing the Dept. of Agriculture to restore funds for school lunches for the needy.

By a vote of 75-5, the Senate increased the federal payment for free or reduced-price lunches to 46 cents, an increase of 11 cents over what the Agriculture Dept. had fixed in August. The Agriculture Dept. had said 35 cents per lunch was all of the money available for the program.

After the Senate action, the Agriculture Dept. issued new rules incorporating the instructions from the Senate, but also tightened eligibility requirements. The action could cut off as many as 500,000 children from the lunch program through changed definitions of the poverty level. It also raised the possibility of still further action by the Senate.

In refuting the department's earlier argument that not enough money was available for the program, senators pointed out that the program for the current school year had received the full $615 million requested by the Agriculture Dept. The Senate instructed the department to borrow the extra money from its fund derived from import duties on farm products.

That fund now has about $300 million in "carryover" money not earmarked for other uses. The amount needed to insure a full school lunch program—estimated between $100 million and $200 million—will be restored by later appropriations, the Senate ruled. A similar measure has been introduced in the House.

- The House Education Committee approved a plan for direct federal aid to financially-strained public and private colleges. The program would be the first time such aid has been extended directly to the nation's colleges. It passed the committee after a key 21-16 vote beat back Republican attempts to tie the program to the number of federally-aided students attending a school. GOP committee members pledged a floor fight on the issue.

The program, which would have to be funded through several appropriations bills, would also extend the Teacher Corps for four years, expand and extend existing federal student loan programs, create a special corporation to buy student loans from private lenders, and prohibit discrimination by sex in admitting students or in hiring or promoting faculty members.

- A bill to limit political campaign spending emerged from the House Commerce Committee, but only after a bitter 23-20 vote along party lines that presages a further battle on the House floor.

The Democratic majority pushed through a bill which would limit television and radio spending to 5 cents per vote cast in the previous election, with another 5 cents per vote allowed on other media. The GOP version keeps the 10-cent limit, but would let the candidate allot any portion he wanted to TV.

In a presidential campaign, the difference in TV spending would be a limit of $6.9 million under the Democrats' plan and $13.8 million under the GOP program. In 1968, Hubert Humphrey's campaign spent about $6.9 million on TV while Nixon's spent over $12 million.

Still another bill on campaign spending was approved by a separate House committee, leaving it uncertain how the two will be reconciled.

Two months ago, the Senate passed a bill which would limit a presidential campaign to $13.9 million for broadcast and print media, but with no limit on the overall campaign cost. No more than $8.3 million of that $13.9 million could be spent for radio and television advertising under the Senate bill.

Litton Shipyard Agrees to Bargain

Pascagoula, Miss.—Management of Litton Industries signed an agreement with the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. to reopen its West Bank shipyard here and start negotiating contract terms for 3,500 members whom it locked out Sept. 2.

Management had shut down the yard, one of the largest automated shipyards in the nation, after a series of protest strikes. It has now agreed to recognize the Metal Trades Dept. as the exclusive representative of West Bank employes, MTD Pres. Paul J. Burnsky said. The department had previously been recognized for yard employes on the East Bank of the Pascagoula River.

WAGE FREEZE PROTEST by 5,000 members of Drug-Hospital Employes Local 1199 in New York City reaffirmed support for the AFL-CIO's position against the freeze. About 8,000 members of the 50,000-member local will lose a total of $120,000 a week during the freeze period. The protest was held at the city's Federal Plaza.

Funding of Group Practice Plans Backed as Key to Health Security

A comprehensive national health program will grow out of strong group practice plans that are financed by public funds, organized labor told Congress.

Health legislation currently before the Senate contains a number of positive features, but it must be improved to stimulate the development of effective Health Maintenance Organizations, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said at a Senate Labor subcommittee hearing.

"We believe prepaid group practice plans or HMOs will be the backbone of any future delivery system," Biemiller declared. "It will be part of the tooling-up process for National Health Security."

But he warned that the success of non-profit group practice plans depends on adequate funding.

While welcoming steps already taken by the Administration to launch a number of HMOs, Biemiller said that funds requested by the Administration are inadequate to launch a large scale development of HMOs.

He also expressed concern that two of the bills before the subcommittee would authorize the use of public funds for developing profit-making health enterprises, a concept that labor adamantly opposes.

"Our experience with profit-making nursing homes has demonstrated that it is much too easy to make profits by not maintaining quality standards. We are opposed to exploiting human misery for private gain."

One of the health proposals would provide federal subsidies for the operation of private corporations for 20 years, Biemiller pointed out.

The Administration's HMO bill, introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and 20 co-sponsors, carries the provision for subsidizing profit-making health organizations.

Another bill introduced by Javits, which does not contain that provision, comes closest to meeting organized labor's standards. Biemiller said it is the best of the four bills before the subcommittee, although it, too, needs improvements.

The ideal HMO development bill, Biemiller advised, should provide funds for feasibility studies and federal grants for initial planning and development.

Grants and subsidized loans also must be made available for the construction of new faciilties and improvements in existing structures, he said.

Other features suggested by Biemiller include provisions for grants and loans to cover operating costs of HMOs for up to the first five years; financing of new health care programs; fellowships and scholarships for training administrators; funds for training medical and paramedical personnel, and government evaluation programs.

Biemiller noted that labor has long supported the improvement of the nation's health care systems through the development of group practice prepayment plans.

Labor's experience has proved, he stressed, that HMOs can provide better quality medical care at a lower cost than the fragmented fee-for-service system.

"The whole HMO concept contemplates a single capitation payment to cover preventive care, physician services, hospitalization, skilled nursing home care and home health and other health services," Biemiller pointed out.

But he stressed again that adequate funds must be provided and urged the subcommittee to give HMO development a high budgetary priority for future appropriations.

LABOR'S POSITION on health legislation for development of prepaid group practice plans is discussed prior to a Senate Labor subcommittee hearing. From left are AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Director Bert Seidman and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

Boggs Takes Post In Safety Agency

Maywood Boggs, former president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., has been named special assistant to the head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Boggs will report to Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who oversees all OSHA operations. Boggs is expected to specialize in liaison between organized labor and the occupational safety agency.

Prior to serving as head of the Metal Trades Dept., Boggs was a vice president of the Boilermakers and held the post of national legislative representative.

10-9-71

HEW Urged Not to Boost Medicare Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

vulnerable victims of inflation—deserve far more consideration than this. They deserve reasonable protection against ever-mounting medical costs. They deserve government action that will protect them, not the purveyors of medical care whose prices are not adequately frozen."

Meany found "little satisfaction" in Richardson's statement that hospital and medical costs will be subject to controls in Phase 2. He noted these controls would occur after Medicare beneficiaries "had been penalized 13 percent."

Stating there is "no justification" for the increase, Meany "strongly" urged Richardson to rescind it and "to hold the line on Medicare costs the beneficiaries are required to pay."

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Labor Will Join Pay Board As Nixon Pledges 'No Veto'

A SPECIAL, EXPANDED MEETING of the AFL-CIO Executive Council discussed the problems posed by the Administration's post-freeze program and the need for a united labor position. Joining the discussions were (from left) Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons and Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, invited by Federation Pres. George Meany. Presidents of some of the other 14 unions invited are in the background.

Council Approves Role for Unions

By Saul Miller

Organized labor will serve on Pres. Nixon's tripartite Pay Board after receiving personal assurances from the President that the board will be completely autonomous and that its decision on standards or cases cannot be vetoed by the Cost of Living Council.

The issue, which had been in dispute since the President's Oct. 7 speech outlining the Administration's post-freeze program and machinery, was resolved after top Administration leaders delivered to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Oct. 12 a memorandum initialed by Pres. Nixon that said in part:

"The Cost of Living Council will not approve, disapprove or serve as an appeal level for case decisions made by the Pay Board and Price Commission and it will not approve, revise, veto or revoke specific standards or criteria developed by the Pay Board and Price Commission."

After a morning of discussion at a special meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Washington, attended by Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock and Teamsters Pres. Frank Fitzsimmons and presidents of 14 AFL-CIO unions with special problems, the council unanimously adopted the following statement:

"In light of the personal assurances we have received this morning from the President of the United States, that the Pay Board will be completely autonomous and that the Cost of Living Council will not have veto power over its decisions, either as to standards or cases, it is the decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, that:

"1. We will help try to make the President's mechanism to control the cost of living work.

"2. We will serve on the Pay Board.

"3. We will establish our own watchdog units to monitor prices.

"4. We will continue to oppose the President's tax measures in the Congress.

"5. We will continue our fight for full employment which is the key answer to America's problems."

Meany was joined at a press conference after the meeting by Woodcock and Fitzsimmons who said they were in complete

(Continued on Page 3)

Strikers Gain La-Z-Boy Pact, Cancel Boycott

New York — The Furniture Workers won new and improved contracts from the La-Z-Boy Chair Co. and called off the strike and nationwide boycott action that helped bring the company to terms.

Union members at Monroe, Mich., who walked out Aug. 2 for an acceptable contract, have ratified a new agreement and gone back to work. La-Z-Boy employes at Florence, S.C., on strike since Aug. 3, were holding a ratification meeting as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Newly unionized workers at Neosho, Mo., also returned to their jobs when the com-

(Continued on Page 3)

At Central Body Level:

Watchdog Units Set To Monitor Prices

The AFL-CIO will help "insure that there is no price-gouging in America," by setting up watchdog units to monitor prices across the nation, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

In letters to the 739 city central bodies and 51 state bodies (including Puerto Rico), Meany noted that labor had agreed to "help try to make the President's mechanism to control the cost of living work" and would serve on the Pay Board.

"But we are going to do more," he said. "One major contribution we can make is to insure that there is no price-gouging in America."

He noted the Administration "has no plans for effective machinery to control prices." Meany continued:

"The President is going to depend on the voluntary cooperation of the business community, he says. We feel that this is not good enough. We know that unless they are watched and watched carefully, some will either raise prices or reduce quality or quantity or all three."

In the "absence of adequate compliance machinery," he said, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had authorized the establishment of "our own watchdog units to monitor prices."

He called on all state and local central bodies to take "immediate action to develop and activate appropriate machinery to:

"1. Provide all available information on price and rent controls to members, affiliates and all other unions.

"2. To follow through on all complaints, grievances and violations with appropriate authorities.

"3. To report on developments, including all violations, to the national office.

"I specifically urge that immediate steps be taken by these watch-

(Continued on Page 3)

Little Change Shown In Bleak Job Situation

By Tom Castor

The unemployment picture continued "virtually unchanged" during September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, as the jobless rate edged down from 6.1 percent to 6 percent—a change government economists consider too small to be statistically reliable.

Although employment rose 325,000, it did so only after seasonal adjustment, and even at that, most of the increase was attributed to a rise in part-time employment for adult women.

This factor was reflected in another indicator, average weekly earnings, which dropped 27 cents to a weekly gross of $128.76 because of shorter workweeks and a decline in hourly wages.

Long-term unemployment continued unabated with the average duration of joblessness rising from 11.5 to 12 weeks and with 567,000 persons unemployed 27 weeks or more, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The number of those unemployed

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Urged to Block Nixon's Tax Giveaway

The AFL-CIO looked to the Senate to block a multi-billion dollar giveaway to the nation's richest corporations.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged that the House-passed tax bill reflects, "with minor exceptions," the "shocking" proposal of Pres. Nixon to redistribute the nation's tax resources "in favor of the rich and at the expense of the public interest."

The money that would be given away to business in new tax cuts and loopholes is urgently needed for government programs to generate "a healthy, balanced economic recovery," Biemiller said.

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger, testified before the Senate Finance Committee as hearings opened on the tax legislation the House passed by voice vote just a week before. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

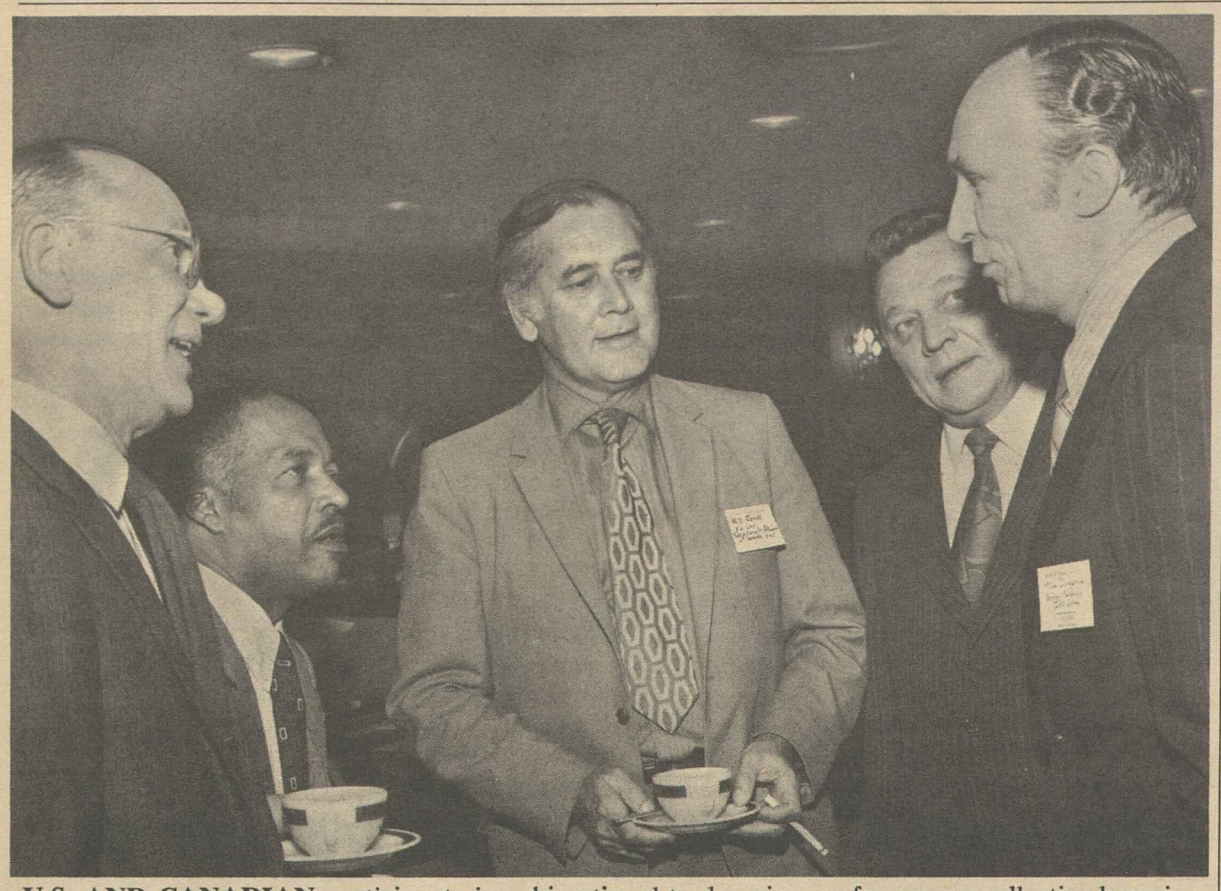
He called on the senators "to recognize that this tax bill is rigged overwhelmingly in favor of big business—and against workers, taxpayers and the public interest. And to recognize that public investment and tax justice are precisely what America needs in order to strengthen the economy and provide millions of much-needed jobs."

It's up to the Senate, Biemiller urged, to "reject the myopic and regressive view that what's good for America is only what's good for the wealthy."

Testifying in detail on the House-passed bill, Biemiller said:

- The proposed tax reductions for low and middle income groups should be retained. But the revenue

(Continued on Page 8)



U.S. AND CANADIAN participants in a bi-national trade union conference on collective bargaining in the federal service continue to talk shop during a coffee break. From left: John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council; AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis; M. O. Jones, executive secretary of the Public Service Alliance of Canada; Jean Beaudry, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Thomas R. Donahue, first vice president of the Service Employes.

Federal Workers Trail Canadians On Collective Bargaining Rights

By David L. Perlman

Detroit—The United States is an underdeveloped country when it comes to collective bargaining rights for federal employes.

Representatives of U.S. and Canadian unions of government employes reached that inescapable conclusion during a three-day conference here under the auspices of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Hosts for the conference were the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Government Employes Council. Three years ago, the first such bi-national conference had been held on the Canadian side of the border.

Attending this second conference were more than 100 union officers and staff experts from the two nations. They explored the special problems of union-management relations that arise when management is the federal government.

They listened to each other and questioned each other at formal meetings, broke into smaller panels for more intensive discussion, and continued to talk shop during coffee breaks and over breakfast, lunch and dinner tables.

And they found the grass very much greener for unions of federal workers north of the border.

Under Canada's Public Service Staff Relations Act—a new experiment at the time of the last conference—Canadian unions have moved much closer to the pattern of private industry bargaining than American unions have achieved under presidential executive orders. In fact, the scope of Canadian union rights and bargaining exceeds even the pattern of the semi-autonomous U.S. Postal Service, which has been the model to which public sector unions in the United States aspire.

Here are some of the things the U.S. delegates discovered about their North American neighbor:

- Canadian unions, nearly all affiliated with the CLC, bargain for close to 99 percent of federal workers. In the United States, unions represent about half of non-postal federal employes.
- Union membership in the Canadian public service is nearly universal. Non-members pay a service charge equal to union dues under an agency shop formula that is written into all union contracts. In the United States, even when federal employes have voted overwhelmingly for union representation, dues-paying membership is closer to 50 percent of the bargaining unit.
- The scope of federal service collective bargaining is much broader in Canada. In the United States, government salaries and wages are pegged to private industry averages—except of course when Pres. Nixon acts to cancel or defer scheduled pay raises.

In Canada, all pay scales are negotiated. Surveys of private industry rates are furnished to both sides as a matter of information, but do not limit the final settlement. Likewise, Canadians can bargain on hours of work and other areas largely excluded from negotiations in the United States.

- Canadian unions have a choice, before going into negotiations, of two methods of resolving any impasse that might develop at the bargaining table. They may choose binding arbitration if negotiations are deadlocked. Or they may elect, instead, a two-step procedure of conciliation followed by the right to strike. U.S. unions are, of course, prohibited by law from striking.
- Grievances arising out of contract interpretation are generally subject to arbitration in both nations. Unions in the U.S. pay half the cost of arbitration. In Canada, the current practice of the independent Public Service Staff Relations Board is not to charge either side.

It's not all sugar and spice across the border, as Canadian participants were quick to point out.

Not all forms of grievances are subject to outside arbitration; some may be appealed only to the Canadian equivalent of the Civil Service Commission.

The right to strike is not absolute; the government has a right to designate people in bargaining units who are essential to public safety and are forbidden to strike. And for some groups of workers, the option of a strike is impractical.

Canadians found, too, that U.S. unions have made enormous organizing progress in the federal sector since the last bi-national conference—despite widespread dissatisfaction with the limitations on collective bargaining and union rights.

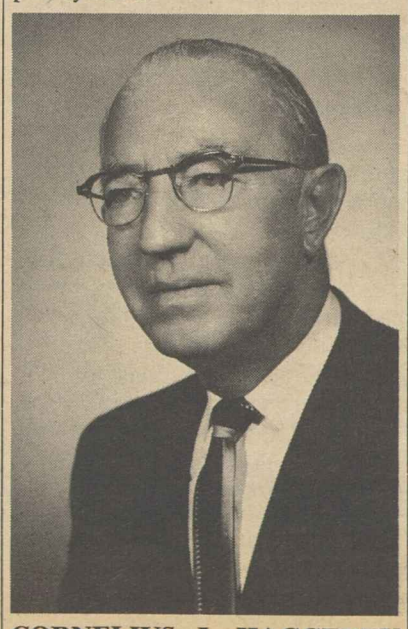
AFL-CIO Organizing Director William L. Kircher spoke to that point in a major address to the conference.

He noted that 92 percent of representation elections among federal employes were won by unions last year—compared with about 55 percent in the private sector.

But, Kircher stressed, outside of the postal service "the maze of restrictions, the kid-glove destructiveness of executive orders . . . prevent unions in the federal sector from translating their organizational attainments into proper and justifiable collective bargaining progress."

In a similar vein, Service Employes Vice Pres. Thomas R. Donahue, a former assistant Secretary of Labor, commented:

"We have created an elaborate framework for collective bargaining," he said of the U.S. pattern, "but then have so hedged-in the bargainers . . . that we may have created more frustrations and less bargaining than under many simpler systems."



CORNELIUS J. HAGGERTY

Merger Plan Rejected:

Brewery Workers Boost Per Capita

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 27th convention of the Brewery Workers raised the union's per capita income to meet rising costs, voted down merger with the Machinists and returned their top leadership to office for another three years.

The convention voted a two-step increase in union income to keep servicing and organizing programs effective in coping with cost inflation and raids by the Teamsters and other unions. The increases are to go into effect next Jan. 1 and a year later.

Early in the convention week, the 270 delegates from 157 local unions in the United States and Canada, overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to merge with the IAM.

The merger was one of several alternatives considered by the brewery union since the last convention in 1968. The vote to increase per capita payments was another indication of the delegates' desire to remain autonomous despite recent employment declines in the brewing industry, the officers said.

The union, which describes itself as the oldest continuing industrial-type union in the labor movement, was founded 85 years ago in Baltimore. It has 61,000 members.

This year's convention, devoted strictly to union business, did not schedule any speeches by political candidates or labor spokesmen during four days of working sessions. The entire time was devoted to reports, decisions, and resolutions on major issues.

Convention issues "hinged on trying to deal with the problems we face" as a union, Pres. Karl F. Feller said. The union's head since 1949, Feller was re-elected along with Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea and Director of Organization Thomas M. Rusch.

Five new members of the executive board were elected to fill vacancies. They are John Schaefer of Baltimore, Louis Zaccagni of Philadelphia, John Adam of Milwaukee, Ralph Waymier of San Antonio and Louis Lacroix of Montreal.

Three incumbent board members declined to run, and two retired from office. They are Thomas Owens, Boston, and William J. Lawler, Allentown, Pa. New terms were voted for five incumbents—Anthony Sapienza, Cleveland; Harold H. Bondy, Detroit; John Vutich, Kansas City; Donald Sperr, St. Paul, and Harold C. Woolley, Winnipeg, Man.

Among major resolutions approved was one supporting the National Health Security Bill which has the backing of the organized labor movement. Chief sponsors are Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.).

A major portion of convention time was spent in restructuring the union's organizing regions "for more effective operation." The convention also dropped from the constitution and bylaws a requirement that the officers of the Brewery Workers must investigate all merger possibilities. Instead the matter of investigation was left to the discretion of the union heads.

The delegates voted for changes in the executive board that were called the most extensive in 20 years.

Another mark was set in the makeup of this year's delegates as more than 25 percent represented Canadian locals.

C. J. Haggerty Dies, Led Building Trades

Los Angeles—Cornelius J. (Neil) Haggerty, who headed the California State Federation of Labor and later the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in a 43-year career of trade union leadership, died at his home near here after a long illness. He was 77.

Funeral services were held Oct. 13 at St. Theresa of Avila Church. He is survived by his wife Margaret and two sons, Cornelius J., Jr., and Donald P. Haggerty.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland sent a message of sympathy saying "he was a true friend, a fine gentleman and one of the most dedicated and devoted trade unionists of our time. All of us in the trade union movement share your sorrow and your loss."

Haggerty was a vigorous and influential head of the building trades department from 1960 until May 6, 1971, when he retired after 56 years of labor activity in Boston, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

Born in Boston into a family of 17 children, Haggerty was 21 when he got a job in the construction industry and joined Lathers Local 72. Six years later he moved to California and transferred to Lathers Local 42, Los Angeles.

His talent for leadership and persuasion led him up the ladder of union responsibility. He was elected business manager of Local 42 in 1928, vice president of the Lathers international union a year later, secretary of the Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council in 1933, a vice president of the California AFL in 1936, then successively president of the State AFL, secretary-treasurer of the same body, first vice president of the Lathers, secretary-treasurer of the merged State AFL-CIO, and finally president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades.

When the department's executive council announced his retirement five months ago, it accepted his decision "with reluctance" and memorialized his term in office as one of "excellence and distinction." It chose Frank Bonadio, veteran secretary-treasurer, to succeed Haggerty, and Robert Georgine, president of the Lathers, to take Bonadio's post.

As chief executive officer of the California AFL-CIO, Haggerty was credited with helping cement the unity of the merged labor movement.

He was the first union man to be named a regent of the University of California—in 1950 and again in 1966.

During four presidential administrations, Haggerty was chief spokesman for the nation's construction workers, who are represented by 17 international unions.

On the federal level, he was until he became ill, a member of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, the Federal Advisory Council on Apprenticeship & Training, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, the Missile Site Labor Commission and other bodies.

Labor Gains Nixon Pay Board Pledge

AFL-CIO Cooperation Approved by Council

(Continued from Page 1)

accord with the council position. Both said they would serve on the Pay Board if asked.

Meany told reporters in reply to questions that:

- A no strike-pledge was neither asked by the Administration nor given by the unions.
- The federation is not pledging that affiliated unions will accept any decision of the Pay Board especially on the question of retroactive or deferred pay increases. "We are telling the President we are going to serve on this board and try to make it work, try to be helpful. But we are certainly not binding our unions to accept something they might consider unfair."
- The President's goal of reducing inflation to 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1972 is "a little ambitious. I think that if he got it down to 4 percent he would think he had some kind of a success. . . . We would like to see it come down because it would solve a lot of problems for us. After all, our members are consumers, too."

The council meeting was called by Meany on Oct. 8 in a statement which said that "interpretations of the President's program, given to newsmen by the White House subsequent to the briefing given labor officials yesterday, are in conflict with interpretations given us at that briefing. They raise serious questions which I believe must be explored thoroughly by the leaders of the American labor movement."

The briefing for labor leaders indicated that the tripartite Pay Board, to be made up of five members each representing labor, management and the public, would be autonomous and have veto-proof powers to rule on cases as well as standards and criteria.

The briefings for newsmen indicated that the Pay Board's powers to set standards would be limited and subject to approval or disapproval by the Cost of Living Council. A televised news conference the following day by Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, chairman of the COLC, did not clear up the situation. Connally indicated that the Pay Board's authority would be subject to review and that in effect its decisions could be vetoed.

The President's memorandum, delivered to Meany by Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson and George P. Shultz, head of the Office of Management & Budget, summarized the roles of the COLC and Pay Board and the Price Commission and was the basis for the council's action.

Pres. Nixon issued a statement after the council meeting welcoming the participation of organized labor in "the work of the Pay Board and in helping make the nation's efforts at price and wage stabilization succeed. . . . The leaders of organized labor have acted in the best interests of their own members and of the nation."

Meany, who had indicated in a Labor Day interview with reporters that labor would not buy a plan that included unions as "window-dressing," traced at his news conference the steps that led up to the question of the autonomy of the Pay Board.

"On Thursday morning we were assured by Mr. Hodgson that this Pay Board would have complete autonomy in every way. We went to the White House and Mr. Shultz briefed the Productivity group of which we were a part on this whole thing, and he did nothing to change our minds as to the information given us by Hodgson. And we were prepared on Thursday afternoon—in fact we had already prepared a statement assuring the President we would try to cooperate in this fight against inflation.

"But then Thursday evening we had some misgivings because of the briefings given by Mr. Shultz to the news media, to the TV people as well as the press, and we heard the announcements early Thursday evening that there would be a veto. Subsequently we were told that this was it—there was a veto over standards, not over individual decisions. And I would like to point out that if the Cost of Living Council had the right to make the final decision on the standards by which the Pay Board would operate, there certainly would be no necessity for them to review individual decisions which were made on those standards.

"And on Friday afternoon we listened to Sec. Connally, and although it took him a long time to answer the question, I did get the impression that that was a veto. However, this morning we got this document from Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Shultz with the President's OK on it as of last evening, and that, of course, cleared the matter up."

Sitting in at the Executive Council meeting were IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard; Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Pres. Martin J. Ward; Frank Bonadio, president, Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Peter McGavin, executive secretary-treasurer, Maritime Trades Dept.; Edward (Bud) Murphy, secretary-treasurer, Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Francis Filbey, president, Postal Workers Union; Bricklayers Pres. Thomas F. Murphy; Teachers Pres. David Selden; John O'Donnell, president, Air Line Pilots; Ed S. Miller, president, Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Letter Carriers Pres. James Rademacher; Retail Clerks Pres. James T. Housewright; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Meat Cutters.

AN OVERFLOW news conference hears AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany explain labor's role in the Administration's post-freeze program after it received personal assurances from Pres. Nixon that Pay Board decisions on standards and cases would not be vetoed by the Cost of Living Council.

Central Bodies Get Watchdog Role on Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

dog units to enlist the active assistance of the wives of union members in these monitoring operations and cooperate in this effort with labor unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, with consumer organizations, senior citizen groups, civil rights organizations like the A. Philip Randolph Institute, church and civic organizations and other like-minded groups in your community.

"We need immediate action and widespread support to protect the nation from the price-gougers."

Meany said he had assigned responsibility for this activity to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services and that Director Leo Perlis "would assist the new units in the performance of these important functions."

In a separate letter to all 118 affiliated unions, Meany urged their help and cooperation. He specifically asked them to inform their locals and "solicit their full participation" in the watchdog units.

Strikers Reach La-Z-Boy Pact, Cancel Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

pany agreed to a consent election on union representation.

The consumer boycott campaign against the manufacturer of recliner chairs and other products was "extremely effective," said UFW Pres. Fred Fulford in a message of thanks to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Fulford said "we never could have won without the tremendous support of the united labor movement."

Production and movement of company products slowed to a trickle during the don't buy campaign, launched in August by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and backed by a "full support" vote of the federation's Executive Council.

Unions and central labor bodies across the country joined in carrying the boycott message to the public. Union staff members, spearheaded by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, gave "fantastic help," the Furniture Workers said.

When the strike started, only the 500 workers at the Monroe plant were under contract. The unit at Florence, which also has 500 employes, had voted for the union but could not win an agreement.

The contracts are for a three-year term, with wage increases ranging from 45 to 80 cents an hour at Monroe and a total of 50 cents at Florence.

Other benefits include increased pension and insurance coverage, two additional half holidays, and improved sick benefit coverage at Monroe. The Florence plant's first contract calls also for a fourth week of vacation, a grievance procedure "with teeth," and an agreement that all dues deduction cards previously signed will be treated as irrevocable, Fulford reported.

The Florence plant was the only one that used strikebreakers, the union said. They will be replaced by returning strikers under terms of the settlement.

Portland Teachers Vote for Union

Portland, Ore.—The American Federation of Teachers won bargaining rights for 3,600 public school teachers in one of the AFT's biggest election victories on the West Coast. Teachers gave the Portland Federation of Teachers 1,934 votes to 1,045 for the Portland affiliate of the National Education Association. The NEA unit had won a 1970 election by an 89-vote margin.

Global Alliance to Fight Corporate Exploitation

A close-working liaison between workers in the United States and other countries will be a big step in making the multinational corporations more honest in their dealings with employes and consumers, Rubber Workers Pres. Peter Bommarito stressed in a Washington news conference.

Bammarito made the point as he outlined actions taken at a recent World Rubber & Plastic Conference in Geneva, Switzerland. He is a vice president of the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions, which sponsored the conference.

A resolution adopted by the delegates at the Geneva meeting called for setting up World Worker Councils for each of the multinational corporations in rubber and allied industries, Bommarito reported.

Seven councils have been established and will immediately begin an exchange of information on wages, fringe benefits, working conditions and management attitudes, he added.

"We found out that the multinationals are talking out of both sides of their corporate mouths. They're playing their workers in one country against workers in their plants in other countries, all for the purpose of lining their pockets with more money," Bommarito charged.

He gave this example:

"In Italy a multinational shoe company recently told its workers, those who are making about $1.10 an hour, that their wages are too high and their productivity is too low and if they don't shape up, 44 percent of the plant's production will be moved to the United States.

"Isn't that ironic? They tell workers in the United States the same thing—that production will be shifted to Italy or to some other low-wage country."

Bommarito said that the ICF resolution also called for unions in various multinational corporations to shoot for common expiration dates of contracts in an effort to bring economic pressures on the employers.

"There's one other thing," he said. "Where the respective laws and contracts permit, the resolution called for union members in a multinational corporation to refuse overtime in the event any sister union in the world chain is on strike, and to take such other appropriate action that might help reach a settlement."

This, he noted, might include a consumer boycott of the worldwide rubber chain's products for the duration of the dispute.

Bommarito said the Hartke-Burke Bill on multinational corporations and imports now pending before Congress "is a key to getting this program off the launching pad."

"In the Big Five rubber industry, an average of 43 percent of the rubber giants' profits are from overseas operations," he pointed out.

Bommarito said under present U.S. laws the multinationals have found "a home" overseas because they can duck taxes both in the United States and in the foreign countries in which they operate.

In the last 10 months, he noted 13,000 jobs have been lost in the rubber industry in the United States.

"We're not going to stand still for this. Rubber workers don't want welfare—they want jobs," he emphasized. "And I'm talking about rubber workers all over the world. . . .

"The companies have gone multinational. We're following suit by setting up a network of communications to keep abreast."

Clothing Union Asks Action on Import Quotas

Top officials of the Clothing Workers and textile industry representatives urged the federal government to impose mandatory import quotas on men's and boys' apparel for those nations that did not negotiate voluntary agreements by the Oct. 15 deadline.

A delegation—including Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Howard D. Samuel and Richard Adler, president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association—met with Peter Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Nixon for international economic affairs.

The U.S. government has attempted to work out agreements with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, and if agreements were not reached by Oct. 15, the group declared, then mandatory restrictions should be imposed—as promised by Pres. Nixon.

The Doctrine of Inequality

WHEN THE DETAILS of the President's' tax proposals were first unveiled, we saw them as a shocking example of the doctrine of inequality.

In the name of economic stabilization and ending unemployment, the President proposed a radical redistribution of the nation's tax resources in favor of the rich, and at the expense of public interest.

His program would create few jobs, if any; give no healthy stimulus to the economy and make the tax burden of all American families even more inequitable.

In our opinion, he has proposed a giant raid on the Treasury that would transfer billions of dollars of badly needed public funds into the private treasuries of big business. It is geared to the trickle-down economic theory which contends that enriching the already rich is the way to economic progress.

Unfortunately, the bill that passed the House and is now before this committee reflects—with minor exceptions—the proposals of the President. Our original indictment still applies.

The bill guts the corporate tax structure.

From 1972 on, the corporate tax reductions of this bill would result in a permanent cut in the effective tax rate of approximately 15 percent. The annual business tax loss is $2.2 billion in 1971 rising to almost $10 billion by 1980.

OBVIOUSLY, instead of furthering the tax-justice steps that were begun in 1969, this tax bill would establish new loopholes for corporations.

In contrast, an average family of four would receive a tax cut of about 36 cents per week in 1971, slightly over $1 weekly in 1972, and no more cuts thereafter. The reductions for individuals in the bill, with one single exception—the low income allowance—would have been received in any event under the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The 13.6 million Americans and their families we represent are taxpayers.

They cannot see what sense of priority, what national need, or what concept of fair play can justify putting some $75 billion in public funds over the next 10 years into the hands of corporations and their wealthy stockholders.

They cannot accept the loss or postponement of the badly needed public investments that would be the inevitable result of such a decimation of the federal budget, and they cannot accept the utterly inequitable, business-rigged manner in which the proposed Revenue Act would conduct this raid on the Treasury.

WE ARE HERE to urge the Senate to recognize that this tax bill is rigged overwhelmingly in favor of big business—and against workers, taxpayers and the public interest. And to recognize that public investment and tax justice are precisely what America needs in order to strengthen the economy and provide millions of much-needed jobs.

We hope that the Senate will redress these inequities and reject the myopic and regressive view that what's good for America is only what's good for the wealthy.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, Oct. 13, on the Administration's tax program.

AFL-CIO News

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'First Come, First Served!'

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon Overtures to Red China Encourage Peking-Tokyo Axis

By John P. Roche

LAST MAY, in discussing the Ping-Pong demarche, it was suggested here that the major thrust of Peking's new, rational policy was a rapproachement with Japan. The relevant column read in part: "Suppose that Chou En-lai and the Marshals have a Peking-Tokyo Axis in mind? What would be the impact on Japan?"

"First, it would provide a perfect excuse for the Japanese to bow out of their implicit role in the Nixon Doctrine. Second, it would brighten the hearts of Japanese businessmen, dying to move in on the Chinese market. Third, it would demolish the political standing of the pro-American Liberal Democratic Party and with it the political configuration that has governed Japan since the Occupation.

However (I concluded), "the Japanese are a cautious people; they are not going to move rapidly without encouragement from Washington."

That encouragement was forthcoming—in spades. First, the great hullabaloo about the Ping-Pong players, and then—at a stratospheric political and diplomatic level—the Kissinger mission to Peking.

Not only did we give the Japanese the green light, but in the process we first clobbered the status of the Sato government by not informing it of Kissinger's hegira, and then lowered the economic boom without previous consultations. This should go down in the history books as a classic case-study of how not to deal with an ally, particularly an ally that happens to be the only great power in Asia.

In recent weeks, the whole dispute on the role of the Chinese People's Republic has shifted to New York and to the question of the United Nations and the Chinese Nationalists.

Desperate efforts are being made to sustain a "Two Chinas" settlement, the United States is rushing around trying to gather a majority that will demand a two-thirds vote on the expulsion of Taiwan, and in general there is an atmosphere of frenzy. Yet in any long-range assessment, how the United Nations votes on China is trivial in comparison with the development of the Peking-Tokyo Axis—and that is in full swing.

The Chinese Communist press agency, for example, recently published the final communique agreed upon by Peking and a delegation of 19 members of the Japanese Diet. The Japanese were not a bunch of Maoites: six were members of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the traditional supporters of the American alliance. The leader of the delegation was in fact the former LDP Foreign Minister, Fujiyama. In terms of Japanese internal politics, only six members of the party could be considered pro-Peking.

THE SUBSTANCE of the communique is intriguing. The Chinese dropped all references to reparations, which they have long demanded as compensation for the Japanese invasion of China, and made no mention of the treaty between the United States and Japan. All hands agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union should remove their military installations.

Then came the clincher: the visiting Japanese agreed that the ideal arrangement would be an "independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan."

Chou En-lai is certainly doing well with his game plan. Mr. Nixon seems to have one of his own, but is he playing on the same field?

Coalition Charges Bias On Home Mortgages

A coalition of labor, civil rights and public interest groups has accused the government's mortgage buying agency of restrictive policies that deny home financing opportunities to millions of families.

The coalition charged that the Federal National Mortgage Association's credit guidelines "flagrantly discriminate" against minority groups, blue-collar workers, the elderly and families with working wives.

Congress authorized FNMA to buy conventional mortgage loans from banks to expand the availability of home financing. But the agency's rigid restrictions on the type of income needed to qualify for mortgages "subverts" the purpose of the legislation, the coalition charged.

Among more than a score of groups calling for a change in policy are the AFL-CIO, NAACP, National Council of Senior Citizens, Auto Workers and League of Women Voters.

Bayard Rustin Says:

Tragedy at Attica Underscores Need to Reform Penal System

THERE ARE TWO Attica tragedies. First, and most important, there are the deaths, the needless sacrifice of the lives of prisoners and guards. And second, there is the gnawing certainty that Attica will repeat itself, again and again, unless the American penal system is drastically reformed and humanized.

We grieve equally for the prisoners, slain in the midst of their final expression of frustration and rage, and for the guards, who were ultimately the unwitting victims of an inhuman system.

At the same time we condemn those who feel that the killing of the inmates was justified, that these men were somehow due less than human consideration. It is the prevalence of this attitude which helped push the prisoners over the brink.

Nor can we condone those who glorify the inhabitants of Attica as revolutionary martyrs or regard the guards as vehicles of repression whose deaths are to be applauded. This is the very rhetoric which will increase friction between prisoners and guards.

The amazing thing is that Attica did not occur earlier. Our prisons are filled with bitter, resentful men who are deprived of their dignity and manhood.

They are filled with poor men and black men, men who are convinced, and often quite rightly, that they would not be where they are if they were not poor or black. And they are filled with men who shouldn't be behind bars in the first place, men who were arrested for gambling and dope addiction which neither harm nor threaten the safety of others.

If the flames which are smoldering inside our prison walls are to be extinguished and future Atticas avoided, we must adopt entirely new thinking about the penal system. We must begin to act on what we have learned from past experience.

We know, for instance, that a great many prisons, far from reforming the convicted criminal, often intensify his grudge against society. Men who are jailed for some petty misdeed leave prison hardened, embittered, and psychologically shattered, and likely to break the law again.

Others, because they are psychologically unbalanced or have been raised in a hostile social environment, are truly menaces to society. They commit crimes of violence—rapes, muggings, murders—and should be incarcerated for the protection of society.

If the ultimate purpose of our system of criminal justice is the reduction of crime and the reform of the criminal, then society and government must begin to distinguish between violent and non-violent offenders and treat them differently.

THOSE WHO BREAK the law but do no harm to their fellow man should not be placed behind a prison wall. For these persons, a prison sentence would do more harm than good, and, considering the conditions within our penal institutions, would indeed represent cruel and unusual punishment.

Those criminals who pose a threat to society should be separated from society, but not in a prison atmosphere. They should rather be placed in hospitals, where there would be tight security, but where a doctor-patient, instead of guard-inmate relationship would exist.

Counseling and job training programs should be made available to those within the prison-hospitals and jobs should be provided when they are deemed ready to re-enter society. The emphasis would be on rehabilitation of the criminal instead of discipline, regimentation and, ultimately, the extinction of the human spirit.

Such a program would undoubtedly cost many tax dollars. But the social benefits would far outweigh the short term financial sacrifice. There would be less crime. Minorities and the poor would gain a measure of confidence in the judicial system. And there would be no more Atticas.

Global Situation Shifts:

Trade Policy Overhaul Urged To Halt Drain on Jobs, Output

A COMPREHENSIVE OVERHAUL of U.S. trade policies is needed to maintain the nation's production base and to curb the severe loss of jobs that now tops a half million, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison declared.

Stressing the rapid changes in world trade stemming from the growth of multinational corporations, managed economies and barriers to U.S. products in many world markets, Denison said America no longer has "a Mom and Pop country" situation with free exchange of exports and imports in world markets.

He said a major problem is "specific tax breaks" given U.S. corporations producing for the U.S. market in such low-wage areas as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Mexico and Haiti, which have encouraged the mounting outflow of U.S. production capital and technology.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Denison said that organized labor strongly backs the recently-introduced Burke-Hartke trade bill, which goes to all aspects of U.S. international trade problems in "a totally different world situation from what we had a decade or two ago—or even five years ago."

Many consumer items that have long been recognized as U.S.-made products are no longer produced in this country, he pointed out.

"Those products are now manufactured abroad," Denison stressed, "either by foreign corporations, or . . . by U.S. corporations operating abroad."

The Burke-Hartke bill also covers dumping and the problem of foreign countries subsidizing their exports. These situations are hard to pin down because of the long investigative periods, Denison noted, but the legislation that organized labor is supporting would shorten the time of the studies.

While past inquiries into dumping and subsidized exports have been time-consuming, he observed, they have not saved U.S. industries nor the jobs of American workers.

"In one industry alone—automobiles—we have now lost 400,000 jobs," Denison said. "In steel, it's approximately 150,000 jobs. In electronics, approximately 80,000 jobs have been lost."

DENISON LISTED other provisions of the bill that would require:

- The federal government to gather far more data on foreign trade than it does now.
- Foreign-made components to carry labels showing in what country they were produced.
- Advertising to specify the country of origin.
- The creation of a new government commission on foreign trade that would take over related programs now in the Treasury, Commerce and Labor departments.

Denison warned that "we may now be beyond the time when we can hope to save" large segments of the U.S. production base, unless there is quick, positive action. He said that textiles, shoes, stainless steel flatware, flint glassware are among the industries "now badly threatened."

He said that even the U.S. "defense establishment" trades heavily overseas, pointing out that our "anti-ballistic missiles are now being assembled in Hong Kong" and vital parts for Polaris submarines and other weapons are manufactured overseas.

"We can go on only so long supporting this kind of program," he declared, for "when our tax base begins to decline, our industrial productivity declines—and our standard of living declines."

Reporters questioning Denison were Ronald L. Soble of Reuters and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE OTHER DAY, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson spoke to a conference of manpower specialists.

What he said sounded beautiful.

He noted that in the 1940s the eminent Harvard economist Sumner Slichter listed four ideas that would mark the future course of American history. Slichter proposed:

1. **The idea that government must become an instrument of economic policy and intervene in economic matters.**
2. **There is no single panacea that will solve all our problems.**
3. **There must be an opportunity for all to find employment.**
4. **Everyone should have a chance to enjoy the good life.**

When Slichter presented those ideas, Hodgson said, "all four could have been sharply questioned." But "today, they all have practically consensus acceptance."

Is this true as far as the Nixon Administration is concerned?

Perhaps the first two are accepted by the Administration. Certainly the wage and price freeze, in fact the entire economic program announced Aug. 15, indicates that the Administration is using economic policy with a heavy hand.

The third and fourth points are open to question. Members of the Administration have openly acknowledged that unemployment has been used as an instrument to combat inflation. This hardly gives everyone the chance for a better life.

This is not an isolated example of the Administration saying one thing and doing something entirely different. Here are a few more choice instances:

Job Safety—The Administration proclaims that it has championed on-the-job health and safety programs. Yet, it fought the strong Williams-Daniels bill in Congress, supporting a far weaker bill.

And now the Administration, in seeking to turn the programs over to the states, admits that many of the more critical aspects of the federal program—such as the right of union representatives to inspect the work sites—will not be required of states.

Job Development—Pres. Nixon, in proposing a 10 percent tax credit for business investment in plants and equipment, has labeled it a "Job Development Credit." To the average citizen it may sound convincing but to many economists it is questionable labeling.

Judging from past experience, though, many plants that are modernized provide fewer jobs than before because they are automated.

Statistical Accuracy—When Commissioner of Labor Statistics Geoffrey Moore assumed his office he issued a statement pledging to maintain the statistical integrity of the BLS.

Now it has been disclosed that he is in the process of removing the key officials in charge of data analysis and replacing them with men who are expected to analyze the statistics in a light more favorable to the Administration.

On top of that, Moore and Hodgson have cancelled briefings of newsmen by the technicians and have offered their own political observations about the reports.

Short Workweek—There is an obvious trend in the country favoring a shorter workweek, perhaps even a four-day week.

The Dept. of Labor now seems to be using this sentiment to support a management effort for a four-day week but based it on a 10-hour day. The gimmick is that the eight-hour day, for which workers fought bitterly, would go down the drain. Workers would work 10 hours a day without overtime after 8 hours.

Sanctity of Profits—The Administration is seeking to convince the public that whereas wages and salaries contribute to inflation, profits—particularly high profits—are medicine the economy needs.

This is based upon the old "trickle down" theory that money in management and business will trickle down to the workers and even the poor. For most economists this idea has been pretty well discarded, recognizing the need of increased purchasing power.

OVERHAUL OF U.S. TRADE policies—including taxes—is a must if this country is to preserve its production base and curb the mounting job loss stemming from the shift of U.S. corporations to overseas operations, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Ray Denison, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Ronald L. Soble of Reuters.

House Vote on Federal Employe Pay

The House on Oct. 4 voted 207-174 against a resolution that would have overturned Pres. Nixon's order that the catch-up pay raise government employes were scheduled to receive on Jan. 1 be postponed until next July 1.

On labor's scoreboard, the 148 Republicans and 59 Democrats who voted to deny federal workers their scheduled increase were Wrong (W). The 158 Democrats and 16 Republicans who voted for paying the increase on schedule were Right (R).

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) PW
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) PR
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) A
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) R
11. McCloskey (R) A
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) R
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) A
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) PW
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) W
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) PR
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) PW
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) PW
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) A

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) A
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6 Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Vacancy
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) A

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) A
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Symington (D) W
3. Sullivan (D) W
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Hungate (D) A
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) A
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) A
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) PW
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) PR
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) A
15. Patten (D) W

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) W
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) W
29. Stratton (D) A
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) A
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Terry (R) W
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) PR
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) PR
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) PR
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) A
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) A
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) A
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) PW
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) Speaker
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) W
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16 Eshleman (R) A
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) A
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) A
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) PR
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) A
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) W
8. Jones (D) W
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) A
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Vacancy

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst(R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) W
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) PW
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) A
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Strike Fund Strengthened:

Allied Industrial Workers Denounce Nixon Programs

St. Louis—Delegates to the 18th convention of the Allied Industrial Workers voted unanimously to reject Pres. Nixon's new economic program and took action to strengthen the union's strike fund.

The more than 540 delegates and alternates representing some 500 locals, heard speaker after speaker criticize the Nixon Administration's programs as unfair and not suited to end the nation's current economic problems.

AIW delegates declared their "firm opposition to the basic programs of the Nixon Administration" in a resolution calling for greater COPE efforts in the 1972 campaign. One amendment called for a COPE report to be on the agenda of every local union meeting.

Another AIW resolution criticized the Nixon economic actions in freezing wages as "inequitable" and said the Nixon tax cuts "will prove to be a bonanza to big business at the expense of workers."

COPE Director Al Barkan drew a roar of approval when he declared: "We can't stand another four years of Richard Nixon."

"We're paying an awful price for losing the last election," Barkan said, citing inflation and unemployment, the growing welfare problem and the highest interest rate levels in 100 years and the Nixon wage-price freeze actions.

Barkan said that in 1968 many unionists "foolishly voted for Wallace and as a result we have Nixon in the White House." A vote for Wallace, he said, is really a vote for Nixon, since "Wallace has about as much chance of being president as Donald Duck."

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin told the delegates that the economic question is central to the issue of solving the race problems of the nation and noted the failures of Nixon.

"Nobody, not even Herbert Hoover, could create a recession and unemployment at the same time. The man's a genius," Rustin said.

Rustin, who is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, reiterated his theme that blacks and unionists must unite politically to bring about progress in the nation. He noted that while some unions are failing in their responsibilities to minority group members, labor nonetheless has made it possible for blacks and other minorities to gain higher living standards than would be otherwise possible.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) addressing the delegates on the last afternoon of the convention, called Nixon's economic program a "cosmetic job" that leaves the country in an economic mess. "Everything that should go up, goes down; everything that should go down, goes up," he said.

The AIW's strike fund was bolstered by a temporary per capita tax increase of $1 a month in strike fund contributions until the fund hits $2 million. At that point, the per capita payments to the fund will revert to the present $1 a month.

The action took two roll call votes, the second carrying by a two-thirds margin.

The strike fund, which stood at just under $400,000 on June 30, was seriously in danger of depletion if several of the larger locals were to go on strike, Pres. Gilbert Jewell told the delegates.

In the same action, the convention agreed to increase monthly per capita payments to the international's general fund by 25 cents to pay for expanded services and increased costs due to inflation. Permanent monthly dues will be boosted to a minimum of $5.75 a month—and to a minimum of $6.75 a month during the period in which the special assessment is in effect for the strike fund.

Another amendment calls for secret ballot votes to be taken on actions involving contract acceptance or rejection.

Other resolutions call for stricter pension laws, a curb on multinational corporations, greater tax reform, passage of a National Health Security plan, and higher social security benefits.

ECONOMIC POLICY of the Nixon Administration is described by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) as a "cosmetic job" that leaves the country in a mess. Humphrey addressed the Allied Industrial Workers convention in St. Louis. AIW Pres. Gilbert Jewell is at the right.

4 Rail Shopcraft Unions Win Gains for 90,000

Four shopcraft unions representing 90,000 railroad employes signed 30-month contracts with the nation's rail carriers and, jointly with the employers, asked the Nixon Administration to exempt the benefit improvements from the wage freeze.

The contracts, agreed to after 18 months of delay and dispute, provide wage increases ranging to $1.22 an hour for skilled craftsmen. Other improvements include supplemental sick benefits not to exceed an additional $10.25 a month, eight paid holidays commencing next Jan. 1 and increasing to nine a year later, plus a fifth week of vacation starting Jan. 1, 1973, for workers with 25 or more years of service.

The new pacts follow the pattern set earlier after Congress broke strikes of other railroad unions. They are subject to membership ratification by Nov 9. The unions involved are the Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Boilermakers & Blacksmiths.

Still to be settled are contracts covering 36,000 additional railroad workers—5,500 members of the Sheet Metal Workers, 17,000 in the Firemen & Oilers and 13,000 members of the Railway Signalmen. All are negotiating separately, and all are free to strike since their contracts have expired.

Oct. 1 marked the expiration of a law passed by Congress on May 18 that ended a two-day strike by the Signalmen but ordered the railroads to give union members a first-step pay raise of 12.5 percent for top-paid workers while negotiations continued.

The shopcraft settlement, subject to a pay freeze ruling and a membership vote, provides wage increases of 10 cents an hour retroactive to last Jan. 1, an additional 15 cents an hour for skilled workers and 8 cents for others as of last Apr. 1, 5 percent due Oct. 1, 1971, additional 5 percent increments next Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, and a final 25 cents an hour for the final three-month period beginning Apr. 1, 1973.

A clause improving insurance coverage specifies that the amount of the new $10.25 monthly supplement, plus the existing benefits under the Railway Insurance Act, cannot exceed 70 percent of the straight-time earnings of covered employes.

Another new feature is an increase in insurance coverage to $100,000 for accidental death or major dismemberment and to $50,000 for loss of a foot, eye or hand by accidental means.

Union negotiators were headed by Pres. James E. Yost of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Federal Pay Raise

The Senate on Oct. 7 voted 51-32 against a resolution that would have permitted federal employes to receive a scheduled catch-up pay raise in January, despite Pres. Nixon's move to postpone it until July.

Labor supported the position of the 32 senators who voted for the pay raise resolution.

FOR PAY RAISE

Democrats 28

Bible (Nev.)
Burdick (N.D.)
Cranston (Calif.)
Eagleton (Mo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Gravel (Alaska)
Hart (Mich.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Hollings (S.C.)
Hughes (Iowa)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Jordan (N.C.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
McGee (Wyo.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Montoya (N.M.)
Moss (Utah)
Nelson (Wis.)
Pastore (R.I.)
Pell (R.I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W.Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Spong (Va.)
Symington (Mo.)
Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 4

Beall (Md.)
Case (N.J.)
Mathias (Md.)
Stevens (Alaska)

AGAINST PAY RAISE

Democrats 13

Allen (Ala.)
Anderson (N.M.)
Byrd (Va.)
Chiles (Fla.)
Church (Idaho)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ervin (N.C.)
Gambrell (Ga.)
Long (La.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

Republicans 38

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Baker (Tenn.)
Bellmon (Okla.)
Bennett (Utah)
Boggs (Del.)
Brooke (Mass.)
Buckley (N.Y.)
Cook (Ky.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dole (Kan.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fannin (Ariz.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Goldwater (Ariz.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Gurney (Fla.)
Hansen (Wyo.)
Hatfield (Ore.)
Hruska (Neb.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Jordan (Idaho)
Miller (Iowa)
Packwood (Ore.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Percy (Ill.)
Roth (Del.)
Saxbe (Ohio)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Scott (Pa.)
Smith (Me.)
Taft (Ohio)
Thurmond (S.C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Weicker (Conn.)
Young (N.D.)

Paired for pay raise: Humphrey (D-Minn.), Kennedy (D-Mass.), Muskie (D-Me.), Stevenson (D-Ill.), Tunney (D-Calif.).

Paired against pay raise: Brock (R-Tenn.), Byrd (D-W.Va.), Ellender (D-La.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), McIntyre (D-N.H.).

Announced for pay raise: Bayh (D-Ind.), Cannon (D-Nev.), McGovern (D-S.D.).

Not announced: Bentsen (D-Tex.), Harris (D-Okla.), Mundt (R-S.D.), Stafford (R-Vt.).

Equal Rights Proposal Stripped of Protections

The House passed a proposed "women's rights" amendment to the Constitution after rejecting a modification that would have preserved laws designed to protect the health and safety of women workers.

Defeat of the modifying language resulted in withdrawal of AFL-CIO support from the constitutional amendment.

Before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed the federation's position that protective laws for women workers "should be preserved and strengthened, not simply wiped out by a blunderbuss constitutional amendment."

He said state labor laws against exploitation of women workers "are of great importance in low-wage industries such as apparel manufacturing, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade and service in which women workers predominate."

The key vote was the 265-87 rejection of the protective language, which also would have permitted continued exemption of women from the draft. The House then sent the constitutional amendment to the Senate by a 354-23 vote—far more than the required two-thirds majority.

Despite the one-sided House vote, the outlook appeared dim for Senate action this year.

Last year, the Senate took up an identical House-passed constitutional amendment. But it added to it language exempting women from the draft and tacked on also a school prayer amendment. Women's groups that had been pushing the amendment withdrew their support and Congress adjourned without final action.

With a heavy agenda ahead, the Senate leadership is not expected to schedule debate on the amendment in this session.

State-County Adds Tampa Area Unit

Tampa—A cooperative organizing program by 15 unions in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area achieved its first major success when Hillsborough County commissioners voted to recognize State, County & Municipal Employes Local 167 as bargaining agent for 1,200 county employes.

The union is organizing members and distributing voluntary dues deduction cards among hourly paid employes in two county hospitals and the county roads and parks departments. Recognition came under a county labor relations policy calling for appointment of a board to negotiate with a union representing a majority of county employes.

Maryland School Unit Picks Firemen & Oilers

Upper Marlboro, Md.—Plant operations department employes of the Prince Georges County public school system selected Firemen & Oilers Local 400 as their exclusive bargaining agent in an election conducted by the school board.

The vote was 459 for the IBF&O, 424 for the State, County & Municipal Employes, and 23 for no union. There are 1,400 employes in the bargaining unit.

Weekly Earnings Dip:

Jobless Rate Hovers At 6 Percent Level

(Continued from Page 1)

15 weeks or more decreased slightly from August, but still stood at 1.2 million.

The jobless rates for various groups in the labor force were equally discouraging.

Unemployment for those in the 16-19 age group stood at 17.1 percent, unchanged from August, while joblessness for Negroes and members of other minority races jumped from 9.8 percent to 10.5 percent. The jobless rate for white workers declined slightly from 5.6 to 5.4 percent.

Construction workers showed an unemployment rate of 10 percent and nonfarm service workers had a jobless rate of 11.6 percent.

Unemployed Vietnam-era veterans numbered 320,000 in September—125,000 more than a year earlier—with an unemployment rate of 8.3 percent for veterans in the 20-29 age group. The rate for nonveterans in the same age group was 6.6 percent. The unemployment rate for veterans stood at 6 percent a year ago.

Although the BLS reported that factory jobs increased by 130,000 over the month, they had been at a six-year low, showing a 30,000 loss in August. Nonetheless, September's increase in factory jobs was the biggest in five years, the BLS said.

The average workweek for rank-and-file workers on private nonfarm payrolls dropped more than it usually does in the August-September period to 36.7 hours, the lowest level in a year.

The workweek declined in six of the seven major industry divisions with the largest drop occurring in contract construction—1 hour.

"Bad weather conditions in many sections of the country during the reference week were apparently a contributing factor," the BLS said.

Average hourly earnings also dropped more than could be expected seasonally as many young people left jobs with low hourly rates to return to school. On an adjusted basis, the average hourly wage fell 1 cent to $3.45.

Average weekly earnings fell as the result of these factors, but they were $7.03, or 5.8 percent above those of September 1970, and slightly ahead of the simultaneous increase in consumer prices over the year.

Young people returning to school after being a part of the workforce during the summer were represented in an actual decline of 1.5 million in the civilian work force.

But the decrease was somewhat smaller than usual, and after seasonal adjustment, the civilian work force was up by nearly 300,000 to 84.6 million, a new all-time high.

Employment reached 79.5 million after seasonal adjustment, also a record, but still failed to keep pace with the number of people available for work.

The result was that 5 million people remained unemployed in September, mostly unchanged from the previous month.

In issuing job figures for the third quarter of the year, the BLS noted that the unemployment rate has averaged 6 percent, the same as in the previous three quarters.

The number of jobless remained at 5 million in the third quarter, also the same as the previous three quarters.

But the civilian work force, those working or seeking jobs, increased by 550,000 after showing less growth in the previous two quarters.

Employment stood at an all-time quarterly high of 79.2 million, seasonally adjusted. This was its second straight quarterly increase after a year of decline, the BLS noted.

Payroll employment averaged 70.6 million in the third quarter, little changed from the second. There was a decline of 170,000 jobs in the goods-producing industries.

Factory employment averaged 18.5 million, reflecting a loss of 1.7 million jobs from the all-time high reached in the third quarter of 1969.

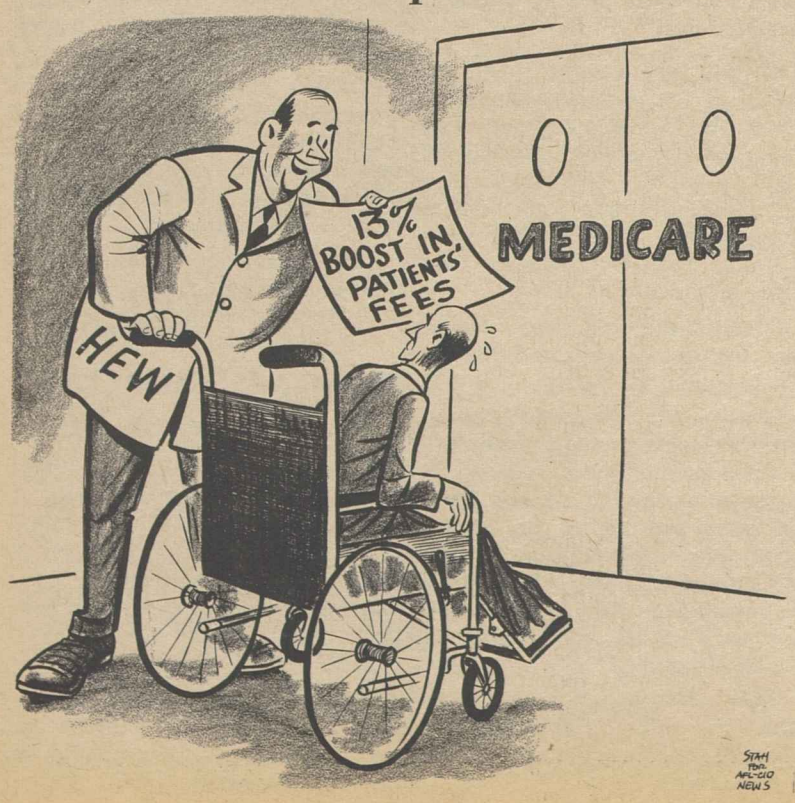
Acheson Lauded As Friend of Labor

The ideals for which Dean Acheson fought "will live on long after his death," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a tribute to the former Secretary of State who died Oct. 12 at the age of 78.

Acheson was "a true believer in human freedom and a lifetime friend of the labor movement," Meany said. "Dean Acheson knew America, as the leader of the free world, had a major role to play in achieving freedom for all men everywhere."

As Secretary of State under former Pres. Truman, Acheson played a major role in forging the free world alliance. He left the State Dept. in 1953 to resume a private law practice.

'Now, Before We Open the Door . . .'



FRENCH LEGISLATORS are briefed on AFL-CIO policies and legislative activities during a visit to the federation headquarters. The 13 members of the National Assembly, France's lower house, were on an exchange tour of the United States that included visits in Washington to the Capitol, White House, Supreme Court and Cabinet departments.

$2 Wage Floor, New Coverage Approved by House Committee

The House Labor Committee has approved a compromise package of amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that would raise the minimum wage and extend coverage to millions of additional workers, including all public employes and most household domestics.

Under the House bill, the pay floor for most, but not all workers, would rise from the present $1.60 an hour to $2 on Jan. 1, 1972.

Two groups of workers would reach the $2 level a year later, after an intermediate $1.80 step this January. They are the nonfarm workers who were covered by the wage-hour law for the first time when it was last amended in 1966, and the workers who would be newly brought under coverage.

The Nixon Administration had proposed to raise the $1.60 pay floor to $1.80 in January—but to put off a further rise to $2 until January 1974.

The AFL-CIO had urged an immediate increase to at least $2 an hour for all workers, along with universal coverage.

Farm workers now covered by the law—those on the largest farms—currently are limited to a $1.30 wage floor. The House committee bill would boost this to $1.50 on Jan. 1, 1972 and $1.70 a year later, leaving them still 30 cents behind other covered workers.

The AFL-CIO had called for full wage equality for farm workers at the $2 level. But the Administration proposal would have left them even further behind. Under its plan, the farm minimum would rise only to $1.45 when other workers move up to $1.80. And when the general minimum wage rose to $2—in 1974 under the Nixon plan—the farm minimum would be frozen at $1.60 an hour.

In another area, the committee rejected the Administration's plan for a blanket cut-rate wage floor for teenagers and students. But it approved a more limited partial exemption, applying to full-time students.

Under the committee bill, students could be employed in retail trade and other "non-hazardous" industries part-time during the school year and full-time during vacations at either $1.60 an hour or 85 percent of the then-minimum wage, which ever is higher. In agriculture, it would be 85 percent of the farm minimum.

If an employer had up to four students on his payroll, he would have to certify that their employment at below the full minimum wage would not reduce full-time employment opportunities of persons who would have to be paid a higher rate. And if he wanted to hire five or more students, the Secretary of Labor would have to so certify.

Among industries which could not hire students at less than the regular minimum wage would be manufacturing, construction and mining.

The AFL-CIO has strongly opposed lower rates for young people that could result in displacement of heads of families and allow employers to pocket the difference.

The Administration had proposed freezing the minimum wage at $1.60 an hour for all 16 and 17-year-olds, for full-time students under 20, and for out-of-school youth of 18 and 19 during the first six months of their first job.

In coverage, the House committee broke sharply with the Administration's objection to any further extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It voted to add all public employes—federal, state and local—who are not now covered.

And for the first time, it moved to bring under wage-hour protection a large group of America's lowest-paid workers—maids, cleaning women and other household employes who are covered by the social security law. It excluded only "sleep-in" household employes, an estimated 100,000 as compared with about 1.5 million domestics who would be covered.

Although the bill is a compromise in terms of what labor and other groups supporting minimum wage improvements had sought, it is expected to face a hard fight from the conservative coalition in the House. A number of its provisions were adopted by narrow margins in the House Labor Committee, over Republican attempts to stretch out the pay hike and restrict coverage. Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) was the original sponsor of the legislation and chairman of the subcommittee that initially acted on it.

A floor battle is also certain over a section of the bill authorizing the President to impose higher tariffs on competitive imports produced under working conditions below U.S. standards, and requiring that foreign concerns selling more than $10,000 worth of goods to the U.S. government pay American prevailing wages to their workers.

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Senate Urged to Block Nixon's Tax Giveaway

(Continued from Page 1)

loss should be made up by "tax reforms that close existing loopholes."

- Labor supports the proposed elimination of excise taxes on automobiles and light trucks as "a long-overdue move toward getting the government out of the sales tax business."
- Instead of writing into law most of the Treasury Dept.'s accelerated depreciation ruling, Congress should completely overturn it. "By halting this giveaway, Congress could recoup $700 million in 1971, and $1.7 billion would be saved in 1972. Over the decade a $27.5 billion business tax bonanza would be avoided."
- If the House-passed business investment tax credit stays in the bill, it will cost the government $1.5 billion in lost revenues this year, $3.6 billion next year and more than $45 billion by 1980.
- Billions more will be lost if the DISC proposal allowing deferral of taxes on export profits is adopted.

Biemiller urged the Senate to adopt instead a retroactive excess profits tax to "remain in effect during any period of freeze, controls or restraints."

And he urged "completion of the unfinished business of tax reform," including full closing of loopholes and "new tax measures to halt the export of U.S. jobs."

The tax reforms proposed by the AFL-CIO could bring in more than $15 billion a year to the federal Treasury, Biemiller stressed.

"America's needs are too critical to be cutting the federal government's income at this time," he testified.

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Congress Blocks Retreat In School Lunch Program

FELLOWSHIP STUDENTS from the Washington Journalism Center meet with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Half of the students are on leave from jobs and half are black college graduates. They engage in daily seminars with labor, business and government leaders during a 15-week course.

Beats Down Cut in Funds, Stiffer Rules

By David L. Perlman

An angry Congress forced the Nixon Administration to abandon its effort to make needy school children pay more for their lunches as an "economy" measure.

So thundering was the congressional disapproval that the school lunch program ended up with increased federal funds, instead of a cutback. And the Agriculture Dept. was forced to rescind an order slashing the number of children eligible for free or reduced-cost lunches.

Shortly before the school year began, the Agriculture Dept. had announced a cut in the federal subsidy for the school lunch program.

There was a flood of protests, and a bill aimed at preventing cuts in federal payments won 75-4 approval in the Senate on Oct. 1.

The Agriculture Dept. then issued new regulations on Oct. 6. They would have provided higher payments for subsidized lunches. But at the same time, they would have struck more than 1 million children from the rolls of those eligible for free or low-cost lunches by imposing the federal poverty standard as the ceiling for eligibility. Previously, states set their own standards for needy students and 40 states had family income levels above the bare poverty level.

A bill to rescind the eligibility cuts won 31-0 approval from the House Education & Labor Committee, and the day it was scheduled for action on the House floor, Oct. 18, the Administration backed down.

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Asks New Power On Controls

By Tom Castor

Pres. Nixon asked Congress to extend legislative authority for his Phase II economic controls, give retroactive ratification of his policies to date, and broaden his powers to include "stand-by" authority over interest rates.

The proposed legislation, which would extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 until April 30, 1973, was sent to Congress Oct. 19, less than four weeks before the 90-day wage-price freeze is scheduled to end.

The Nixon Administration contended that it doesn't need the bill to implement Phase II of the President's economic plans since the stabilization act doesn't expire until April 30, 1972.

But much of what is contained in the pending bill would directly affect the economy during Phase II which Treasury Under Sec. Charles Walker told newsmen will not end until "we break the back of inflation."

The amendments contain language designed to strengthen the act so as to "make crystal clear what Congress intended," Walker said.

And it contains a passage which seeks to secure congressional ratification of "the actions already taken by the President in carrying out his stabilization program."

Specifically, the section is worded to include all "regulations, rules, orders, guidelines, interpretations and circulars heretofore promulgated . . ."

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee voiced misgivings about this section. He said that in the past the committee "has taken a dim view of retroactive statutes."

"We would need to move carefully on any proposal which might arbitrarily wipe out the legal rights of any individual or group," Patman said.

He nevertheless promised swift committee action on the bill, and Treasury Sec. John B. Connally was scheduled as the first witness.

The legislation contains no formulas to guide the 15-member Pay Board or seven-member Price Commission.

(Continued on Page 3)

Obsolete Laws Cited:

Federal Standards Pressed for Voters

Millions of Americans are "locked out of the voting booth by voting laws as obsolete as the 12-hour day," the AFL-CIO charged.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller termed the "hodgepodge" of state laws "unfair and undemocratic" and called on Congress to enact national registration and voting standards. Biemiller's testimony before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee was given by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

The committee, headed by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), is considering a number of approaches to a uniform voter registration system for all federal elections.

One bill, by McGee, would establish a postcard registration system administered by the Census Bureau. Postcard registration forms would be sent to each person, preaddressed for mailing to the appropriate voter registration office. The bill would establish a 30-day residence requirement for all federal elections and would provide financial incentives to states to use the same registration system for voting in state and local elections.

Other bills, all designed to simplify voter participation, have been introduced by Senators Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

"The time is at hand to enact legislation that will guarantee that all eligible citizens who wish to vote can do so without impediment," Biemiller urged.

Apathy isn't the only reason 38 percent of Americans of voting age didn't cast ballots in the last presidential election, the AFL-CIO statement noted.

Some 27 million persons were not registered to vote and, of these, an estimated 17 million "were prevented from registering by stone-age residency requirements, by unnecessarily stringent absentee ballot requirements, and by other voting

(Continued on Page 3)

Curb Sought On Deceptive Sales Tactics

Legislation to crack down on business firms that defraud the public or mislead consumers with worthless product warranties won a strong, enthusiastic endorsement from the AFL-CIO.

Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson urged a House Commerce subcommittee to approve a two-part bill aimed at protecting buyers against deceptive practices in the marketplace.

Its first section deals with product warranties, and Peterson cited a long list of abuses that demand correction. These, he said, include "small print exclusions" from warranty coverage, burdensome procedures a buyer must go through to submit a warranty claim, and failure of manufacturers and dealers to make good on promises to

(Continued on Page 8)

Bookbinders Back Merger With LPIU

Miami Beach—The Bookbinders voted overwhelmingly in favor of merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers at a special convention here. The vote was 964.5 in favor, 72.5 opposed.

The three-day meeting of 281 delegates from the 79-year-old Bookbinders was a crucial step on the road to merger. There were no speeches, and full time was devoted to examining details of the proposed merger agreement paragraph by paragraph.

Lithographers Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, who appeared here early in the convention, returned to his Washington, D.C., office to handle advance details of the convention his own union will hold, starting Nov. 1 at New Orleans.

The action of both conventions is subject to the referendum votes of the members of both unions. If the members approve merger details, a joint convention of both organizations will meet to fashion a new constitution.

A final referendum vote on approval or disapproval of the constitution will lead to the establishment of a new union, tentatively named the Graphic Arts International Union.

Target date for the actual merger is Labor Day 1972. Involving some 59,000 members of the Bookbinders and 54,000 Lithographers and Photoengravers, the amalgamation would create one of the largest unions in the printing industry.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who because of other duties was unable to deliver a planned address to the Bookbinders convention, sent a message of congratulations and best wishes for future

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Rate Hits 14% For Negroes in Ghettos

Unemployment hit harder at the nation's urban ghettos during the third quarter of the year with the jobless rate jumping to 10.4 percent overall and to 14.1 percent for blacks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

In announcing the statistics, the BLS said the series would be suspended after the fourth-quarter report so that data gathered in the 1970 decennial census could be incorporated and reflected in later reports.

BLS officials denied that there is any political motivation behind suspension of the quarterly report and said it would be 1973 before the series could be resumed.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 10.4 percent for the July-September quarter contrasts with a 10.1 percent rate during the same period last year in the poverty areas of the nation's 100 largest cities.

Although the rate for adult women fell from 8.9 to 7.7 percent—its first decline since 1969—the rate for adult men jumped for the second consecutive quarter from 8.3 to 9.4 percent.

(Continued on Page 2)

House Votes Funds to Aid Alaska Natives

Alaska's original settlers—Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians—stand to share in benefits from 40 million acres of land and a $925 million cash settlement under the Alaska Land Claims Settlement bill passed by the House, 343-63.

The AFL-CIO had endorsed the bill, as had the Alaska Federation of Natives and the State of Alaska. It would eliminate one obstacle to construction of the 789-mile Alaska pipeline. The bill excludes the pipeline area from land claims, but earmarks $500 million for the natives from mineral revenues that otherwise would go to the state in addition to a $425 million direct federal payment.

The money would go into 12 regional native corporations, with a guarantee that a portion would be used by the native villages for development projects and health and education facilities.

Most of Alaska's land is still owned by the federal government. The 1958 statehood law authorized the state to select 103 million acres of this "public domain" land, subject to prior native claims. The state's first selections included most of the oil-rich northern slopes area, but the Interior Dept. froze additional takeovers pending settlement of the native lands claim.

Under the House bill, native villages would have first selection of 18 million acres adjoining their settlements. The state would then complete its selections and the Alaska Native Regional Corporation would then choose 22 million acres from the remaining land.

The House rejected an attempt to add restrictions on land use to the bill.

AFRICA-BOUND William C. Stetham, left, a veteran member of the Painters who is leaving for a tour of duty with the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone, gets a send-off from Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery. Stetham, 62, is a past president of Painters Local 1595 in Van Nuys, Calif., and a former officer in Local 96, Topeka, Kan. Raftery is the labor representative on the Peace Corps national advisory council.

Avco Strike Produces First Aerospace Pact

Nashville, Tenn.—The first aerospace strike since 1971 negotiations began was settled with major gains for 1,800 members of the Machinists at the Aerostructures Division plant of Avco Corp.

Avco makes wings for two Lockheed Aircraft Corp. jet planes, tail sections for a Lockheed cargo plane and parts for Grumman Corp. planes. It is one of Lockheed's biggest subcontractors.

Meanwhile, the Auto Workers called a walkout of 4,500 members at the Vertol helicopter plant of Douglas Aircraft Division in Malton, Ont. The strike will affect two McDonnell Douglas plants in Santa Monica and Torrance, Calif., where strike votes are scheduled for Oct. 24, the IAM and the UAW reported.

The two unions previously announced that as soon as Phase II of the Nixon wage freeze starts, they will set strike deadlines at plants of Boeing, Douglas, Lockheed and North American Rockwell, where 90,000 workers are waiting for management to "stop stalling and start negotiating" on new contracts.

Delegates at a recent joint meeting of aerospace unions reported that negotiations have been "frozen on dead center" since Aug. 15, when Pres. Nixon halted all wage increases for at least 90 days.

Workers at Avco returned to their jobs this week after a strike that began Aug. 8. The new pact features three wage increases totaling 17 percent over a three-year span; a 10th paid holiday—New Year's Day with double time plus holiday pay for those who must work on those days; vacation pay bonuses ranging from 4.5 percent of annual pay, including overtime, to 8.5 percent after 20 years of service; increases in pension benefits to $6 per month times years of service this year, $6.50 next year and $7 in the final year.

The first raise, averaging 32 cents an hour, was set to take effect Nov. 14, when Phase I of the freeze is due to expire. Additional raises of 4 percent each will be due in August of 1972 and 1973, the normal contract division dates.

The IAM strikers also won a better major medical program, improved life insurance to a top of $6,000 in 1973, and better seniority, safety and grievance provisions.

After this year's wage increases, rates will range from $3.16 to $4.56 an hour.

Bookbinders Back Merger With LPIU

(Continued from Page 1)

consummation of merger plans, which have been under negotiation for 16 months.

"This important step is clearly in the best interests of your members, of your craft and of the trade union movement at large," Kirkland wrote

Under the terms approved here, the new Graphic Arts International Union would be headed by Brown, with Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor of the Bookbinders designated for a similar post with the merged union.

John Connolly, Bookbinders' president, has agreed to serve as executive vice president of the new union. Other officers would be assigned posts under the agreement blending the unions into one by gradual steps over a nine-year period.

The LPIU itself came into existence in 1964 through merger of the Amalgamated Lithographers, founded in 1882, with the Photo Engravers, founded in 1900.

The timetable for the projected merger was set last year after the executive councils of the Bookbinders and the LPIU gave the green light to negotiations on the subject.

In an address to the Bookbinders' convention in 1970, Kirkland assured delegates that "the AFL-CIO is strongly pro-merger."

When the AFL and CIO merged in 1955, he pointed out, the constitution stressed "the responsibility to promote and encourage voluntary mergers between affiliates in similar or related trades and industries."

Kirkland emphasized the importance of mergers for unions faced with "rising costs of operations, the consolidation and merger of corporations, the growth of conglomerates and the onrush of technology."

These factors, he said, "argue very strongly for the consolidation of trade union structures." He added: "It is our conviction that the best interests of the trade union movement at large would be more clearly served by another couple dozen mergers of our affiliates than by almost any other single step that could be taken."

Bermuda Unionists Get Special Course

Front Royal, Va.—A special two-week course in advanced leadership training is being held for 25 Bermuda trade unionists at the American Institute for Free Labor Development training center.

The 20 men and five women head various divisions of the 4,000-member Bermuda Industrial Union.

The training center will conduct a special cram course in collective bargaining and contract administration and sponsor a field trip to Cornell University for a series of seminars.

The Bermuda Industrial Union has grown from 609 members in 1965 to more than 4,000 today and is now going through a "special year" in which it is seeking a dramatic expansion of membership and workers' education.

URW Names Punnett To Canadian Post

Akron—William Punnett, 52, has been named director of Rubber Workers District 6, succeeding Norman Allison, who is retiring.

Punnett had been the assistant director of the district, which covers all of Canada, before being promoted by URW Pres. Peter Bommarito.

Job Drain Cited

Hat Workers Seek Curbs on Imports

New York—Delegates to the Hatters convention here looked to Congress and the union label to halt the inroads of low-wage imports that are draining jobs in an already depressed headware industry.

The convention voted a strong endorsement of the labor-backed foreign trade and investment bill introduced in the House by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) and in the Senate by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.).

Delegates spoke feelingly of the "sweatshop imports" brought in from low-wage areas of the world, and noted that several American industries which once provided significant numbers of jobs have already been virtually wiped out by imports and the shifting of production overseas.

A convention resolution declared that "it seems doubly cruel to inflict the blight of sweatshop competition on an industry already injured by hatlessness and the vagaries of fashion."

Alex Rose, unanimously re-elected president and secretary-treasurer of the union, told the delegates that consumer loyalty to the union label has been an important means of combatting the surge of low-wage imports.

"The good name of our own organization," Rose said, "and the high repute of the labor movement have helped a good deal in our label activities. We are particularly grateful to the unions and central bodies in various cities for the aid and cooperation they extended in our label activities. This is how it always was in the labor movement," Rose said. "The strong helped the weak, the big and powerful unions helped the small and frail ones."

Rose, a longtime leader of New York's Liberal Party, stressed the importance of political action and noted that conservative forces that have come to power "have solved none of the old problems that beset the nation but have created plenty of new ones."

A convention resolution called for a mobilization of labor and liberal forces to oust the Nixon Administration.

The triennial convention was the 14th since the merger of formerly competing organizations, but the union traces its origins back to the early 19th Century.

Its many women delegates added a colorful touch to the convention gathering with their union-label millinery. And a resolution on equal pay for women and men was adopted unanimously, but with a notation that its goal is already a fact in the union's contracts and wage scales.

Negro Ghetto Unemployment Jumps to 14%

(Continued from Page 1)

The rate for teenagers remained unchanged at 26 percent.

While the overall rate for Negroes jumped to 14.1 percent, the rate for whites declined from 9.1 percent to 8 percent.

A large part of the rise in unemployment for adult men reflected a sharp increase in joblessness for black adult men. The rate for this group jumped from 9.8 percent to 12.1 percent in the third quarter.

The rate for white adult women dropped from 8.3 percent to 5 percent, but the rate for black adult women jumped from 10 to 11.4 percent.

The bureau said that both the population and the labor force in urban poverty areas were unchanged. Employment in these neighborhoods declined by 110,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis to 5.6 million, while unemployment rose by a like amount to 632,000.

Vietnam Veterans Find Job Prospects Bleak

Returning Vietnam-era veterans are finding it more and more difficult to find jobs, especially if they are young and unskilled or black.

The unemployment rate for veterans in the 20-29 age group stood at 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1971, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as against 6 percent a year ago.

The situation was much worse for the younger veteran in the 20-24 age group who was probably entering the labor force for the first time. The unemployment rate for this age group stood at 11.2 percent, almost twice the rate for veterans 25-29.

The jobless rate for Negro veterans skyrocketed to 14 percent, in contrast to a rate of 7.7 percent for whites.

About 320,000 Vietnam-era veterans were jobless in the third quarter, not much of a change from the second three-month period of the year, but 110,000 more than a year ago.

Although employment among veterans rose 435,000 over the year to reach an average of 3.5 million, the increase was not large enough to offset the rise in the labor force. There are now about 3.8 million 20-29-year-old veterans in the civilian labor force, the BLS reported.

The unemployment rate for nonveterans in the same age group was 6.9 percent, and joblessness among the entire civilian labor force has hovered around 6 percent for the past year.

As compared with a year ago, the BLS said, there was a sharper increase in the jobless rate for veterans than for nonveterans the same age, but the number of veterans in the labor force also increased faster than the number of nonveterans.

The BLS noted that none of the data on veterans is seasonally adjusted because statistics have not been recorded long enough to adjust for periodic fluctuation.

Look for the UNION LABEL
SHOP CARD
STORE CARD
SERVICE BUTTON
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Submits Detailed Plan:

Nixon Asks Power To Extend Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

It asks Congress that the President be given authority to "stabilize prices, rents, wages, and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970; and to stabilize interest and corporate dividends and similar transfers at levels consonant with orderly economic growth."

Walker told reporters that he doubted whether the President would use the provision for controlling interest rates, even if passed, because the Administration is "reasonably confident" that the new economic game plan "by severely puncturing inflation, will actually cause interest rates to decline."

The bill would add a $2,500 civil penalty for violation of stabilization rules. Although present law provides a criminal penalty of $5,000 for violation of the wage-price freeze, government lawyers say that civil court actions generally are easier to win than criminal cases.

The bill would also give the chairmen of the Pay Board, Price Commission and the Cost of Living Council authority to issue subpoenas in connection with any investigation or proceeding connected with the stabilization program.

The same section provides that information received by an agency will be protected by criminal laws prohibiting unauthorized disclosure of such information.

The proposed law also gives the Attorney General responsibility for bringing injunctive proceedings on behalf of the wage-price agencies, and says additionally that the court issuing an injunction may also order restitution.

As for judicial review of pay-price decisions, the bill spells out original jurisdiction for U.S. District Courts and creates a Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals.

The temporary court, the Administration said, would serve two functions:

- Act as a normal court of appeals in handling judicial review of wage-price cases from federal district courts.
- Have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on the constitutional validity of the act "or any regulation or order of Phase II agencies."

"These judicial review provisions would apply to actions pending on the date of enactment," said an Administration analysis of the law.

The legislation would have federal conflict-of-interest laws waived for all members of the Pay Board and Price Commission except their chairmen.

Grain Millers Strike Closes 7 Sugar Plants

Minneapolis—Substandard wages and working conditions at seven plants of the American Crystal Sugar Co. were blamed by the the Grain Millers for walkouts of about 2,000 employes in four states.

Operations were halted or reduced, for the first time in nearly 10 years, at sugar plants in Chaska, Crookston, East Grand Forks and Moorhead, Minn., Mason City, Ia., Drayton, N.D. and Rocky Ford, Colo.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service called both sides to a meeting here Oct. 20. Old contracts expired Aug. 1 and talks on a new three-year agreement reached an impasse in mid-October.

Grain Millers Pres. Roy O. Wellborn, who heads union negotiators, said management gave the union a take-it-or-leave it offer a week ago. Main unsettled issues involve base pay for seasonal workers, severance pay for workers at closed plants, and shift differentials.

"The strike will continue until they give the people a sensible offer," Wellborn said. "The company has taken advantage of workers and beet farmers for too many years. This is the year to straighten out."

Management announced it will not accept sugar beets from growers until the strike is settled.

The striking locals formerly were affiliated with the Sugar Workers, which merged with the Millers. Not on strike is a company plant at Clarksburg, Calif., represented by the Distillery Workers, Wellborn reported.

Uniform Federal Law Pressed for Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

laws designed to inhibit rather than encourage use of the franchise."

The disenfranchised, Biemiller noted, include many union members.

The AFL-CIO testimony strongly urged that residence requirements be lowered and made uniform for state and local, as well as federal elections.

Existing federal law sets a 30-day residence requirement for presidential elections, requires that applications for absentee ballots for voting for President be accepted up to seven days before the election, and allows ballots to be turned in up to the time the polls close.

The same provisions should be extended by law to congressional elections, Biemiller said, and states should be given incentives to adopt them for non-federal elections.

His testimony also referred approvingly to the Texas registration procedure that allows one member of the family to enroll other family members instead of requiring every new voter to register in person.

The overriding case for a national voter registration law with minimum requirements, Biemiller noted, is the experience in the various states and communities.

"Where laws encourage voter participation, make registration easy and permit registration close to election day, registration and voter participation are increased substantially.

"Where laws inhibit voter participation, make registration inconvenient, and shut off registration long before election day—as many do—registration and voter participation tend to be low."

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS in the field of industrial and labor relations by Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Jacob Sheinkman, second from right, are recognized with an awards presentation in New York City. Sheinkman received the Judge William B. Groat alumni award of Cornell University's New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations. From left are Dean Robert Risley of Cornell, Judge Groat of the New York State Supreme Court, Sheinkman, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO. Judge Groat was instrumental in founding the school.

High Court Rebuffs J. P. Stevens, NLRB Bargaining Order Stands

The Supreme Court denied a petition by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., the nation's leading defier of employe organizing rights, for review of an Appeals Court decision ordering the big government textile supplier to bargain with a union.

The dismissal let stand a historic National Labor Relations Board decision, later enforced by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The decision, handed down two years ago, compels Stevens to negotiate with the Textile Workers Union of America for 400 workers in the giant firm's Gulistan carpet plant at Statesboro, Ga.

Stevens previously had been guilty of violating federal labor law in 12 other cases, but has stalled off its duty to bargain by appealing every ruling to the courts.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said the action by the Supreme Court clears the way for enforcement of the NLRB order to bargain. He called it a major victory in the union's eight-year drive to help Stevens workers win union contract conditions.

The Supreme Court started its new term with a series of rulings in labor-related cases that included a refusal to hear arguments on a ruling upholding the right of two construction workers fired for honoring a production workers' picket line.

The high court let stand a decision that the Union Carbide Corp. had no right to fire two nonstrikers in a 1967 strike by the Machinists at a chemical plant in S. Charleston, W. Va. The two men had refused to cross the strikers' line as a matter of principle. The company was upheld, however, on the firing of a third worker, who said he was "afraid" to cross the line. The lower court had ruled that he was not engaged in protected activity under the labor law. The justices also refused to review the latter case.

In a 6-1 vote, the justices refused to hear an appeal by the Postal Clerks from a lower court decision upholding the constitutionality of a law denying federal employes the right to strike. The Clerks claimed the government should have to prove that a worker is essential before he can be forbidden to strike. Justice William O. Douglas held the union should have been given a hearing.

Most states have similar laws governing their employes, and one of these laws figured in a related court decision. The high court by a 5-2 vote affirmed a decision upholding a 1967 anti-strike law in New York. The State, County & Municipal Employes challenged the law as an infringement of the right of free speech. Justices Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart objected as the other justices upheld without a hearing a decision against the union by the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals in New York City.

Review was refused by the Supreme Court of a lower court's approval of the Philadelphia Plan, the Nixon Administration's program of distributing jobs on federal construction programs. The plan requires unions and contractors to hire a stated quota of Negroes and other minority group workers on any job financed by federal funds.

The Contractors Association of Eastern Pennsylvania had sued on the ground a presidential order was an unconstitutional use of power. Two lower courts had rejected the claim.

The court agreed to review a St. Louis appeals court ruling that the Taft-Hartley Act does not protect workers against reprisal by their employer for giving sworn statements to an NLRB field examiner. The case involves Robert Scrivener, who as head of the A A Electric Co. fired three employes for giving sworn statements to the examiner. The NLRB asked for review and reversal. It said protection for employes is "crucial" in such cases.

In another labor case, the court agreed to decide a dispute over successorship. The NLRB said a 2nd Circuit Appeals Court ruling conflicts with another appeals court decision. The case involves the Burns Detective Agency, low bidder on a contract at Lockheed Aircraft Service Co., Ontario, Calif. Burns refused to recognize a contract made by the United Plant Guards with a predecessor contractor, and appealed an NLRB order to bargain with UPG.

$2 Minimum Wage Bill Termed 'Good Beginning'

The minimum wage bill approved by the House Labor Committee is "a good beginning" and "long overdue," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

It would raise the federal wage floor for most workers to $2 on Jan. 1, 1972, and add to the Fair Labor Standards Act coverage millions of domestic workers and public employes.

"While this bill does not satisfy all of the goals of the AFL-CIO," Meany noted, "it is urgently needed to protect those workers at the bottom of the wage scale, who have been falling further and further behind."

Its chief beneficiaries are "those workers who have suffered most from inflation," he stressed.

Meany called for "priority attention" to the legislation, urged the House leadership to schedule it for early action and asked all congressmen to vote for it.

"Millions of American families deserve no less than this," Meany said.

National Voting Standards

THE PRESENT HODGE-PODGE of registration and voting laws is both unfair and undemocratic. Unfair because too often they have been written to circumscribe rather than expand the voting opportunities of American citizens. Undemocratic because the few areas where voting laws actually encourage voter participation mock the many where they don't and, in effect, render citizens in these regions a disadvantaged electorate.

Some figures shed light on the problem of voting in America and suggest that there is indeed far more than apathy limiting participation of our citizens in the electoral process.

In 1968, 116 million Americans were over 21 years of age and eligible to vote in the presidential election. Thirty-eight percent of these—44 million citizens—did not vote. Of these, 27 million were not even registered. Election experts estimate some 10 million of the unregistered could have registered but simply didn't.

The shocking figure is that there were 17 million who would have registered but were prevented from registering by stone-age residency requirements, by unnecessarily stringent absentee ballot requirements, and by other voting laws designed to inhibit rather than encourage use of the franchise. Many are members of our unions.

IN RECENT YEARS, there has been some progress toward more rational and more equitable election laws. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, extended for five more years in 1970, has brought a dramatic increase in voting participation by black and other minority group Americans, and it has eased residency requirements for voting in Presidential elections.

Extension of the franchise to 18-year-olds by reason of adoption of the 26th Amendment clearly will add large numbers to the voting rolls. Some states have also made sincere, if belated, efforts to clear away some of the barriers that have stood between citizens and the voting booth for years.

But still, the books of many states and localities teem with laws that stifle voter participation. It is time to wipe the books clean and to cease playing around piece-meal with our election laws. It is time to enact national registration and voting standards.

WE BELIEVE the Congress is confronted with an historic opportunity. There has never been a truly serious national effort to establish standards that make registration and voting easy in all elections. That effort must be made now.

The AFL-CIO believes that in our democracy all citizens should take part in selection of the public officials who make decisions that affect their lives. This process of selection is performed in the voting booth. Citizens of every state should have equal and easy access to the voting booth.

We believe it is the right to vote that most distinguishes democracy from dictatorship, and that whatever limits it, blurs this most important distinction.

We think the citizens of this nation want and must have easy access to voting and that the time is at hand to enact legislation that will guarantee that all eligible citizens who wish to vote can do so without impediment.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before a Senate committee on registration and voting legislation.

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'Going Somewhere?'

A Word Edgewise:

'Double-Think' Marks Debate Over UN Two-Chinas Policy

By John P. Roche

SOME RECENT OBSERVATIONS here on the absurd double-think involved in applying sanctions to the white supremacist Smith regime in Rhodesia while shipping truck factories to the Soviets brought a good deal of flak from irate readers.

For some inexplicable reason, my views were taken as an apologia for the whites in Rhodesia and Africa, though the whole point of the column was that in foreign affairs moral standards should be applied across the board—that you can't have your favorite dictatorships.

Let us explore this in a different context: membership in the United Nations. If in 1945 we had made the decision that only democratic states should participate in the UN, membership since would have remained fairly stable, reaching the neighborhood of 40.

It would have been cozy: the three Russias (which by the way are an interesting precedent for "Two Chinas"), their Communist satellites, the various military juntas, and the relics of fascism would not have been around to stir the waters, justify the bureaucracy at Turtle Bay, and raise rents on Sutton Place. However, this was patently preposterous and—with initial restrictions on World War II enemies and their accomplices—the UN was dedicated to universalism.

Fair enough. However you defined your categories, the just and the unjust agreed to sit down together and try to work out their problems and prevent war. Then came the Communist victory in mainland China and the flight of the Nationalist government to Formosa. By 1953 it was clear that for the foreseeable future there were in fact two Chinas, although each denied the imperatives of geography. Indeed, the United States was reportedly within weeks of recognizing Peking when the Korean War began.

Once the Korean War was over and United Nations forces were no longer fighting the Peoples' Liberation Army, those of us who believed in universalism argued for admission of Peking to the UN—and, on a separate track, for U.S. recognition of Mao's regime. Americans for Democratic Action, for example, took this position.

Without engaging in any retroactive self-pity—a boring exercise if ever there was one—it is fair to say that our viewpoint was not well and warmly received. Democratic politicians fled from us as from the plague, Vice Pres. Richard Nixon gave us the leather, and one leading Pennsylvania Democrat will be convinced to his dying day that his association with ADA's "Two Chinas" policy cost him the governorship. I almost got lynched in Chicago.

AS LATE AS 1964, when, as National Chairman of ADA, I appeared on Face the Nation, one of the panelists threw a wicked Chinese hook, accusing us of appeasing communism. My reply followed our principled position in favor of universal membership. Indeed, I personally had supported the Soviet proposal at the UN that both Germanys, both Koreas, and both Vietnams be admitted to the world body.

John Foster Dulles unwisely blocked this sensible notion, which would have had as its accidental by-product the elimination of the later charge that the North Vietnamese invasion of the South was a "civil war."

Now, suddenly, the atmosphere has changed. All right-thinking people are supposed to favor the admission of Peking. Even the Congress, for the first time in 20 years, failed to resolve against that.

In addition, there is tremendous pressure in the liberal movement for the expulsion of Taiwan, a viable country of 14 million people. This would be an outragous repudiation of the principle of universalism, one that would justify a statement from the current chairman of ADA calling for U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations. I shall listen for his trumpet.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

ILGWU Steps In:

Health Hazards of Sweatshops Afflict Today's Farm Workers

By Leon Stein

The following appeared in the Oct. 1, 1971 issue of Justice, publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Stein is the paper's editor.

DELANO, CALIF.—We have come 30 miles up on Route 99 out of Bakersfield through the flat farm country to Delano, where it was 102 degrees. We had come to see the new health clinic being built at the "Forty Acres" headquarters of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Our guides—one of the clinic's young doctors and an administrative staff member—were waiting for us at the unfinished building. It stood in a vast, bald area cleared out of the surrounding greenery. It was a long, one-story structure, a shaded porch running its full length, its roof lined with Spanish tiles.

"Six years ago we had only a shack in this place for a headquarters," the young doctor noted. We decided to look in at the new headquarters, some 100 yards from the clinic. I hesitated to ask about the mobile health unit.

But as we came around the rear of the headquarters building, there it was, the letters blazoned on it loud and clear. It is a long van and on its sides it proclaims, "International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Mobile Health Center."

This ILGWU Mobile Health Center had made the circuit of garment union frontiers for more than a decade. In 1955, when it had just been put into service, I rode with it and its crew through the flooded areas of Pennsylvania after the governor of the state had called on the Northeast Dept. to enlist the unit in the fight against the threat of typhus.

Then the ILGWU mobile clinic had gone pushing up along the dirt roads into the remote areas of the southeast. Through the years it had pulled up at hundreds of garment plant gates and waited for the workers to come filing through its compact examination rooms, its X-ray lab, while its dedicated staff probed and searched for the deadly germ. Scores of lives had been saved. For many, the mobile unit had provided a first medical examination since childhood.

It stands now, an intricate jumble of equipment, generating its own electric power, its X-ray still probing. Only now it penetrates the chests of farm workers instead of garment workers. We stood in silent admiration. What does one say to an old friend still carrying on?

The young doctor said it first. "Here is this miracle of the ILGWU emblem hundreds of miles away from the garment shops set down in the middle of this hot farmland. Every day a small army of Spanish-speaking farm workers and their families mount its steps. They come out of this van with a better chance for good health than they had going in."

I think the four of us had simultaneously been struck by this thought. The ILGWU emblem in the hot Delano sun was as unlikely as an artichoke blossoming in the middle of Seventh Avenue.

Yet, there is was because four years ago, as UFWOC fought toward its initial victories, the desperate need for health care became clear. The ILGWU then moved this unit out of its fleet of Mobile Health Centers which supplements its big-city centers and dispatched it to the California farm workers' picket lines. Ultimately, it came to rest in Delano.

"That was the start of our clinic," the young doctor pointed out.

As we walked back to our car, I asked him what ailments had emerged as predominant among the farm workers.

There could be no question about it, he said. They were those centering on the lungs and the back. The worst, he said, was tuberculosis.

"My God! My God!" I was crying within me as the young medic, the cause blazing from his eyes, kept talking.

"It's in the dust. There is something in the dust out here. In the long hours in the fields they breathe in the dust. Along with it they breathe in the disease. Tuberculosis is a major challenge."

SUDDENLY, HALF A CENTURY fell away and I was hearing again the voice of Dr. George Price, who had helped to establish the first ILGWU Health Center in New York after the historic cloakmakers' strike. I remember hearing him—an aged patriarch—telling the delegates to an early New Deal convention of the ILGWU of the first battles of the union against the dread disease.

He had talked about an ocean of polluted air that filled the garment shops in the first years of the century. He, too, had talked about workers breathing in disease and dust.

Dr. Price had described the garment workers' long hours bent over the machine. I stood listening to the young doctor talk about the farm workers' long hours bent backwards as they picked the fruit and the vegetables. "Things begin to bend and break inside from the distortion and the pressures," he was saying.

That was the only difference: how they bend, how they break.

The ILGWU has contributed $12,000 from the David Dubinsky Foundation for equipping the UFWOC Health Clinic. It has donated its mobile unit, equipment and all.

Says ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg: "The enemy is the sweatshop even if it is in a sun-drenched field. The prize is workers' lives. And only time separates the 1910 East Side garment sweatshop from the 1970 California farm sweatshop."

Updating Overdue:

Safety Law Points to Gains In Workmen's Compensation

THE NEW OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY law will help pave the way for long-overdue updating of the workmen's compensation system, an AFL-CIO social insurance expert predicted.

James O'Brien, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, pointed out that the job safety act provides for a National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The functions of the commission will be to study and evaluate state laws to determine if they "provide an adequate, prompt and equitable system of compensation for injury or death" related to on-the-job accidents or health hazards, the law states.

O'Brien also noted that as the new on-the-job health and safety regulations take hold, employers as well as workers will become "more conscious of safety in the plant." And, he stressed, as the incidence of job-related sickness, injury and death declines, lower rates for workmen's compensation insurance should follow.

But the key to bringing workmen's compensation up to realistic current needs is "minimum federal standards" for both the amount and duration of benefits for disabled workers and the survivors of workers killed in job-related accidents, he declared.

O'Brien noted that workmen's compensation was originally intended to replace two thirds of a worker's normal wage during his recovery period, but "only one or two states" now meet that test. He added that in many instances, benefits under the law are so inadequate that disabled workers are forced to seek welfare and other forms of public assistance.

Questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview Labor News Conference, O'Brien said that state-administered workmen's compensation laws also leave large gaps in coverage, with workers in "some of the most hazardous industries" unprotected.

O'Brien said that stiff opposition of employer groups and insurance industry spokesmen is a major obstacle to improvement of workmen's compensation in state legislatures, but there are hopeful signs of increasing congressional interest in a greater federal role in the system.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

VERY FEW PRESIDENTS of the United States have been as prone as Pres. Nixon to protest vigorously that they would never, never follow a certain course only to turn around when it suited their purpose to do just that.

The President said that he would never "jawbone" in an effort to influence wages and prices. He went beyond "jawboning" when he set up the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee which passes on the "inflationary" impact of construction wage increases.

The President continued to insist that he would never call for government interference in labor-management negotiations. But the August wage-price "freeze" not only froze wage increases for 90 days, but actually cancelled non-economic gains in contracts already negotiated and due to go into effect during the 90-day period.

Now the President has invoked Taft-Hartley sanctions in the West Coast Longshoremen's strike, in spite of his often repeated assurances that he would not use the 80-day strike injunction clause of the act. His action ignored the advice of one of the top men in his Administration that "national emergency" proclamations have been gravely abused and the 80-day injunction has been largely futile.

In January 1970, a special report on the impact of three separate Longshoremen's strikes on the national economy was made to George P. Shultz, now Nixon's top economic adviser, but then his Secretary of Labor. The three strikes were in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The current ones involve West Coast and Eastern ports as well. Yet, essentially the same principles of what constitutes a "national emergency" are involved.

The Shultz report of 1970 concluded that "national emergency" strikes that represented a major threat to health and safety were largely a fiction.

Declaring that the line between "economic" and "health and safety" is ambiguous, the report found that:

"The strikes had no visible impact on the economy as a whole—industrial production, retail sales, national income or total employment."

It further quoted from a similar study made by the Dept. of Labor after the steel strike of 1961, saying:

"It is our opinion that the economic impact of strikes on the economy is usually seriously exaggerated."

The conclusion of the steel study was that usually a settlement would be reached once strikes "really begin to be seriously felt over wide segments of the economy."

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S strike study of 1970 is 79 pages long and contains as many pages of appendices and references to newspaper articles generally depicting the "adverse" effects of the strikes on the economy.

The report says that the 80-day "cooling-off" period resulting from the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunctions "may have contributed to the reduction of the strikes' impact," but immediately adds that it is reasonable to expect that similar behavior might have resulted if it had been made clear that there would be no recourse to the Taft-Hartley injunction clause.

Commenting on the report at that time, Shultz said that as far as he was concerned the report meant that great caution should be exercised before strikes are labeled "emergency" ones. This was then in line with the philosophy of the Administration to adopt a "hands off" attitude in strikes.

All during his Administration, the President has insisted on his determination to depend on free collective bargaining and a free economy to answer the needs of the nation's economy. That apparently is now all over. Few Presidents have ever interfered so completely with the free play of the economy, especially as it affects the American workers.

LONG-OVERDUE UPDATE of the workmen's compensation system will get a boost from implementation of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, James O'Brien, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, predicted on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times, and Donald Finley of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

TORCH OF HOPE award is displayed by Machinists Vice Pres. Charles F. West, center, at a dinner in Washington for the City of Hope National Medical Center at Duarte, Calif. West was honored for his years of work on behalf of the center. He is flanked by IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith, left, and Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Illinois Labor Lashes Governor on Vetoes

Springfield, Ill.—The anti-labor policies of Republican Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and the pro-business policies of Pres. Nixon came under sharp attack at the Illinois AFL-CIO convention here.

The 2,400 delegates, representing some 1.2 million union members, lashed out at the governor's veto of key labor bills passed by the legislature. And they broke precedent by endorsing a candidate to succeed him, even before party primaries.

The convention choice was Paul Simon, the state's Democratic lieutenant governor, who told the delegates that he would sign and not veto such measures as a ban on importation of strikebreakers and comprehensive workmen's compensation improvements.

On the national front, delegates associated themselves with the criticism of the Nixon economic program by the AFL-CIO and Federation Pres. George Meany.

The convention approved a doubling of the per capita tax from 12 to 24 cents each three-month quarter.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Stanley L. Johnson, Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson and all incumbent vice presidents were declared reelected without opposition. Delegates approved a 4 percent pay boost for both Johnson and Gibson.

The convention voted to support a suit brought by the Steelworkers to upset the new congressional map for Illinois approved by a federal court. Steelworkers District Director Joseph Germano, a vice president of the state federation, termed the redistricting plan "blatantly gerrymandered." It would protect all 12 incumbent Republican congressmen and eliminate two Democratic districts.

Delegates voted a strong endorsement for the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill.

They also urged more funds for vocational education, urged improved coverage of labor in school textbooks, and called on the legislature to provide funds to prevent the closing of Chicago schools 12 days early in December. The school system said it doesn't have the money to complete the scheduled school term.

Other resolutions called for a trade policy to halt the loss of American jobs, urged a register-and-vote campaign keyed to young voters, called for legislation to give federal employes greater rights, asked an end to the Vietnam war, and backed food stamps for strikers.

Three senators were among the convention speakers.

Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson (D-Ill.) lashed at Nixon's economic policies as favoring business "at the expense of workers and individual taxpayers." He also called for new labor relations legislation in the transportation industry.

Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) urged labor-management productivity councils at the plant level. He told the delegates he wants "to work with labor to make sure that if we have a wage-price freeze, we don't have interest rates going up and excess profits while your wages are frozen."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) told the convention that Pres. Nixon's economic program has ignored a basic requirement for prosperity—jobs.

The nation will need 25 million new jobs in the next five years, Humphrey said, and "I don't see us getting them from the Nixon Administration."

Textile Import Pact Viewed as Step Forward

The Nixon Administration's agreement with Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong to limit imports of synthetic and wool products into the United States is viewed as a step in the right direction by four textile apparel unions.

But the four unions are reserving further comment until a full study of the agreement is made to determine what impact it will have on the jobs of their members.

The unions are the Textile Workers Union of America, Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and the United Textile Workers of America.

While the agreement places a three-year limit on exports to the United States, it lifts the 10 percent surcharge on the foreign-made textile products.

Japanese exports would be allowed to increase 5 percent over the next three years. But the exports of South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong will be allowed to jump 7.5 percent.

Pilot Plant Proves Value:

Recycling Converts Refuse Into Rich Materials Source

There may not be gold in those unsightly hills of refuse at a smelly municipal dump, but there could well be reuseable glass, aluminum, brass, copper, steel and zinc.

As a matter of fact, it can even be profitable to extract these elements from refuse, according to Pat Fagan of the Steelworkers public relations staff, writing in the October issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine.

He cites an experimental project by the U.S. Bureau of Mines at the University of Maryland aimed at processing incinerator residue.

It takes refuse at one end and produces commercially valuable products at the other end—at a profit—for the simple reason that refuse is rich in all the materials thrown into it.

"Indeed, for some of these materials, refuse is a resource richer than the ore that is profitably mined and refined under the standard procedures," the article says.

The recycling itself requires no specially designed machinery and uses conventional and proven techniques of mineral processing.

"The three basic operations of recycling consist of shredding and grinding incinerator residue into small particles, separating out different materials with magnets and screens of different sizes and washing to remove dust particles.

"The resulting products are glass particles, aluminum, brass, copper, steel and zinc. The cost of this operation for a city of 250,000 people is $3.52 a ton—including the cost of labor, equipment and building.

"The end product is worth $12 a ton," the author emphasizes.

A larger recycling plant would cost about $2.2 million to build, according to the Bureau of Mines, and Fagan notes that the plant on which those figures are based is not hypothetical—it actually exists and is functioning in Edmonston, Md.

Other methods of reclaiming refuse now under development include:

- An air classification system which sorts waste by pressurized air combined with screening and magnetic segregation.
- Shredding, classification and pelletizing of solid waste with the added feature of finally incinerating the residue in water-lined walls that would produce steam for municipal power.

"The full cooperation of the federal government is necessary if any of these experiments are to prove successful," Fagan writes.

Legislation before Congress would fund up to 75 percent of the cost of municipal waste recovery systems, the article notes.

These are only a few of the alternatives proposed by the Steelworkers, among others, as they have called for a comprehensive approach to the problem of solid wastes as opposed to concentrating on one small part of the problem—disposal.

Fagan writes that the emotionally charged issues of ecology, litter and disposal have resulted in the public "ignoring the long-range value of recovery and conversion, the cornerstone on which any permanent solution must be built"

Although he notes that litter is a national disgrace, he also emphasizes that legal penalties, such as littering and dumping fines of up to $500 have been ineffective.

So has the banning of nonreturnable cans and bottles, a drastic action that would take away thousands of jobs.

"Vermont learned that the elimination of non-returnable bottles and cans will not solve the nation's solid waste disposal problem. The state of Vermont, after repealing its ban on one-way containers, reported to the Bureau of Solid Waste Management that the prohibition did not measurably reduce even the cost of collecting litter, the smallest component of expense in waste treatment."

Dockworkers Stress Solidarity in Walkout

Mobile, Ala.—The AFL-CIO Longshoremen took steps here to strengthen their three-week-old strike against East and Gulf Coast dock employers as a means of bringing them back to the bargaining table.

No meetings with management have been held since more than 45,000 ILA members walked out Oct. 1 to prevent cutbacks in contract conditions. Pres. Nixon announced he was appointing mediators to bring the parties together again, but no mediators have appeared, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said.

Gleason met here with leaders of Gulf and South Atlantic local unions and announced later that all agreed to support the ILA position on joint action.

Members of about 50 local unions in Texas ports stayed at work while all other ILA locals went on strike. The 50 have now agreed to convene local meetings over the weekend for a vote on joining the walkout.

Gleason's position was, and still is, that a strike during the Nixon wage freeze would be pointless unless employers try to weaken work guarantees. They did so in New York and other ports, and therefore a walkout is necessary to preserve union solidarity, the conferees agreed.

Gleason announced receipt of a message from the Masters, Mates & Pilots pledging all-out support of the dockers' strike. No members of the union will sail dry cargo ships or grain-carrying tankers unless they carry military cargoes, MM&P Pres. Thomas F. O'Callaghan wired. The latter's union voted recently to merge with ILA.

Only one breach remained in the ILA's ranks. Philadelphia employers won a Common Pleas Court order for 160 dockmen to end their strike and return to work. Still out as some members of five ILA locals obeyed the injunction were cargo clerks and checkers in two other locals, who were reported not available for work.

On the West Coast, members of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen were returning to work in response to an 80-day court injunction granted at the request of the Nixon Administration. ILWU members were in the fourth month of a strike for contract betterment when the President invoked emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Federal mediators reported ratification of a three-year contract between Machinists at Los Angeles-Long Beach and stevedore employers. A spokesman said the agreement calls for wage increases of 65 cents in the first year, and an additional 50 cents in each of the two following years. The IAM members had been out on strike but also were ordered to return for 80 days.

Job Safety Institutes Set At 10 Key Universities

A series of institutes aimed at gaining effective implementation of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act will be conducted at 10 universities across the country.

The program was developed by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, the Industrial Union Dept. and the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

It is an outgrowth of a pilot session held at the studies center last month. Participants in the project were government experts on the new law, union health and safety specialists, and faculty members of the participating universities.

The 10 universities are Cornell, Missouri, California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Penn State, Michigan State, Indiana and Illinois.

Labor Studies Center Director Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., said that international unions whose members are significantly affected by the job safety law are being asked to assign officers and staff to the institutes.

Hoehler noted that the week-long courses will stress not only thorough understanding and application of the law, but also techniques of organizing and training job safety committees.

The Institutes are scheduled for: Cornell, Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 30-Dec. 3; University of Missouri at Columbia, Dec. 6-10; University of California at Berkeley, Dec. 13-16; University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and University of Wisconsin, Madison, Jan. 10-13; Ohio State University, Columbus, Jan. 16-21; Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Jan. 30-Feb. 4; Michigan State University, East Lansing, Feb. 7-11; Indiana University, Bloomington, Feb. 13-18, and University of Illinois, Champaign, Mar. 27-29.

The Labor Studies Center is handling the recruiting and reservations for the institutes. Applications should be sent to the center, 1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005 at least six weeks before the sessions start.

By Train Dispatchers:

Forced Arbitration Proposal Assailed

Chicago—The American Train Dispatchers voted firm opposition to enactment of any federal law requiring compulsory arbitration. This came in a resolution passed by the union's 21st general assembly.

The resolution also reaffirmed the Dispatchers' support for existing laws "which have long assured them their basic rights relating to collective bargaining, including the right to voluntarily arbitrate any dispute."

More than 120 delegates and officers gave the association's executive board authority to continue exploring possible merger with other railroad unions "in the interests of economy of operation principally, and strength through amalgamation."

Any merger proposal approved by the board would be submitted to a convention of the ATDA.

Calling Pres. Nixon's economic policy "demonstrably unfair," another resolution stated: "If one section of the economy is asked to sacrifice, then all must do likewise. Let it be known that if any plan is presented that is equitable and fair we will cooperate. If not, we will oppose it."

The convention resolved to continue to avail itself of all action, both individually and in concert with other organizations, to secure prompt handling of disputes.

"Our association and its members must support legislation that will benefit the railroad industry," Pres. C. R. Pfenning said in the legislative portion of his report to the assembly, "providing such legislation does not adversely affect railroad employes.

Pfenning pointed out that all the railroads are making a strong pitch for subsidies from the government.

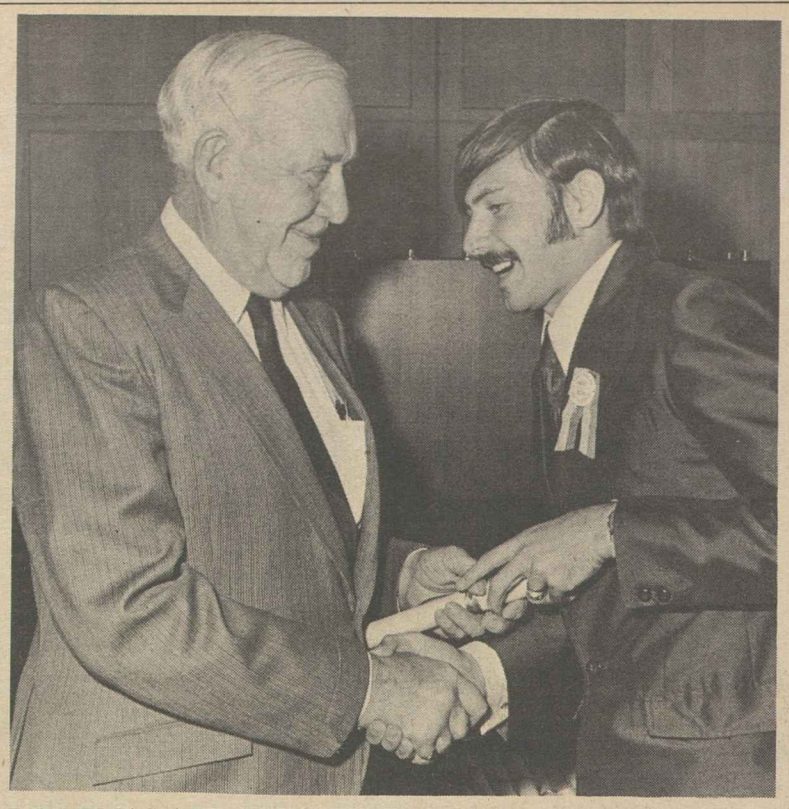
"There are cures for the railroads' ills," Pfenning insisted, "and I feel we should support whatever is necessary to bring these changes about. . . .

"But we must have built-in safeguards. The railroads must be forced to plow profits back into the railroad industry and not into other outside holdings. Management must rid itself of the free-loading, deadheading, pork-barreling functionaries whose only talent seems to be for mismanagement.

"If it takes some form of government control to accomplish these goals, then that is what we must support. We have a duty both as employes and as taxpayers to see that this is done."

The convention re-elected all incumbent officers except Sec.-Treas. T. J. Lacey, who was not a candidate for a new term. Lacey was succeeded by D. E. Collins, whose place as a union trustee was won in a contest by W. W. Mix, general chairman of the Pennsylvania section of the Penn Central Railroad.

Collins had been deputy president and formerly was general chairman on the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis.



DIPLOMAS ARE PRESENTED to the 38th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Jogo Capalbo, right, of the Federation of Agricultural Workers of Brazil, is one of the 40 graduates.

Multinational Abuses Spur Global Unionism

Organized labor throughout the free world must unite to "raise the standard of wages and working conditions" whever a multinational corporation sets up shop "solely on the basis of exploration of cheap labor," Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared.

Addressing the 38th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, Keenan called on labor to learn to overcome national boundaries just as private capital has.

"In the face of the multinational corporations and gigantic conglomerates on an international scale, we must now, more than ever, unite in an unprecedented example of workers' solidarity to prevent exploitation of our fellow trade unionists in the form of low wages and sub-standard working conditions," he said.

Keenan urged the 40 Latin American graduates to use the training they had received under the AIFLD program to "insure that increases in productivity are met with commensurate increases in wages and benefits through collective bargaining so that all people benefit from progress."

He stressed that labor must not permit economic giants to shift production from one country to another, evading the just and legal aspirations of workers.

This, he said, "is nothing more than plain old-fashioned union busting."

As a final note, Keenan asserted that "only under freedom and democracy can a strong democratic labor movement exist." He urged the Latin American unionists to continue to work closely with the AFL-CIO because "our tie is the tie of brotherhood."

AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty also urged the graduates, who had spent eight weeks at the AIFLD center in Front Royal Va., to return home and work for the "solidarity of labor."

Joseph Skeete, who is general secretary of the Confederation of Panama Trade Unions, spoke for the class saying, "this is a significant moment for the workers of Latin America inasmuch as the labor movement is more and more a cornerstone in the destiny of nations."

"Education has a significant part in this structure. . . . The labor education courses organized by the AIFLD in every country have been and will continue to be of great assistance."

The speaker at the graduation luncheon was the newly named director of education of the AIFLD, William A. Douglas.

He outlined the long-range educational goals of the institute and said that their attainment depends on "realizing the importance of labor education, getting qualified teachers, improving the teaching methods, and supporting the new methods with improved text material."

5¢ Per Capita Increase Voted In Wyoming

Casper, Wyo.—A five-cent increase in the Wyoming AFL-CIO per capita tax was approved by delegates to the state federation's eighth biennial convention. The increase boosts membership dues to 30 cents a month.

The 200 delegates passed a constitutional amendment requiring the federation to hold future conventions annually. Officers will continue to be elected for two-year terms in odd-numbered years.

Pres. Mark E. Nicksic was reelected to his third term. Also reelected were Vice Pres. Glenn Sween and executive board members Paul Johnson, Kenneth Lamb and Everett Mann.

Roger Richardson of Cheyenne was elected to his first term on the board, succeeding F. E. Tomlin, who resigned for health reasons.

The board reappointed Keith Henning to a full two-year term as executive secretary. Henning was initially appointed to the full-time post last November.

The convention called on the state legislature to update Wyoming's election law, specifically citing the need to standardize voter registration procedures in all 23 counties.

Delegates also urged repeal of the state "right-to-work" law and legislation to provide collective bargaining rights for public employes.

In resolutions dealing with federal legislation, the convention asked Congress to impose a ceiling on rising interest rates, including machinery to roll back excessive finance charges.

It further urged Congress to complete the unfinished business of tax justice by plugging loopholes for the rich and basing the graduated federal income tax on ability to pay.

Vermont Labor Scores Jobless Benefits Veto

Bennington, Vt.—A veto by Gov. Deane C. Davis of a 13-week extension of state unemployment benefits was condemned by delegates to the 16th annual Vermont AFL-CIO convention.

The additional jobless compensation was approved with bipartisan support in the state legislature, but Davis, a Republican, killed the extension on the urging of the commissioner of Employment Security.

The 13-week extension was aimed at bringing financial relief for the unemployed in the state's job disaster areas. The jobless rate in some sections of Vermont is reported to range from 15 to 21 percent.

Organized labor plans to campaign for a vastly improved jobless benefits bill in the next session of the legislature, based on recommendations of state labor council Pres. Ralph E. Williams to the Employment Security Advisory Board. Williams is one of three members representing labor on the board.

Among Williams' proposals are extension of coverage to all workers, an increase in benefits to at least 66⅔ percent of the average state wage, and elimination of the waiting period on claims.

The convention approved a change in the state labor council's constitution to increase the terms of officers from one to two years.

Williams was re-elected to his 11th consecutive term and Sec.-Treas. Arthur E. George to his fourth term. Delegates also re-elected executive board members Robert Clark, first vice president; Jane Noury, women's activities director, and Marion Pierce, at-large member.

The convention adopted 28 resolutions, including support for passage of National Health Security, a federal "no-fault" auto insurance law, orderly regulation of all imports and nationalization of American railroads.

Delegates also condemned Phase One of Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze for the unfair burden it places on workers and its "trickle down" theory that fails to meet the real needs of the people.

Speakers at the three-day convention included Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.); Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and central bodies; and Ruth Colombo, COPE eastern area women's activities director.

Glass Workers Get Trade Aid

The Labor Dept. has certified about 400 glass workers at a Shreveport, La., plant as eligible for trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs due to imports of sheet glass.

They are members of the Glass & Ceramic Workers and the Glass Cutters, the two unions which petitioned the Labor Dept. on behalf of the Shreveport workers.

Last April, the Libby-Owens-Ford Co. plant began laying off the production workers. By the end of September only clerical employes were still working.

The certified workers will be eligible for cash readjustment allowances up to $87 a week for one year.

Nebraskans Push Battle Against 'Right-to-Work'

North Platte, Neb.—The Nebraska AFL-CIO voted at its convention here to continue the battle against a state "right to work" law amendment and provided permanent financing for the fight.

Delegates to the 16th annual convention approved a motion to transfer two cents of an existing four-cent assessment into the general fund. The money will be earmarked to finance the fight against a "work" law amendment forbidding agency shop contracts, Pres. Richard W. Nisley and Sec.-Treas. Nels F. Petersen said.

The state body has been fighting since 1961 to repeal an amendment passed by the state legislature. The latest court ruling in the case requires that a suit be filed by an individual, not by a group. A test case will be filed within 90 days, Nisley said.

The convention mandated the officers to "continue to seek repeal of this unjust and unconstitutional amendment." The state body believes the amendment is unconstitutional because it was an act of the legislature and not the voting public.

The effect of the fund transfer is to reduce the assessment and to raise the per capita tax for affiliated unions from 17 cents a month per member to 19 cents. The legal fight will be financed in the future from the general fund, instead of by means of a temporary assessment.

The convention, with 238 delegates attending, voted to oppose the Nixon wage-price freeze as unfair and discriminatory to wage earners and as favoring employers and profit-takers. Also it approved a $1,000 annual increase in the officers' salaries, if and when the freeze permits, and made other constitutional changes.

The convention voted backing for National Health Security, and urged an amendment in the state workmen's compensation law to provide benefits for dependents of injured workers. Also it called for improved benefits for public employes including a better retirement plan and unemployment compensation.

Convention speakers included Gov. J. J. Exon (D), Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Pres. Herrick Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO, and Charles Snavely, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission.

The state body will elect officers at its 1972 convention in Lincoln.

Two days after the convention ended, delegates learned of the unexpected death of Robert Danze, a member of the Asbestos Workers who was president of the Omaha AFL-CIO. Special balloting will be necessary to fill Danze's place as a member of the state executive board.

Administration Rebuffed:

Congress Overrides School Lunch Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

It announced that it would restore funds for all children certified as eligible by the states and would raise the amount of the subsidy as desired by Congress.

But Congress was no longer willing to accept the Administration's promises. The House voted 353-0 to write the higher payments and continued eligibility into law, and the Senate on Oct. 20 approved the House-passed bill intact.

In another legislative area, the House took up and passed a bill establishing an independent Consumer Protection Agency after rejecting amendments that would have curtailed or expanded its powers.

As passed by a 344-44 vote, the bill would authorize the new agency to intervene on behalf of consumers before regulatory agencies that set standards or rules affecting the public and in a broad range of court cases.

In hearings on rules and standards conducted by other government departments, the consumer agency could enter as a party to the case, with the right to present witnesses, subpoena evidence and cross-examine other witnesses. But if the hearing were initiated to consider a penalty for violation of a federal law or regulation, the agency's powers of intervention would be more limited.

The House voted 240-149 against an amendment curbing the agency's powers and then voted 218-160 against an amendment giving it additional powers.

The legislation now goes to the Senate, which last year approved a consumer agency bill by a one-sided vote—only to have the legislation die in the House when the Rules Committee refused on a tie vote to let a consumer agency bill come to the floor.

The Senate took up the never-settled question of procedures for holding a constitutional convention on the petition of two-thirds of the states—and ended up with 84-0 approval of a bill laying down ground rules.

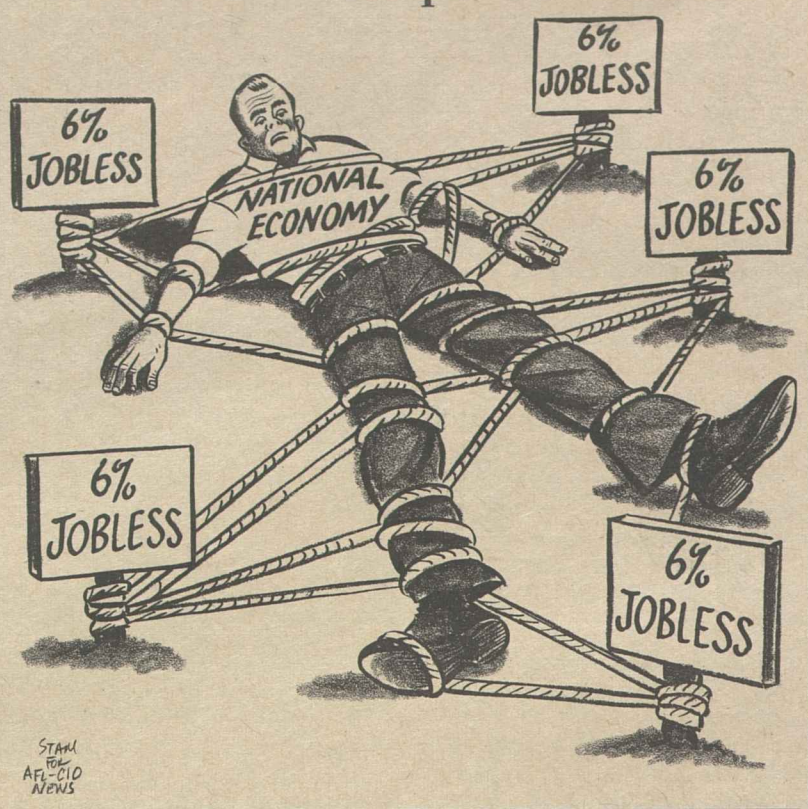
Although there have been some close calls, the constitutional convention method specified in the Constitution has never been used. If the House were to accept the Senate bill, here's how it would be done:

- In determining whether two-thirds of the states have petitioned for a convention, only actions taken within a seven-year period would be valid.
- Each state would be entitled to a number of delegates equal to its representation in both houses of Congress, either elected or appointed by the governor.
- The convention would meet within one year and would have one year to complete its business.
- It would be prohibited from considering any constitutional change other than the subject matter of the petition.
- A two-thirds majority of the convention would be required to propose an amendment. The original bill, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), would have required only a majority vote. But the Senate voted 45-39 approval of an amendment by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) imposing a two-thirds requirement.
- After adoption by the convention, an amendment would then have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states within seven years in order to become a part of the Constitution.

The closest a petition drive for a constitutional convention has come was reached in 1969 when 33 states called for an amendment rescinding the one-man, one-vote reapportionment of legislatures that had been ordered by the Supreme Court. That was only one short of the needed two-thirds. But several states since rescinded their resolutions and the drive lost most of its steam after the death of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.).

Currently, the principal push for a constitutional convention is an effort to write a revenue-sharing amendment into the Constitution. Eleven states are reported to have adopted resolutions to that effect.

'Help!'



Stiff Law Urged to Halt Deceptive Sales Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

repair or replace the defective article, or to refund the purchase price.

"Too often the product guarantee is a sales gimmick, not a true commitment to back up the product," Peterson testified.

The warranty section of the bill would:

- Require that the warranty state clearly and explicitly the terms of coverage, what the consumer must do to invoke it, and what his rights are if the promise of the warranty is not fulfilled.
- Define a full warranty as a promise to repair or replace a defective product within a reasonable time and without charge. Any lesser promise would have to be labeled a "partial" warranty to alert the buyer to the limited nature of the guarantee.
- Specify that the terms of a warranty do not excuse the seller from his normal responsibility for the good condition of the goods he sells.
- Direct payment of costs and reasonable attorney fees if a buyer wins a court suit for breach of warranty or service contract. The rules for combining a number of consumer claims into a "class action" suit would be liberalized.
- Authorize court injunctions against deceptive warranties.

Under the second part of the bill, the power of the Federal Trade Commission would be substantially broadened—and it is this section that has come under sharpest attack from industry.

The bill would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue standards barring a broad range of unfair or deceptive business practices. It would then only be necessary to find that a firm violated the rules, instead of the present time-consuming case-by-case procedure of matching the firm's practice against the broad language of the legislation.

Importantly, the bill would enable the FTC to fine companies for violation of its rules and to require them to compensate consumers for losses they have suffered.

Under present law, the FTC can merely issue "cease and desist" orders and firms are not liable for a penalty unless they subsequently violate the orders and are found in contempt of court. And the consumer who brings a complaint receives no redress through the FTC procedure.

Peterson told the subcommittee that "the inability of consumers to strike back at businesses which have defrauded and cheated them is undoubtedly a major reason why marketplace swindles continue as a large scale public problem."

A similar bill has already been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee—in place of an Administration measure which would merely clarify the question of warranty coverage.

Wage Violator Draws Fine, Jail Sentence

Miami—A six-month sentence to jail and a $19,000 penalty payment were imposed on a Fort Lauderdale employer who ignored court orders to pay back wages due 27 employes under the wage-hour law.

The Labor Dept. said Alex Fidanian, head of VIP Answering Service, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, is the first employer in 20 years to receive a jail sentence for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act. Fidanian posted $2,500 bond pending appeal in U.S. District Court here, the department announced.

Eighteen months ago Fidanian was ordered to stop ignoring the wage and overtime provisions of the law and also was ordered to pay his employes $3,000 due them. He defaulted on backpay and was found guilty of civil and criminal contempt of court.

A District Court judge ruled that he had continued to underpay his employes after the original order was issued. The court ordered Fidanian to pay $19,000 for defying the law. This included the balance due under the original order, plus $11,700 owed to employes since April 1970, and $4,871 for the expense of prosecution and investigation.

Fidanian faces imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Tallahassee, Fla., if the appeal is overruled. The legal action against him was brought by the Labor Dept.'s wage and hour division office in Fort Lauderdale.

The AFL-CIO and its unions have long urged more inspections of business establishments, a more adequate inspection staff and better enforcement of the wage-hour law.

10-23-71

CWA Asks Ruling Allowing Unions To Buy Air Time During Disputes

The Communications Workers have called for a federal ruling that would require broadcasters to permit unions to air their views during negotiations and strikes.

The request stems from incidents earlier this year when the three major networks—CBS, ABC and NBC—refused to sell air time to the CWA. A subsequent CWA complaint was rejected by the Federal Communications Commission but an appeals court is now considering the case.

In May, the CWA attempted to purchase a half-hour of television time from the three networks to cover a union meeting during which the state of negotiations between the CWA and the Bell System would be discussed.

Although the CWA gave no other description of what would be aired on the program, all three networks refused to sell the time on the ground that the program would be "controversial."

But CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne pointed out that during the union's nationwide strike in July, "various operating companies of the Bell System continued to enjoy access to commercial broadcasting."

The broadcasting companies did not judge the Bell advertising content in any way "controversial," Beirne stressed in his letter to FCC Sec. Ben F. Waple.

Yet, throughout the strike, Beirne noted, "the tenor of the 'spot' advertisements (1) was an apology for any inconveniences due to the strike, and (2) suggested ways of minimizing delays in telephone service."

"Although the Bell System's intent in these advertisements was to minimize the union's effectiveness in maintaining the strike," he said, "the broadcasters made no attempts either to terminate the company messages nor to offer the union comparable paid time to use for its own purposes."

The current CWA complaint, the union noted, is pertinent to the inquiry opened by the FCC June 19 on the application of the "fairness doctrine" in broadcasting. It also involves access to broadcast media for carriage of product commercials.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its August meeting in San Francisco called on the FCC to "broaden and liberalize its fairness and related doctrines."

The point stressed by the council was that "the same networks and stations which have permitted private corporations to use commercials to publicize their points of view on controversial public issues have rejected applications by non-profit organizations and groups to buy time to discuss public issues on the ground that it is contrary to the policy of the network or station."

Both the American Association of Railroads and the Bell System, the council noted, broadcast commercials during recent strikes which were disguised as institutional advertising.

While the commercials "argued the employers' side of the pending labor disputes," the statement said, the "stations which carried this employer propaganda did not offer the unions time to answer."

Herbert Dawson, URW Aide, Dies

Akron—Herbert D. Dawson, who pioneered in organizing rubber industry workers, died at 63.

Dawson was active in organizing AFL rubber workers in 1933. Three years later he joined URW Local 5 while working at the B. F. Goodrich Co. plant, and was named a staff organizer by Sherman H. Dalrymple, founding president of the URW, in 1937. Later he was a principal aide to Dalrymple, Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and current Pres. Peter Bommarito.

Perlik, Crocker Slate Sweeps Guild Elections

Pres. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Sec.-Treas. Robert M. Crocker have been certified for new, two-year terms as heads of The Newspaper Guild.

Perlik had defeated Brian L. Flores of Washington and Crocker was victorious over Ned Sweet of San Antonio.

All six members of the Perlik-Crocker slate for at-large vice presidents were also elected. Glen Ogilvie of Toronto was defeated by James Young of Vancouver-New Westminster for the Canadian regional vice presidency.

The Election & Referendum Committee found "irregularities" in the Washington-Baltimore unit and set aside 260 ballots.

A controversy over the role of The Guild Reporter in the election was referred to TNG's executive board meeting in Toronto.

Health Security Pressed as Basic Right

AFL-CIO News

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Meany Bars 'Blank Check' On Nixon Economic Power

Meany Testifies:

Quality Care Held Compelling Issue

"There is no more compelling issue" before Congress than passage of a National Health Security program, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Ways & Means Committee.

And no other bill before the committee, he stressed, would achieve the goal of quality health care for all Americans—as a matter of right, without distinction based on income or age, and at a cost the nation can afford.

The 25-member committee is holding hearings on a wide assortment of bills dealing with a generally acknowledged health care crisis in the nation. In addition to the labor-supported National Health Security bill, introduced by five committee members, these include alternatives backed by the Nixon Administration, the American Medical Association and the insurance industry.

Meany, the first public witness called by the committee, sharply challenged the contention that the Health Security measure—the most comprehensive of the bills being considered—would be too costly.

One way or another, Meany said, the American people pay the full cost of health care.

They pay for it in doctor and hospital bills, in taxes and in insurance premiums, he noted. They pay for the waste and inefficiency of the present system of delivery and financing of health services. They pay for the heavy adminis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Prices Rise As Earnings Post Decline

Prices rose and workers' real earnings fell during September as it became apparent that some products were slipping past Pres. Nixon's price freeze order while employers were doing an excellent job of enforcing the freeze on wages.

The Consumer Price Index rose two-tenths of 1 percent for the month to 122.4. This meant that it cost a worker $12.24 to buy the same cross-section of goods and services he paid $10 for in 1967. And in terms of the old 1957-59 base period, it cost $14.23 to buy what cost $10 then.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that preliminary figures showed real spendable earnings for a rank-and-file worker with three

(Continued on Page 2)

RETURNING VETERANS of minority groups will be recruited and trained as Fire Fighters in 12 urban areas under a one-year contract the IAFF negotiated with the Labor Dept. Signing the agreement are IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan, left, and Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr. Standing are Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery, Jr., left, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman. **(Story, Page 7)**

Asks Limits By Congress On Authority

By David L. Perlman

The Nixon Administration can't be trusted with "blank-check" authority to manage the nation's economy, the AFL-CIO warned.

Its "dismal failures" during the first phase of the stabilization program compel Congress to write into law necessary standards of fairness and equality of sacrifice, Federation Pres. George Meany told the House Banking Committee.

The AFL-CIO testified against blanket acceptance of the Administration bill extending the President's emergency economic powers an additional year beyond the April 30, 1972, expiration date of the present law. The Administration bill would also expand the President's powers over the economy and give retroactive legal approval to all actions taken under his executive order freezing wages and most prices.

Meany charged that the Nixon Administration, by its "disastrous" economic blunders, has "forfeited" public confidence that it will use its powers wisely.

"It would be a serious mistake," Meany said, for Congress "to extend the President's authority for one day, much less one year," until the Phase II program has been tested in operation.

His testimony, presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, said labor agrees that the President needs "substantial" discretionary powers in order

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Defeat in UN Tied To Nixon China Policy

The "crushing defeat" suffered by the United States on the expulsion of the Republic of China from the United Nations is the result of "Pres. Nixon's newest China policy" geared to "a course of appeasement," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The expulsion of the Republic of China and the placement of the Communist Chinese regime on the Security Council "has dealt a fatal blow to the UN as an instrument of international harmony, peace and freedom," Meany said in a statement after the UN vote.

He recalled that on Aug. 10, 1971, the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement on Nixon's new China policy, warned that the League of Nations had been doomed when "it turned its back on its basic aims . . . and betrayed Ethiopia to the Fascist aggressor." He added: "Unfortunately, this time by warning was not heeded."

Meany pointed out that the U.S. ambassador to the UN, George Bush, "has appropriately characterized this development as a 'moment of infamy.' "

The text of Meany's statement:

"The crushing defeat suffered by the United States in the United Nations was hardly avoidable under Pres. Nixon's newest China policy. The decisive vote to expel from

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor 'Deeply Disturbed':

BLS Changes Keyed To Political Issues

By Tom Castor

Organized labor is "deeply disturbed" by the apparent attempt by the Nixon Administration "to politicize the Bureau of Labor Statistics," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as he called on Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to reverse proposed changes in the bureau's operation and structure.

"The announcement . . . that the publication of quarterly reports on employment and unemployment conditions in urban poverty areas will be discontinued during 1972—incidentally an election year—is the most recent of the shocking examples of what is happening to the BLS," Meany said in a letter to Hodgson.

"It came on the heels of the reorganization of the agency with shifts and downgrading of key career personnel, combined with the separation of interpretation of economic data from the collection and analysis of such information," Meany said.

"That development, in turn, came only a few months after career, non-partisan statisticians were barred from the long-time practice of interpreting monthly employment-unemployment reports at public press briefings."

The briefings, on both job figures and the Consumer Price Index, were canceled last March after Assistant BLS Commissioner Harold Goldstein told newsmen that February unemployment statistics were

(Continued on Page 8)

Deferred Increases Confront Pay Board

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the most important issue confronting the new Pay Board is the question of deferred wage increases which were not given to workers during the 90-day wage-price freeze.

On the part of the workers, Meany said, "there is a keen sense of injustice and feeling that they are being unfairly treated."

Meany made the comments during a public affairs television interview in Washington the day before Pres. Nixon named him and 14 others to the tripartite Pay Board and at the same time set up the seven-member Price Commission. Both groups have since been sworn in and have begun grappling with the task of developing wage and price policies for the post-freeze.

During the television interview,

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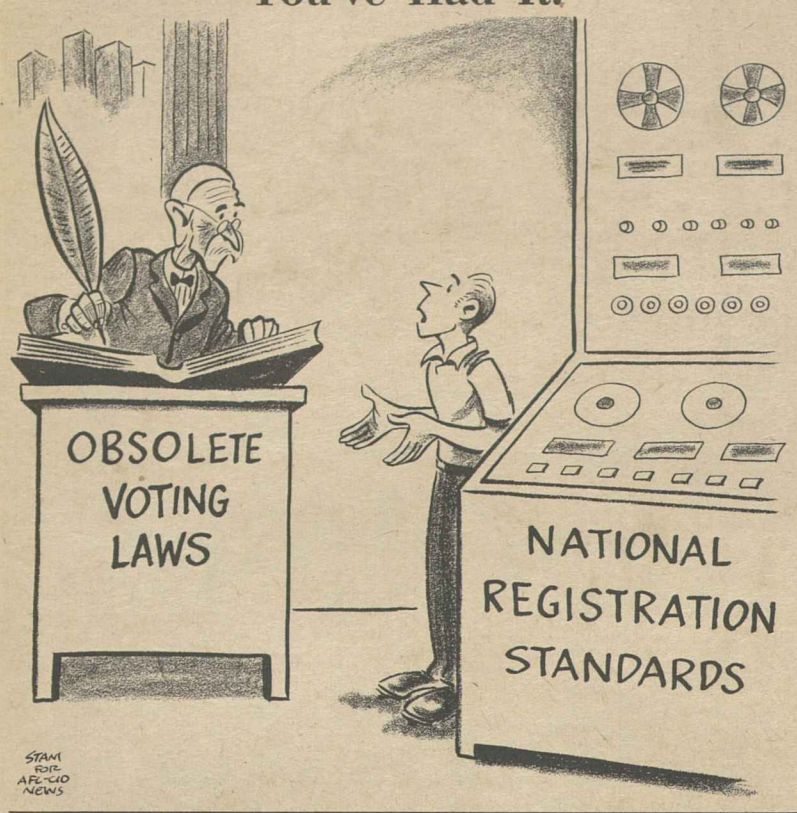
'You've Had It!'



Consumer Prices Rise While Earnings Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

dependents fell by 33 cents in September to $92.06, one of the largest monthly drops in the past year.

"This is convincing proof the price freeze is not working and that workers are paying the price," AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger commented on the report.

"Coupled with the slackening GNP, these statistics are compelling reasons for our continued grave concern that the Administration's economic policies are misguided," he said.

The gross national product rose 3 percent in the third quarter as compared to 5 percent in the previous three-month period. A gain of 4 percent is considerd normal and it must be higher than that if unemployment is to be reduced.

Some workers sending their children to college were hard hit by an average 9 percent increase in college tuition payments—which are exempt from the freeze.

Paradoxically, food prices—especially prices for fresh food which are not subject to the freeze—declined.

Overall supermarket prices dropped 1 percent in the August-September period, nearly twice as much as could be expected at this time of year.

The prices of fruits and vegetables which usually decline at harvest time, took a dramatic 5.7 percent drop in September.

But other supermarket items—processed items not exempt from the freeze, such as margarine, salad oil, frozen orange juice and some cuts of beef—rose, as did restaurant meals, by four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The price of women's and girls' apparel took a sharp 2.6-point increase during September, and a special survey by one regional BLS office revealed that 7 percent of nonfood items increased in price between Aug. 15 and Sept. 30, regardless of the freeze.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said there would be an investigation of "possible violations" of the freeze.

Other prices that rose despite the freeze were those of meats, poultry, fish, household furnishings, homeownership costs, shoes and recreation.

In the case of apparel, the BLS said "it is not possible to determine from data used in the CPI whether allowable seasonaal increases accounted for all the rise in apparel prices."

The BLS further maintained in a news release that "most of the increase in the September index for items covered by the freeze occurred prior to Aug. 15, or was due to seasonal or other price changes which, under certain conditions are permissible under the freeze."

If the effects of price changes on those of the 400 CPI components exempt from the freeze were excluded from tabulation, "the index would have increased four tenths of 1 percent," the BLS said.

The quarterly increase in the CPI was the lowest since late 1967, except for the 2.8 percent rate achieved during the second quarter of this year when mortgage interest rates were declining.

Statewide Unit Of Teachers Formed in N. Y.

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.—Delegates from more than 100 local unions of the Teachers attended the first convention of the United Teachers of New York State, successor body to the New York State Federation of Teachers. They set as their major objective building a union that can effectively organize the state's 300,000 teachers into a single organization.

"The old issues are dead," said Albert Shanker, who heads the new body. He will continue also as president of the United Federation of Teachers, AFT Local 2, New York City. "The new programs confronting us are not just those of the bargaining table, but those whose only solutions lie in united political action."

Teachers cannot handle these problems alone, and particularly not in two rival organizations—the UTNY and the State Teachers Association, he emphasized.

Some 450 delegates from all over the state elected a 50-member executive council including three top officers, 11 vice presidents and 36 at-large members. The council named Dan Sanders, assistant to the UFT president, as executive director.

The new structure, overwhelmingly approved earlier this month in local union votes, will enable the state organization to function with a $4 million budget. It plans an increase in state staff from five organizers to 50 full-time staff members in 10 or more regional offices; greatly expanded lobbying activities, assumption by the state body of local arbitration and court costs, and effective research department, and a weekly newspaper.

Meany Challenges Cost Factor:

Health Security Plan Called Key to Quality Care for All

(Continued from Page 1)

trative costs, the advertising and sales expenses, of third-party insurance firms.

And, Meany observed, they pay the high price of letting illnesses go untreated or undetected because of the cost of medical treatment and regular check-ups.

Meany, who was joined at the witness table by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and Social Security Director Bert Seidman, noted that he and the other union representatives had testified many times in support of major social legislation. But, he stressed, "I know of no measure that is more important, more vital, and which enjoys such overwhelming support among workers as National Health Security."

The House committee does not plan to begin closed-door consideration of the various health care bills until early next year, in the second session of Congress.

Meany strongly urged that it face up squarely to "the basic right of all Americans to receive quality health care."

He said he hoped that labor "won't have to come back in the next Congress" to repeat its call for effective legislation.

"But if we have to, we will come back again and again until the Health Security program is enacted. And if we have to, we will take this issue to the people in the elections of 1972."

Meany spelled out the basic benefits in the Health Security bill, whose sponsors on the Ways & Means Committee are Democratic Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.), James C. Corman (Calif.), James A. Burke (Mass.), Charles A. Vanik (Ohio) and William J. Green (Pa.).

These include all necessary physician services from preventive medicine through surgery, all hospital expenses and costs, outpatient care, most drug costs, psychiatric treatment, full dental care for children under 15 and other professional health services.

"There would be no deductibles, no co-insurance, no exclusions and no waiting periods," Meany noted. "There would be no cut-offs in dollars, age or numbers of days for the most important elements of health care — physicians' services and hospital care."

Doctors would be encouraged, but not required, to join prepaid group practice plans, "a far more rational method of delivering health care . . . less costly, more efficient and better for doctor and patient alike."

Or they could set up an area foundation that would negotiate a comprehensive fee covering health services to all the people in the area—and arrange its own method of paying individual doctors for their services.

And doctors insisting on going it alone could still have a choice of individual payment plans, based either on the number of patients served or on the services performed.

The separate Medicare tax would be eliminated. Employers would pay 3.5 percent of payroll, the self-employed would pay 2.5 percent of income up to $15,000, and employes would pay 1 percent of income under $15,000.

The balance—about half the cost of the program—would come from the federal treasury.

"The trade union movement believes this is a wise expenditure," Meany told the committee. "We aren't here to apologize for it, or to make it appear smaller than it really is. A cheap health care program would be just that—cheap."

The estimated cost of the total Health Security program in 1974, its first full year, would be $56.7 billion, Meany noted.

But he warned that unless a National Health Security program is enacted, Americans will end up paying substantially more for inferior care.

By contrast, Meany testified, the proposals of the Administration, the insurance companies and the AMA "would all just pour new money into the present health care delivery system which is a failure."

The AMA's "medicredit" plan would use income tax credits to offset part of the premium cost of private health insurance purchased by the taxpayer. Those who pay no taxes would receive a certificate for full payment of the premium—including, Meany noted, "the millionaires who pay no taxes because of loopholes in the tax laws."

But the policies they would receive "pay out in benefits only about half the amount collected in premiums, because the insurance companies use the other half for advertising, profits, commissions, overhead, duplicate paperwork—all of which would be eliminated by National Health Security."

The insurance company bill, Meany noted, "attempts to slough off high risks on the government, while preserving the profitable market for the insurance industry." And the Administration bill "is shockingly inadequate. Benefits for the poor are very limited."

Like the other bills, it would be a windfall for the insurance industry and invite "further escalation of medical costs, as experienced under Medicare and Medicaid."

Meany told the committee that "the idea that the strong take care of themselves and pass along a few crumbs to the weak is repulsive to us and runs counter to the philosophy of the American trade union movement."

He warned that "America is not going to solve its medical care crisis as long as we have multiple classes of medical care—one for the rich, one for the poor, one for trade union members, another for the elderly, still another for unorganized workers."

Appealing to Congress to respond quickly to the nation's need for reform of the health care system, Meany concluded: "The hour is late and the cause is great."

2 Pamphlets Issued On Health Security

Two new AFL-CIO pamphlets help make labor's case for its top legislative goal—National Health Security.

Both are avaliable without cost for distribution by unions at meetings and through mailings. Requests for copies should be sent to the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

"Health Security — Best Buy for Union Members" explains the relationship between union health and welfare plans and the Health Security proposal.

"Catastrophic Insurance—Blessing or Disguise?" examines this limited form of protection in comparison with the comprehensive coverage of a complete health program.

Still available are two earlier publications, "Q&A on Health Security" and "National Health Security, Fact Sheet No. 1."

2 Challenges Rejected On Nixon Wage Freeze

Federal courts have rejected two suits by trade unions challenging Pres. Nixon's wage freeze, but the issues raised may yet reach the Supreme Court.

A three-judge federal district court considered and turned down a challenge by the Meat Cutters to the constitutionality of the law Pres. Nixon invoked for his wage-price freeze.

The court acknowledged that the constitutional issue is "fraught with difficulty" because of the "broad discretion given to the President" by the Economic Stabilization Act. But it said precedents uphold the authority of Congress to delegate substantial powers to the President, and it cited congressional committee reports as evidence that Congress knew what it was doing when it passed the basic legislation.

The union said the government had no right to deny payment of negotiated pay raises for some 150,000 members that came due during the 90-day freeze period, including 25-cent hourly increases that 50,000 employes of major meat packing firms were to have received on Sept. 6.

Union attorneys indicated they plan to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

In another case, a federal district court judge rejected the suit brought by the principal postal unions contending that the Postal Reorganization Act specifically provided that wages set by collective bargaining could not be altered by other congressional acts. Here, too, the union plans an appeal.

Meanwhile, Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that four IBEW locals are bringing suit for back wages on narrower grounds — that the freeze order was incorrectly interpreted to bar a wage increase at four Western Electric plants.

Sixteen IBEW locals, including the four bringing the suit, jointly negotiated a uniform pay raise in July, prior to the freeze, covering some 75,000 workers. Twelve of the contracts took effect before the freeze, and the workers received the pay raise.

But four contracts, covering 3,500 workers doing similar work, did not take effect until Aug. 17—just after the freeze. And management contended it could not pay the increase to this group.

The suit challenges this contention and charges that Western Electric has breached its collective bargaining agreement.

Bars 'Blank Check' for Nixon:

Meany Asks Limits On Control Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

to carry out an effective stabilization program.

But the President's powers should not be "unlimited." In fact, Meany urged, to restore public confidence, the law should make clear the intent of Congress that no one segment of society be singled out while other groups do "business as usual."

Controls on wages, he stressed, must be joined with "equitable controls on all forms of income—corporate as well as personal, partnership as well as individual, unearned as well as earned."

Meany told the committee the labor movement has demonstrated its "good faith in the fight to control inflation" and is cooperating with the machinery set up for wage controls.

He told also of the labor watchdog units set up across the nation to check prices because the President's order "has not provided adequate enforcement machinery to control prices."

But Meany served firm notice that the length of time the trade union movement will cooperate with the stabilization program depends on "the Administration's commitment to equality of sacrifice."

And, he cautioned, "if anyone thinks the American worker will sacrifice alone while every other segment of American society does business as usual, he just doesn't know Americans."

In other areas, the AFL-CIO testimony:

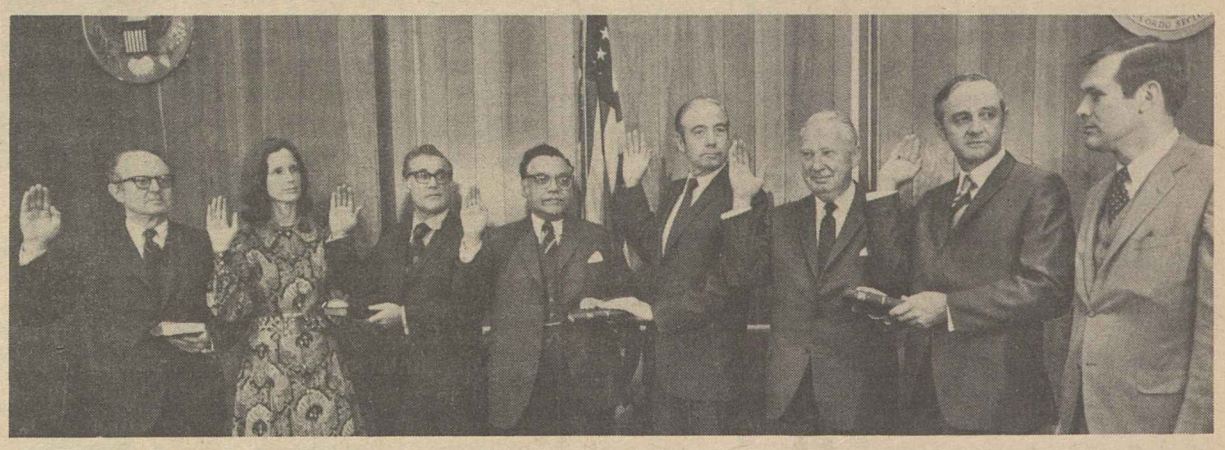
- Urged a requirement for Senate confirmation of public members of the Pay Board and the Price Commission.
- Called on Congress to establish selective credit controls, interest ceilings on certain types of loans and "an allocation of credit which will stimulate balanced economic growth and increased employment."

Congress gave the President such powers in 1969, Meany noted, but "to this day, he has failed to use or even to fully and candidly acknowledge the existence of this authority."

- Proposed that, instead of mere "stand-by" authority to control dividends, there should be an excess profits curb on profits, dividends and capital gains. "Without such a measure, there is no equality of sacrifice, no parity between what is given business and what is forced upon workers."
- Promised that labor would support any move to exempt wages below the poverty level from controls.
- **Raised a series of questions regarding the procedures of court review and enforcement proceedings on wage and price decisions, and the role of the proposed Emergency Court of Appeals. The "abominable draftsmanship" of the Administration's legislative proposals leaves many such questions unanswered.**
- Opposed outright the retroactive approval of Cost of Living Council decisions, which the Administration has requested. But if Congress should decide otherwise, it certainly should make it clear that the new Pay Board has the power to approve retroactive payment of frozen wage and benefit increases. Meany noted that the Administration has said the Pay Board has such power, but the legislation it submitted does not bear out that assurance.
- Called for effective enforcement machinery for price controls and stiffer penalties for price-gougers than the modest fines provided in the Administration bill.

And Meany reminded the committee that curbing inflation—important as it is—will not in itself restore prosperity.

"America will never resolve her economic problems until widespread unemployment is eliminated," Meany stressed. And "nothing in the Administration's economic program will even make a dent in the unemployment problem."



PAY BOARD AND PRICE COMMISSION members are sworn in to administer Phase II of Pres. Nixon's new economic program. The 15-member tripartite Pay Board, top, which includes five labor representatives, receives the oath from John J. Ratchford, executive clerk at the White House. The Price Commission is sworn in by Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council.

Deferred Boosts Pose Key Issue As Pay Board Tackles Phase 2

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany said that he and other labor members of the Pay Board would insist on payment of the deferred increases and reiterated that labor has no intention of serving as "honorary pallbearers at our own funeral."

The AFL-CIO president also warned that if workers are not allowed to receive negotiated wage increases due after the freeze ends, "they are going to feel pretty bad and the feeling of inequity and unfairness is going to certainly be developed to even a greater degree than it is now."

Other union officials appointed by Pres. Nixon to the board are Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith, Auto Workers Pres. Leonard F. Woodcock and Teamsters Pres. Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

Nixon chose U.S. District Judge George H. Boldt of Seattle to head the Pay Board and serve as one of its public members.

Boldt was an Eisenhower appointee to the U.S. District Court for Western Washington in 1953. In 1962 and 1963, he was named to a panel of federal judges to hear hundreds of price-fixing cases against major electrical companies.

Other public members of the Pay Board are:

Arnold R. Weber—He was Pres. Nixon's hand-picked man as executive director of the Cost of Living Council during the 90-day freeze, a post he has now resigned. Weber is a former deputy director of the Office of Management & Budget and was Assistant Labor Secretary for Manpower.

William C. Caples—He has spent much of his legal career sparring with the Steelworkers as a labor negotiator for the Inland Steel Co. He is currently serving as president of Kenyon College.

Kermit Gordon—President of the Brookings Institution since 1967, Gordon was a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1961-62 and served as director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Dr. Neil H. Jacoby—Described as "one of the country's leading Republican economists," he is currently a professor of business economics and policy at the University of California. He was a member of the CEA during the Eisenhower Administration when Arthur F. Burns was chairman.

The five members appointed to the Pay Board as representatives of business are:

Virgil B. Day—Chief labor negotiator for the General Electric Co., Day has been a GE executive since 1947 and currently is a vice president of the company for business environment.

Robert C. Bassett—He is president of Vertical Marketing, Inc., a magazine publishing firm in Chicago. Before World War II, he was a Republican national committeeman from Wisconsin.

Benjamin F. Biaggini—President and chief executive of the Southern Pacific Co., where he started a business career in 1936, he is known as a hard-driving, tight-fisted executive and a big contributor to Republican campaigns.

Leonard F. McCollum—He is board chairman and former chief executive of the Continental Oil Co., and a director of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Rocco C. Siciliano—President of the T.I. Corp., a Los Angeles-based holding company for title insurance operations, he has a strong background in labor negotiations. He has served as Under Secretary of Commerce under Nixon and as an Assistant Labor Secretary during the Eisenhower Administration.

To head the new Price Commission, the President named Charles J. Grayson, dean of the Business School of Southern Methodist University.

Other members of the price panel are: William T. Coleman Jr., Negro lawyer, who served as chairman of the White House Conference on Civil Rights in 1965; Robert F. Lanzillotti, professor of economics and dean of the college of business at the University of Florida; James W. Newman, former chief of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; John W. Queenan, former managing partner of Haskins & Sells, an international accounting firm; William W. Scranton, former Republican governor of Pennsylvania, who has served Nixon in many capacities, and Dr. Marina von Neumann Whitman, professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Cash Buildup Refutes Business Poverty Plea

The Nixon Administration refused to freeze profits at the time it froze wages and prices because it said profits were too low. But a Wall Street Journal article makes it clear that the picture for American corporations is far from gloomy when the total cash flowing into their coffers is considered.

The accelerated tax write-off for depreciation, handed to business last January by the Administration, is the prime reason for corporate cash buildup, the article said, but it noted also that corporate profits actually are increasing.

"The main factor in the corporate cash buildup, economists claim, is the rapidly rising amount that companies have recently been deducting from pre-tax profits for the depreciation of such fixed assets as machine tools," according to the Journal.

The article noted that with Phase II of Pres. Nixon's new economic program approaching ". . . much has been made of the lagging profit record—especially by management spokesmen fearful of any more to control profit increases in coming months. . . .

"When the rise in depreciation is taken into account, however, the picture appears much less gloomy."

For example, in the second quarter of 1971, corporate profits amounted to $46 billion.

But, in addition, companies were allowed to write off $64 billion in depreciation, for a total cash flow of $110 billion, as compared to $94.9 billion in the third quarter of 1969.

The Journal article predicted a rosy future for corporate business:

". . . Most forecasters are convinced that corporate profits are in the middle of a sustained rise, a trend that obviously would further strengthen corporate balance sheets.

"Normally, such a rise in profits would be followed by a boost in dividend payments. But the Nixon Administration has placed heavy pressure on corporations not to increase dividends while the fight against inflation goes on.

"As a result, some analysts say, corporations will find themselves with even more cash than would normally be kept on hand after an improvement in operations."

Ruling Makes Monitoring Of Prices More Difficult

Shoppers—and labor-sponsored "watchdog" committees—will have a harder time finding out whether stores are violating the price freeze as the government's Cost of Living Council bowed to business pressure.

The council had originally ordered all stores to post conspicuously ceiling prices on all products so that buyers would be able to check for violations. It had set Nov. 1 as the deadline for posting.

But after merchants complained that the order was burdensome, the council canceled the deadline and said the only obligation of sellers is to furnish ceiling price information at a customer's specific request by mail within 48 hours. If price lists are not kept at the store for a customer's inspection, the seller must post signs announcing availability of the information.

The council said the price posting deadline was being postponed until the new Price Commission establishes its post-freeze pricing policies.

Shoppers and organizations seeking to check ceiling prices have reported widespread violations of the requirement that ceiling prices be available. The Cost of Living Council promised that Internal Revenue Service employes will conduct a special survey of stores to check on the availability of price information.

For Equality of Sacrifice

WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED our good faith in the fight to control inflation. We've done exactly what we said we'd do. We have already begun to cooperate with the mechanism established for wage controls.

That we are committed to slowing the rising cost of living is clearly highlighted by the establishment of labor watchdog units across the nation to check prices. The President has not provided adequate enforcement machinery to control prices. So American consumers will have to do that enforcement job for the President.

The legislation this Committee is considering deserves the most careful attention and closest scrutiny. This legislation can either set the standard for equality of sacrifice or not. If the legislation does not meet that standard, it will fail to provide America with a workable control mechanism to curb inflation.

Since Aug. 15, America has seen the folly of giving the President blank check authority in this field. There is no need to clutter the record with the details of the Administration's disastrous economic policies.

But an important lesson can—and must—be learned from this experience: that the Congress must be explicit in the authority it grants the President on economic measures.

It must be clear that equality of sacrifice, not the sacrifice of equality, is the intent of Congress.

Equality of sacrifice is what America's working men and women seek. They seek, and they should be guaranteed, equitable controls on all forms of income—corporate as well as personal, partnership as well as individual, unearned as well as earned.

As submitted, this bill does not meet the test of equality of sacrifice.

GIVEN THE ADMINISTRATION'S dismal failures in managing the economy, a vigorous assertion by Congress of its rightful legislative prerogatives is essential if this vital effort is to enjoy the public confidence necessary for its success. The Administration has forfeited its right to that confidence.

We needn't remind this committee that Pres. Nixon opposed the initial Stabilization Act in 1970 and sent a representative to this committee to make that opposition crystal clear.

On Feb. 1, 1971, about six months after the Act was adopted, the President, in his Economic Report to the Congress, stated:

"I do not intend to impose wage and price controls. . . . Neither do I intend to rely upon an elaborate facade that seems to be wage and price control but is not."

Twenty-two days later, Treasury Sec. John Connally appeared before this committee to support a two-year extension of the Act. Making this new position also crystal clear, Mr. Connally, speaking for the Administration, said:

"We do not contemplate any circumstances—short of an all-out national emergency—in which the President would establish general wage-price controls without a further specific mandate from the Congress."

We all know what happened on Aug. 15.

We urge this committee to carefully examine this legislation, to substitute equity for inequity, fairness for injustice, and to restore reason to economic policy. And we don't think you should be stampeded into hasty and ill-considered action.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for House Banking Committee hearings on the Economic Stabilization Act.

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A Word Edgewise:

Haynsworth-Carswell Fiasco Sires Nixon's Court Game Plan

By John P. Roche

WHENEVER VACANCIES occur on the Supreme Court, the nation is suddenly flooded with waves of piety.

If a liberal Democrat is President, he is called upon to "ignore politics" and appoint only on the basis of legal merit—by the Republicans, of course. When positions are reversed—as they are now—we hear the same solemn litany from the liberals.

Then, off on a track of their own, are the platoons of law professors who invariably chime in with petitions calling for "excellence," which, translated into political patois, means the appointment of law professors to the court.

While all this is going on, serious men on both sides of the political fence are busy trying to pack, or protect the packing of, the court. Like the founding fathers, they realize that the interpretation of the Constitution is (to paraphrase Clemenceau) far too important to be left to professors of constitutional law.

Although the bulk of the work of the Supreme Court is only marginally political, that body can play a crucial role in determinations of public policy. After all, the Warren Court singlehandedly brought down gerrymandering and segregation. In other words, American constitutional law is far more than a juridical exercise; it is a body-contact sport.

The President knows this and so does the Senate. And it is hardly a new and frightening deviation from the "American Way." In 1795, Pres. George Washington named John Rutledge to be Chief Justice of the United States on an interim basis (the Senate was not in session) and he took the oath and served on the court awaiting Senate confirmation.

In the intervening period, Rutledge gave a speech in Charleston, S.C., attacking the Jay Treaty with Britain. The Federalists were infuriated and no sooner did the Senate convene than Rutledge's nomination was rejected, 14-10.

One Senator happily wrote to a friend: "The conduct of the Senate will, I hope, teach demagogues that the road to preferment in this enlightened country is not to revile and calumniate government and excite mobs in opposition to their measures." Jefferson commented: "The rejection of Rutledge by the Senate is a bold thing, for they can not pretend any objection to him but his disapprobation of the treaty."

Thus the President can try to fill the court for his own political ends, and the Senate can try to block his appointments on the same ground. Naturally enough, this process will be camouflaged in high theory. If worst comes to worst, you can always fall back on the law professors and complain that nominees are inadequately educated or lack judicial expertise.

The problem with this is that few justices ever edited law reviews or were notable for their legal knowledge. Besides, they are aided by bright young clerks who can always provide the citations necessary to document a decision.

WHICH BRINGS US BACK to Pres. Nixon and the two vacancies. The President, with perfect legitimacy, wants a conservative court. The Senate, hopefully, wants a liberal court. Having learned a lot from his experience with the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, Mr. Nixon seems to have devised a game plan.

Recall that after all the in-fighting that went into blocking Haynsworth and Carswell, the Senate almost wept with joy at the chance to approve Justice Blackmun—who is probably just as conservative a judge as either of the two Southerners.

Now the same process of attrition has been brought into play.

Congressman Poff has gone down in smoke, Sen. Robert Byrd put the Senate Democrats at each other's throats, and five other wooden ducks were set afloat—all before any formal nomination came from the White House.

Then, with characteristic aplomb, the President went on TV and pulled two new names from his hat: Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist. Will they whisk through the exhausted Senate like Blackmun to provide two more conservative votes?

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Meany Tells Congress:

Health Security Plan Favored For Its Built-in Cost Controls

The following is excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the House Ways & Means Committee on National Health Security.

WE ARE NOT FRIGHTENED by the cost of Health Security. But we are frightened by what medical care may cost in this country if we do not enact this program.

Health Security would cost approximately $56.7 billion in 1974. It would cover 70 percent of personal health expenditures. The 30 percent that is not covered includes over-the-counter drugs, custodial nursing home and psychiatric care, and dental care for adults.

The total cost of personal health care is going to continue to grow until we get National Health Security and real controls on cost.

One way or another, health consumers are going to continue to pay for health care—be it through taxes or premium payments or out of their own pockets. The difference is that the health consumers are no longer going to keep quiet about costs. It is the health consumers' turn to be heard as to what type of system is needed. The doctors and the insurance companies have run things too long by themselves.

Examine what the proposals of the Administration, the insurance companies and the American Medical Association would do. They would all just pour new money into the present health care delivery system which is a failure.

While the AMA's proposal, "medicredit," represents a major shift in direction for organized medicine, for America it is little more than a continuation of the present, unsatisfactory system of delivering health care.

It would use income tax credits to offset part of the premium cost of private health insurance voluntarily purchased by the taxpayer. Those who have no tax liability, for example, would receive a certificate for full payment of the allowable premiums.

This means that the millionaires who pay no taxes because of loopholes in the tax laws could receive money from the federal government to purchase sickness insurance.

For example, the late Mrs. Dodge, who had an annual income of $1.5 million from tax-free municipal bonds, would have had private health insurance purchased for her by the federal government.

Further, the tax credits would be allowed for the purchase of individual policies only. These policies pay out in benefits only about half the amount collected in premiums, because the insurance companies use the other half for advertising, profits, commissions, overhead, duplicate paperwork—all of which would be eliminated by the National Health Security.

Although the federal government would be paying for health care through tax credits, it would have no say in the distribution of those funds. Insurance companies would continue their present methods of payment, unaccountable to anyone. There would be no improvements in the delivery of health care. And, most importantly, this proposal is utterly void of cost controls.

The insurance companies, on the other hand, want the federal treasury to bankroll the high risk policies keeping the lucrative low risk policies to themselves.

Employers who hire older workers would be forced to pay higher rates than those who hire younger workers. This pattern runs counter to the philosophy of genuine national health insurance where the risk of illness is spread over the entire population.

The concept of "risk" insurance requires additional paperwork for employer, doctor and patient. The goal must be to simplify, not complicate, the procedure by which patients receive medical care.

There is no federal regulation of insurance companies provided in the bill, even though federal revenues, through tax deductions for employer-paid premiums and direct payments for the poor, would be used to purchase health care.

What the AMA and the insurance companies would do is divide up the multi-billion dollar pie of health care expenditures to best protect the same vested interests that have brought health care to the brink of disaster. And the Administration proposal is not that much different despite the liberal rhetoric of the President's health message to Congress.

The Administration bill is shockingly inadequate. It would further fragment the system of health care into many different classes, with differing standards, and each with separate forms that must be filled out.

BENEFITS FOR THE POOR are very limited. For example, those covered by the employer-employe plan would have catastrophic insurance. The poor would not.

The President's message subscribes to the philosophy that "good health care should be readily available to all of our citizens." But, in practice, this bill provides no coverage for the unemployed, part-time and seasonal workers, employes of state and local governments and religious organizations.

The public has been promised there will be some federal regulation of insurance companies. But until these regulations are known—and proven to be effective—we do not see how the Congress could consider giving such a financial windfall to an industry which is not federally regulated and which has proven itself incapable of providing protection against illness to all Americans at reasonable costs.

The fact is that neither the Administration proposal nor the insurance industry proposal nor the AMA's proposal would control costs or protect the health consumer's interest and controls costs.

Only the National Health Security bill protects the consumer.

Confidence Wanes:

Nixon Health Care Measures In Line with Economic Policy

LITTLE HOPE is held on the Nixon Administration's pledge to hold down medical care costs based on the economic policies and health measures it's pushing, declared AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

The Administration is "much too beholden to the doctors and the insurance companies for me to have much confidence in what they are going to do," Seidman said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. He laid much of the blame for rising health care costs on doctors, who are not meeting their responsibility to control "the utilization of medical care."

He refuted the charge that it is patients seeking unnecessary medical and hospital care who are driving up costs and overtaxing facilities. "The patient can't control the medical care he needs—he doesn't know what medical care he needs," he declared.

"It's the doctor . . . who should be controlling the utilization of medical care," Seidman stressed, by "providing as much as is needed, but no more than is needed." That would happen, he added, "if we had the proper kind of controls on doctors."

Seidman renewed organized labor's strong endorsement of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security proposal as the best of several health care plans now before the Congress. He said the major flaw of other plans, including the one endorsed by the Administration, is the lack of "effective cost controls—both direct and indirect."

He pointed out that the Kennedy-Griffiths bill would establish an annual national budget for health expenditures to be allocated in accordance with the needs of areas and regions throughout the country that would "provide a cost-discipline which would not otherwise exist."

By Press Associates, Inc.

PRES. NIXON'S New Economic Program, with all its boards and panels and commissions and thousands of accompanying words, appears to have given the unemployed almost no priority whatsoever in the new scheme of things.

In his radio and television address to the nation on Oct. 7 announcing Phase II of the NEP, the President had only two fleeting references to "our goal of full employment." Aside from this, the unemployed were completely ignored.

For what it is worth, the "Background Paper on Post-Freeze Economic Stabilization Program" does not even mention the unemployed.

It is rare that any Administration spokesman—including Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, Cost of Living Council Director Donald Rumsfeld and Office of Management & Budget Director George P. Shultz—bothers to concern himself with the unemployment problem.

It's necessary to go all the way back to Aug. 15 when Nixon released his economic bombshell in announcing his wage-price freeze. Then he declared that "we all know why we have an unemployment problem." And then he proceeded to lay the blame entirely on the "winding down" of the Vietnam War and the release of 2 million members of the Armed Services and cutbacks in defense installations.

Even if the President is correct in assessing the blame, an assessment from which many economists differ, the question remains: What does he intend to do about jobless men and women?

His total program, directly affecting the unemployed, was in advocating a 10 percent tax break to business in the purchase of new plants and equipment. He calls this a Job Development Credit.

How many jobs will this approach actually create? Certainly not the hundreds of thousands that some Administration spokesmen so arbitrarily claim.

They fail to take into consideration the fact that new plants frequently mean automated plants and fewer jobs. Also, with U.S. industry operating at only about 70 percent of capacity, there is less likelihood of new investments in this field.

Some jobs will result from the $1 billion emergency employment legislation passed by Congress. However, the President signed this reluctantly after vetoing an earlier bill that would have meant thousands of jobs then.

His stress on increased productivity is hardly the answer. This means greater production with less man-hours of work. Now, this may be a healthy thing for the economy as a whole but even a poor mathematician can see that it will not improve the unemployment situation.

Then there is the Nixon order calling for a 5 percent cutback in federal employment. This will slash some 100,000 jobs.

THAT UNEMPLOYMENT has reached dangerous proportions, there is little question. The latest Labor Dept. report on the employment situation shows that in September unemployment was 6 percent of the work force.

Two of the latest reports on the unemployment situation are not likely to provide any comfort, either. These are:

The unemployment rate for poverty neighborhoods rose in the third quarter—July, August and September—to 10.4 percent overall and for Negroes to 14.1 percent.

Nearly 320,000 Vietnam Era veterans were unemployed during the third quarter, about the same as the second quarter level but 110,000 greater than a year ago.

To many observers it appears that whereas wage-frozen workers are carrying an unfair burden under the New Economic Program, the full brunt of it is being carried by the 5 million unemployed workers.

ECONOMIC POLICIES of Pres. Nixon provide little hope of holding down medical costs, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He is interviewed by Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star and Jerome Brazda of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health. The program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Labor Board Is Tagged With Unfair Practice

Members of the National Labor Relations Board now know how it feels to be found guilty of unfair labor practices. A hearing officer has recommended that Chairman Edward B. Miller and four fellow members be ordered to bargain with a union.

Labor Dept. Examiner John S. Patton acted on a complaint filed by the NLRB Professional Association, which represents most of the board's staff lawyers—157 of 186.

Patton ruled after hearings that it was a legitimate management prerogative for the board to establish new rules for handling cases, as it did after Miller became chairman in 1969. But it was not proper for the board to refuse to bargain with the association on the time allotted for processing cases, the examiner held.

The dispute will go to Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery for a final ruling, as Presidential Executive Order 11491 provides. Both sides have until Nov. 1 to file exceptions, and Usery is expected to rule about a month after that.

Patton recommended that Usery order the NLRB to stop refusing to consult or negotiate with the association, to stop changing time schedules unilaterally, to post notices of its intent to comply and to notify the assistant labor secretary, in writing, of the steps it must take to comply with the order.

Massachusetts Labor Demands Import Curbs

Boston—Delegates to the 14th annual Massachusetts AFL-CIO convention interrupted business sessions to march through the downtown area protesting the flood of cheap imports which have cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs.

Nearly all 1,200 delegates participated in the march, bearing placards urging the federal government to impose meaningful curbs on imports.

State Federation Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno, who is New England director of the Clothing Workers, warned delegates that unless Congress establishes controls to halt the export of American jobs, capital, and technology, "unemployment will rise and America will become a second-rate nation."

A five-point program to combat the "wholesale slaughter of American jobs" was adopted by delegates. It calls for U.S. regulation of investments in foreign operations, a government tax on "runaway" firms, government regulation of foreign license and patent arrangements, international fair labor standards for world trade, and limitations on imports that are significantly displacing American production and jobs.

All 35 incumbent officers were re-elected including the top four officials of the state federation who were elected by acclamation. They are: Pres. Salvatore Camelio, Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin and Executive Vice Presidents Joseph A. Sullivan and Daniel F. Murray.

The first resolution adopted by the delegates called on Pres. Nixon to make his wage-price freeze equitable, and this resolution served as a keynote to the convention.

The economic policies of the Nixon Administration were the subject of almost every convention speech, including that of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) who accused the Administration of taking American industry down a dead-end street.

"It has succeeded in doing what no foreign power has ever come close to achieving," Kennedy said. "It has stalled the national economy for two-and-a-half years."

Charging that the Administration's so-called "job-investment tax credit" is "tilted astronomically in favor of corporate wealth," he described the new wage-price policy as a package that puts burdens on the worker and gives benefits to the rich.

"The Administration continues to ask workers to sacrifice everything and corporations to sacrifice nothing," Kennedy charged.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.) told delegates that Congress would have to make certain that the sacrifices demanded by economic controls be borne equally by all Americans.

Other speakers included COPE Director Al Barkan.

Scholarship awards totaling $18,000 were presented to 46 high school students at the convention. Among these were two $1,000 scholarships given each year by the state central body—the John F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarship and the Francis E. Lavigne Memorial Award. Another $1,000 scholarship, the John F. Tracy Award, is presented by the Bricklayers.

Convention Fee Approved in NewHampshire

Nashua, N.H.—More than 200 delegates to the 1971 New Hampshire AFL-CIO convention approved a registration fee for all future annual conventions and elected officers of the state federation.

Purpose of the $10 registration fee per delegate is to help meet ever-increasing convention costs, explained Sec.-Treas. Saverio Giambalvo, who was re-elected along with state central body Pres. Thomas Pitarys and Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarty.

Eleven incumbent members of the federation's executive board were re-elected, and seven new board members were chosen. They are:

District 1, Gaston Bouchard; District 2, Lois Ferdette; District 3, Lawrence Burnash; District 4, Richard Hammond; District 7, Roland Faucher and Ralph Watts, and District 9, Charles Hildreth.

Delegates condemned Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze as inequitable and denounced the Administration's policies on unemployment. One resolution adopted said that the 10-percent import surcharge is not the answer to the import problem.

Another resolution backed the AFL-CIO's fight for National Health Security.

High Cost of 'Right-to-Work' Laws:

Open-Shop States Falling Further Behind in Income

"Right-to-work" laws continue to slow down growth in states where the open shop is compulsory, the latest government figures demonstrate dramatically.

The U.S. Dept. of Commerce reported for the year ended in August 1971 that in per capita personal income, only one of the 19 R-T-W states ranks above the national average—$3,921. Nevada, where the strongly organized entertainment industry helps boost the state average, is and has been for some years the only exception.

Residents of the other open-shop states are in general falling farther behind the parade in wages and other forms of income, the Commerce Dept. tables show. Five R-T-W bastions are firmly anchored at the bottom of the personal income list—North Dakota, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi.

Per capita income in states above the national average ranges from a high of $5,387 a year in the District of Columbia to a point just above the national average—$3,972 for Ohio, $3,927 for Pennsylvania.

The harmful effects of R-T-W are not restricted to worker earnings, other government figures show. States where legal barriers prevent free bargaining between employers and employes also lag behind the rest of the country in hourly wage rates for production workers, and in per pupil funding of public education.

Only three of the 19 R-T-W states are above the national average in hourly wages of production workers—Nevada, Iowa, Utah. As in the case of per capita income, the five states at the bottom of the Labor Dept.'s wage-rate list are R-T-W states.

The U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare reported for 1969 that only one open-shop state—Iowa—was above the national average for per pupil expenditures in its public school system. $890 per year as against $783.

Alabama, an open shop state since 1953, had the lowest per-pupil spending rate in the nation—$438—with Mississippi only slightly above it in rank at $476.

The Commerce Dept. listing shows that of all R-T-W states, North Dakota experienced the greatest loss in income per resident. It was only $29 below the national average in 1948, but by 1970 it had fallen to an all-time low mark of $926 below the average, or $2,995.

Despite some growth by R-T-W states in per capita income during the vast national expansion of the past two decades, the source said, their growth has been slower than that of other states, with this result: of the seven states which were above the national average before they adopted their R-T-W laws, six are now below it.

Here is a state-by-state analysis of per capita income in compulsory-open-shop states for selected years.

ALABAMA was $680 below the national average when its "work" law was passed in 1953. By 1970 it was $1,068 below, a drop of $388.

ARIZONA was $156 below the national average income a year after its R-T-W law was passed in 1947. By 1970 it was $330 below, a loss of $174.

ARKANSAS was $555 below the national average in 1948, a year after the law was passed. By 1970 it was $1,130 below—down $575.

FLORIDA enacted a right-to-work law in 1944. By 1948 it was $250 below the national average and by 1970, $279 below—a loss of $29 in relation to the average.

GEORGIA was $462 behind in 1948 but $589 behind by 1970—a loss of $127 based on the average.

IOWA was $160 above the average in 1948 but by 1970 it was $233 below—a drop of $393.

KANSAS passed its R-T-W law in 1958, when it was $5 above the average. In 1970 it was $98 below, a loss of $103.

MISSISSIPPI was $877 below the national income average in 1954, when it passed its law. In 1970 it was $1,346 below—a slippage of $469.

NEBRASKA was $79 above the average in 1948 and by 1970 was $170 below—a loss of $249.

NEVADA is the only "right-to-work" state that is consistently above the national average. It was $597 above in 1951, when its law was put on the books. By 1970 it was $641 above.

NORTH CAROLINA has slipped from $457 below the average in 1948 to $714 below in 1970.

NORTH DAKOTA was $130 above the average in 1947, when the law was passed. In 1970 it was $926 below.

Other states that lost ground include South Carolina, from $666 below to $985 below the average; South Dakota from $67 above in 1948 to $756 below; Tennessee from $486 below to $836 below; Texas from $231 below the average in 1948 to $390 below; Utah from $251 below to $708 below; Virginia from $300 below in 1948 to $314 below; Wyoming from $46 below the average to $385 below in 1970, a loss of $339.

State Job Injury Laws Held Outdated, Unfair

Chicago—A Wisconsin trade unionist who has spent most of his career working for passage and improvement of workmen's compensation legislation stressed the need for national standards in the field as he testified before a federal panel here.

"I submit that the record shows that the states are not prepared to render equal justice to injured workers who serve all of us in the nation," J. F. Friedrick, former president of the Milwaukee County Labor Council, told the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

The commission, established by the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970, is conducting a comprehensive study and evaluation of state workmen's compensation laws to determine whether they are providing an adequate, prompt and equitable system of compensation.

Friedrick told the commission that present laws simply do not meet the test of equity and that the current attitude is "not how fairly and justly we can treat the injured worker, but rather how little we can get away with."

As an example of the inequality of the various state laws, he contrasted workmen's compensation benefits in New York and New Jersey.

In New York, provisions call for a benefit of $24,960 for loss of an arm, while in New Jersey, it is only $12,000.

"I am aware of the fact that the cry of 'states rights' will be raised. But I am also aware that some who raise the cry of 'states rights' do so in an effort to continue 'states wrongs.'"

Friedrick, now 77, suggested that weekly compensation in a national law shoud be set no lower than the average wage of the workers covered, and that below that maximum, wage losses be compensated at 100 percent.

The national commission is conducting hearings in six major cities, including Washington, D.C., where the AFL-CIO will present its views.

The federation's social security director, Bert Seidman, has urged all affiliated unions and state and local central bodies to present their views to the commission which will report its findings and recommendations to the President and Congress by next Aug. 1.

Rubber Workers Sign Pact for Health Study

Akron—The Rubber Workers signed a three-way agreement for on-the-job environmental health studies covering 21,000 workers at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. The studies will be conducted by the University of North Carolina School of Public Health.

This is the second such agreement negotiated by the URW this year. The earlier epidemiological study agreement was with B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Harvard University School of Public Health.

The health study agreements are the outgrowth of the joint occupational health program negotiated by the URW with the five major U.S. rubber companies last year. The other three big rubber firms are expected to sign similar health study agreements shortly, the union said.

Goodyear will pay the full cost of the program, estimated at $180,000 the first year and $260,000 the second year. It will be financed by company contributions of a half-cent an hour for each worker.

Initially, health researchers will evaluate health and disease patterns of production and maintenance workers based on death certificates, social security data, company health records and union information. The findings will be used to develop safety standards at the Goodyear plants.

The health study program covers Goodyear plants in 15 cities across the country. They are Akron, St. Marys and Marysville, Ohio; Gadsden, Ala.; Los Angeles; Jackson, Mich.; Lincoln, Neb.; Windsor, Vt.; New Bedford, Mass.; Topeka, Kan.; North Chicago; Danville, Va.; Madisonville, Ky.; Union Ctiy, Tenn., and Sun Prairie, Wis.

Beckstead Heads Union:

Telegraph Workers To Fight Job Loss

Denver—The Telegraph Workers voted at their convention to finance a vigorous campaign to halt loss of jobs in their industry and elected new top officers to lead the fight.

Delegates from seven union divisions in the United States and Canada allocated funds to prevent the diversion of Western Union telegraph work to subsidiaries of the corporation, and to halt the "contracting-out and subcontracting of all facets" of the telegrapher's work.

"We must intensify our fight to save members' jobs," said Dan J. Beckstead of Washington, D.C., the new international UTW president. "If we don't, there'll be few, if any, jobs left."

Beckstead was the only nominee for the president's post vacated by E. L. Hageman, who retired after eight years in office. The new secretary-treasurer is T. T. "Ted" Freeman of Washington, D.C., who won election as successor to John T. Dowling. Dowling retired after serving some 18 years.

Hageman and Dowling were given a standing vote of appreciation by the convention for their leadership, including their work during the recent 57-day strike against Western Union. The strikers returned to work in July with wage increases totaling 19 percent over two years, wage equalization and other benefits in contracts union officers called "the best we've ever negotiated."

The delegates authorized the officers to put a 10-cent monthly per capita increase into effect as soon as the Nixon freeze is lifted. The money will be used for increased operating expenses.

To replenish union funds nearly depleted during the Western Union strike, delegates to a separate convention of that division voted to raise monthly per capita payments of division members from $1.75 to $3.25, subject to a membership referendum and wage board approval. They agreed also to allocate some of the increased income to division expenses.

Beckstead, the incoming president, formerly served as national vice president. Elected to his old post was R. C. Brockert, former president of the Western Union division's Washington, D.C., local.

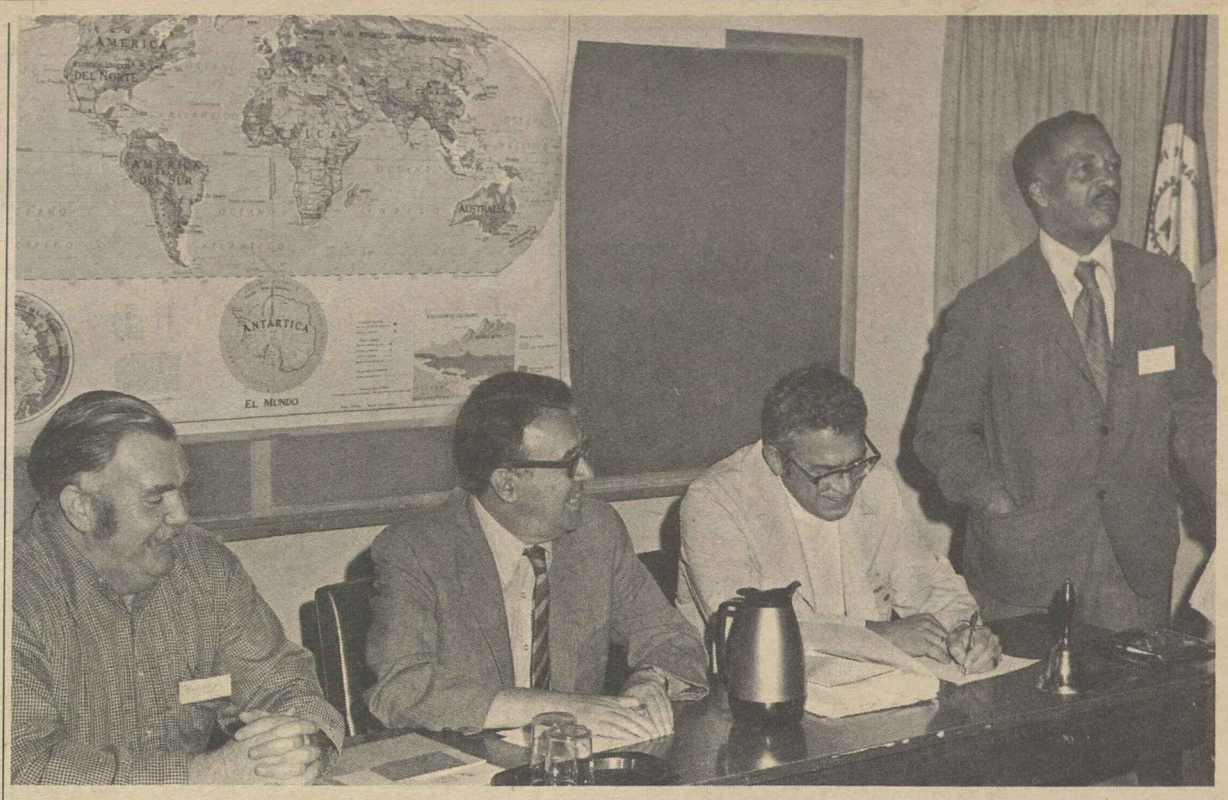
Freeman formerly was national secretary-treasurer of the division. J. A. Marquardt of Seattle, former president of the Western Union division in Seattle, won a three-way race for Freeman's former office.

International officers are elected for four-year terms; national division officers for two-year terms.

In other international convention action, the delegates took two steps demonstrating their objection to the Nixon wage freeze. They disapproved the Administration's interference with wages as "obviously slanted in favor of large corporations." Also they voted that officers should "express to the President our disapproval of the 10 percent surcharge" on products of "our Canadian brothers."

They added: "Unlike other countries, imports from Canada are high in quality and comparable in price to our own goods."

The union's name was changed in 1968 from Commercial Telegraphers to United Telegraph Workers. It represents members in Associated Press, United Press International, Western Union, Radio Officers Union, Canadian Press, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific divisions.



LABOR AND FOREIGN POLICY in the '70s was the subject of a two-day conference at the American Institute for Free Labor Development center in Front Royal, Va. AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis, standing, introduces from left, AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty; Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, and Morris Paladino, director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

U.S. Defeat in UN Tied To Nixon China Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

the UN the Republic of China, a founding member, reflects the diminishing confidence placed by an increasing number of countries in the credibility and strength of U.S. foreign policy which has, in recent months, been geared with mounting frequency, to a course of appeasement especially in such pivotal areas as the Asian mainland, Central Europe and the Middle East.

"The spectacle of the President's personal representative in Peking making overtures to the representative of Red China at a time when the United States was supposed to be supporting the Nationalist Chinese in the UN was not lost on many of the smaller nations who must of necessity look to the bigger powers for their security.

"On Aug. 10, 1971, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, in considering Pres. Nixon's newest China policy, warned: 'Let none forget the lessons of the experience of the League of Nations which was doomed when it turned its back on its basic aims and, in the name of being "realistic," betrayed Ethiopia to the Fascist aggressor.' Unfortunately, this timely warning was not heeded.

"The heavy UN vote providing for the simultaneous expulsion of the Republic of China and the placement of the Mao Tse-tung regime on the Security Council of the United Nations has dealt a fatal blow to the UN as an instrument of international harmony, peace, and freedom.

"In order to curry favor with a Communist power, which has been and still remains branded by the UN as an aggressor, the majority of the General Assembly voted to expel a loyal member and betray the principles which are supposed to guide the United Nations.

"The confidence of the American people in this world body has been gravely damaged. U.S. Ambassador to the UN, George Bush, has appropriately characterized this development as a 'moment of infamy.'

"The pro-Peking vote cast by sundry government representatives in the UN has revealed a most dangerous contempt for the aims and aspirations of the United Nations Charter. This action can only foster among the peoples of the world an attitude of paralyzing distrust in the UN which had once inspired them with hope for a world free from war, tyranny and poverty."

CORRECTION

The International Election & Referendum Committee of the Newspaper Guild has certified the reelection of Glen Ogilvie of Toronto as Canadian regional vice president in a contest with James Young of Vancouver-New Westminster, formerly an at-large vice president. The AFL-CIO News mistakenly reported Ogilvie's defeat.

Safeguards Urged Against Tanker Leaks

An urgent plea to members of the Senate Commerce Committee to approve a bill designed to protect America's sea lanes and harbors from pollution and poison from oil tanker accidents has been made by Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers.

Calhoon said MEBA members "support this bill because our experience on the high seas and in the harbors, ports and rivers of the world have convinced us that we cannot afford the luxury of delay in seeking to protect the well-being of our environment. . . ."

"We cannot continue to play a game of 'petroleum roulette' in which a single mischance, or an accident, or a unique twist of fate can cause permanent damage to our environment."

The bill would require all tanker ships to meet high standards of safety—both in terms of controls and of prevention of leakage of cargoes—before they could enter American waters.

Calhoon said the race for greater tanker capacity must not continue without making equal efforts to provide regulation and inspection.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has scheduled nine institutes for November and December, including three special seminars on occupational safety and health.

On the calendar are:

Labor Law (at University of California, Berkeley) Nov. 15-19.

Institute for Building Trades Business Agents, Nov. 29-Dec. 3.

Negotiated Fringe Benefits & Federal Social Programs, Nov. 29-Dec. 3.

Critical Problems in State Government, Dec. 6-10.

Unions in American Society in the Next Decade, Dec. 6-10.

Health Care in the United States, Dec. 13-17.

The occupational safety institutes will be at Cornell University, Ithaca, Nov. 30-Dec. 3; University of Missouri, Columbia, Dec. 6-10, and University of California, Berkeley, Dec. 13-16.

Foreign Affairs Forum Stresses Role of Labor

Front Royal, Va.—Labor's involvement in international affairs received special attention at a conference on Labor and Foreign Policy in the '70's held at the American Institute for Free Labor Development's training facility here.

With more than 50 participants from 24 unions and international trade secretariats in attendance, the conferees examined the serious questions concerning the forces opposed to free trade unionism, the sharp increase of multinational conglomerates, the implication of the rapidly growing labor forces in developing countries and the foreign policy issues that will affect the outcome of next year's domestic elections.

Co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of International Affairs and Education, AIFLD and Georgetown University's International Labor Program, the conference attracted the AFL-CIO's leading internationalists as guest speakers.

They were: AFL-CIO Economist Elizabeth Jager; AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty; Morris Paladino, director of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, and Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Council. Among other speakers were Dr. Fritz Kraemer, strategic analyst for the Army, author Ben Wattenburg and Roy Godson of Georgetown University.

"This represents the first of what we hope to be a continuing series of conferences designed to broaden the understanding of American trade unionists about international issues which affect the nation's future and their own lives as well," said AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis as he opened the two-day meeting.

Keynoting the conference, Director Jay Lovestone of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs outlined the historical and practical basis underlying the federation's international policies. At one point in his presentation, he stressed that "labor's foreign policy aims are peace, freedom and social justice."

"It is because of these goals that we say that Nixon's concessions to Moscow and Red China are wrong," he declared.

The crucial issues arising from the current efforts toward economic development in the developing countries and their effect on the American worker were highlighted by several of the speakers.

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee, said he was glad that the conference was only a beginning because "United States local union leaders and rank-and-filers know precious little about world affairs."

Beirne closed the conference with a warning to participants that "the battle with communism will continue through our lifetimes. At stake is whether or not we will have societies in which people are free to speak out and protect themselves and to freely negotiate contracts."

Fire Fighters To Train 1,200 Minority Vets

The Fire Fighters signed a one-year Labor Dept. contract to recruit and train 1,200 Vietnam-era veterans from minority groups in 12 urban areas.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan said the union was gratified that the Labor Dept. has accepted its proposal to prepare qualified candidates as Fire Fighters.

"We feel this project will go a long way toward increasing minority representation in the fire service," he said, and at the same time help maintain vital professional standards while providing first-class protection in the urban areas.

The contract carries a $425,000 Labor Dept. grant. Areas tentatively selected for the project are Boston, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Jacksonville, Fla., Chicago, Detroit, Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Oakland, Calif., and Washington, D.C.

Approximately 100 candidates will be recruited in each of the 12 areas.

The union will set up a recruiting program, develop a course of instruction and help candidates meet all entrance requirements. The instructional program will range from 20 to 60 hours, with Fire Fighters serving as instructors.

The IAFF will also prepare a training guide for use in extending the program to other cities in the future, the Labor Dept. said.

Ideology Questioned:

Intense Study Urged On Court Nominees

The Senate has "a very heavy responsibility" to examine the qualifications of Pres. Nixon's two nominees for the Supreme Court, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany said the AFL-CIO will also make its own "careful and dispassionate study" of the records of William H. Rehnquist and Lewis F. Powell, Jr., the President's surprise, last-minute choices for the two court vacancies.

"On the face of it," Meany suggested, "these appointments seem to be part and parcel of the Administration's effort to pack the court with ultra-conservatives who subscribe to the President's narrow views on human rights and civil rights."

The Senate, Meany said, should confirm the appointments only if it finds that the ideology of the nominees "conforms to that of the Constitution rather than that of the President."

Rehnquist, a Goldwater Republican who has been described as intellectually brilliant, is an assistant attorney general in the Justice Dept. He has defended wiretapping and electronic surveillance, lobbied unsuccessfully for Senate confirmation of Nixon's controversial nominations of Judges Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, and asserted that federal employes have no right to publicly oppose Administration policies.

Powell, a prominent Richmond, Va., lawyer, is a former president of the American Bar Association whose appointment would fulfill Nixon's promise to name a southern conservative to the Supreme Court.

Ironically, it was a threatened confrontation with the Bar Association that led to the unexpected appointments of Powell and Rehnquist.

For weeks, names of potential court nominees had been floated by Administration sources to test public and congressional reaction. Early in the game, a conservative Virginia congressman best known for his fight to block all civil rights legislation, asked that his name be withdrawn from consideration—and the White House obliged.

Finally, a list of six persons under consideration was leaked to the press and it quickly became known that the White House had asked the American Bar Association's federal judiciary committee to review and clear the names of Herschel L. Friday of Little Rock, Ark., and Los Angeles Judge Mildred L. Lillie, who was expected to be the first woman named to the Supreme Court.

This was in accordance with the agreement Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell had made last year to consult with the Bar Association before recommending Supreme Court appointments to the President.

Most of the members of the ABA committee are considered conservatives. But they were widely reported to have been dismayed by the President's top choices.

By a near-unanimous vote, they termed Mrs. Lillie unqualified. On a closer ballot, they refused to approve the nomination of Friday—a municipal bond lawyer with segregationist ties, whose law firm had been branded by the Arkansas State AFL-CIO as notorious for union-busting activities on behalf of its employer clients.

Administration officials were reported furious when word of the Bar Association's disapproval became known. And minutes after the President announced his new appointments, the White House released a letter from Mitchell informing the Bar Association that the prior consultation agreement was being canceled. The Administration would no longer ask the association to endorse its choices before the appointments were made.

Rehnquist and Powell are the fifth and sixth nominations to the Supreme Court that Nixon has submitted to the Senate. Of his four earlier nominees, two were confirmed and two were rejected.

BOOKBINDERS' CONVENTION vote for merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers brought this united handshake from union officers: left to right, Vice Pres. Joseph Hellman of the Bookbinders, Vice Pres. Jack H. Wallace of the Lithographers, Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor and Pres. John Connally of the Bookbinders, Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone of the litho union. Terms of the merger proposal call for Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers to head the merged union, with Connally as executive vice president and Taylor as secretary-treasurer. The target date for culmination of the merger is next Labor Day.

Safety Council Elects Connelly Of Carpenters

Chicago—Paul H. Connelly, safety director of the Carpenters, was elected vice president for labor on the National Safety Council. He succeeds Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, who did not seek re-election.

Connelly was chosen at the week-long session of the NSC's Labor Conference.

The conference focused on the implementation of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, calling on the AFL-CIO and international unions to expand training programs that would broaden workers' understanding of the law.

Edward J. Legan succeeded Thomas A. Dillon as chairman of the Labor Conference. Legan, an international representative with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was formerly vice chairman. Taking over that post is William McCullough of the Canadian Union of Public Employes, Toronto.

Labor Asks Hodgson To Protect BLS Role

(Continued from Page 1)

"sort of mixed," while Hodgson had said they were "favorable, hopeful" and "indeed, heartening."

As far as reorganization goes, Meany was referring to the departure of chief BLS economist, Peter Henle, who the Labor Dept. said had asked for a leave of absence, and the shift of Goldstein from his job of interpreting jobs figures.

Goldstein headed the Office of Manpower & Employment Statistics, which is being split. He is being assigned to deal with long-range statistical analysis, and an Office of Data Analysis is being established to interpret such key indicators as the Consumer Price Index, productivity figures and unemployment reports.

Most recently, the BLS announced suspension of its quarterly reports on unemployment in the nation's urban poverty centers until "sometime in 1973."

BLS officials denied that the cancelation was politically motivated, stating that it was necessary to incorporate data gathered in the 1970 decennial census to make the quarterly report reliable. Since the series began, it has been based on the 1960 census.

In his letter to Hodgson, Meany noted that the basic statistics published by the BLS are used by "labor and management in collective bargaining agreements and in business contracts.

"This information, is also used by other government agencies and by the public at large in following economic trends."

He said that up to now both business and labor have had "confidence in the integrity of this agency's work."

"It would be a real tragedy if this confidence were to be destroyed, and it would be destroyed if the BLS and the vital information it collects, interprets and publishes became political propaganda or became suspect as such."

Meany said Hodgson should act to reverse this trend "in order that the integrity of the BLS be protected from even the suspicion of political manipulation."

Meanwhile, charges continued to mount in Congress that the Administration is attempting to stifle unfavorable reports on the economy.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said he would call Director George Shultz of the Office of Management & Budget as a witness in a committee investigation into the BLS shakeup and the elimination of press briefings.

He said he would ask Shultz to explain why the poverty-area unemployment figures are being discontinued.

"One may well wonder whether this is another step by this Administration to eliminate poverty by dropping the word from the dictionary," Proxmire declared.

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Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) charged that the BLS shakeup amounts to "tampering" with the agency "to assure that policy analysts, rather than statistical analysts, will be in the highly sensitive job of reporting unemployment statistics."

"The fact is," Humphrey said on the Senate floor, "that this temporary discontinuance (of urban poverty reports) indicates that the Nixon Administration is unwilling to announce anything but rosy economic news in the election year of 1972."

He said the decision to suspend the poverty series is "discriminatory against the poor, against blacks, and against other minority groups in our nation.

"We need to know what the unemployment figures are—particularly in the urban poverty areas where the jobless rates run so high—so we can target our efforts for economic recovery."

"We need to know if programs to improve conditions under which people live are working," Humphrey said.

Senate Unit Votes Strong Powers For Equal Employment Agency

The Senate Labor Committee voted strong bipartisan endorsement of a bill giving the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the enforcement power and jurisdiction it needs to combat job discrimination.

After overwhelmingly rejecting a toothless substitute bill backed by the Administration and employer organizations, the committee unanimously reported the measure sponsored by its chairman, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and backed by labor and civil rights groups.

It would give the EEOC power to issue "cease-and-desist" orders directing employers, unions or employment agencies to remedy illegal job discrimination. Its powers and enforcement procedure would be similar to those of the National Labor Relations Board in unfair labor practices cases.

It would expand coverage of the basic law—a part of the 1964 Civil Rights Act—barring job discrimination based on race, religion, national origin and sex.

And it would take a big step to end the confusion and overlapping of jurisdiction by shifting most other government fair employment programs to the EEOC. The Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance would be moved into the EEOC operation, and the agency would be given the power now reserved to the Justice Dept. to bring suits attacking "patterns" of discrimination.

Senate leaders reportedly plan to call up the legislation by mid-November. And if the Senate approves the bill—as it did a similar measure last year—a House-Senate conference committee will be faced with the task of trying to reconcile two very different bills.

The House Labor Committee had approved a bill similar to the Senate committee measure. But the House, in mid-September, voted by a narrow 202-197 margin to substitute the Administration-Chamber of Commerce bill.

The House-passed legislation would make no change in the EEOC jurisdiction, leaving the government's anti-discrimination programs divided and sometimes contradictory. And it would deny the EEOC power to remedy job discrimination. If the agency were unable to obtain voluntary compliance, it would have to bring suit in federal district court—the lowest step in the judiciary system.

In another area, the Senate Finance Committee began voting on provisions of the House-passed tax bill, which includes Administration proposals giving a multi-billion dollar windfall to business.

The Senate panel approved the House-passed 7 percent investment tax credit—in effect a federal subsidy to business on the price it pays for equipment and machinery.

It did, however, vote to expand somewhat the "buy American" provision in the House version. The House bill provided that the investment tax credit would apply only to American-built equipment so long as the 10 percent import surcharge remains in effect.

The Senate panel voted to give the President discretionary authority to deny the investment credit to imported equipment even after the surcharge is lifted.

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Meany Cites Price Boosts, Scores One-Sided Controls

HISTORICAL PARADE of pickets marches outside the Chambertin Restaurant in Dearborn, Mich., to support striking members of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 705. The union has been on strike 44 months in the longest labor dispute in Michigan history. The costumed affair was sponsored by the Detroit Union Label & Service Trades Council. **(Another photo, Page 6.)**

Unions Push Drive To Monitor Rates

Prices are continuing to rise—both legally and illegally—while workers' pay and benefits are strictly frozen, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged in testimony presented at Senate hearings on economic stabilization legislation.

That's one big reason, Meany said, why workers and consumers have no confidence in the fairness of the Nixon Administration's control program. And it's one of many reasons why the AFL-CIO opposes the Administration bill to broaden the President's powers and extend them until April 30, 1973—a full year beyond the expiration date of the present law.

Instead, Meany urged, Congress should write into the present law a firm assurance of "equality of sacrifice" so that public confidence in the fairness of the stabilization program can be restored.

Meanwhile, the House Banking Committee, working on the Administration's bill, voted tentatively to require the Pay Board to approve retroactively wage increases frozen during the 90-day period starting Aug. 16.

The action came as the Pay Board met on the issues of previously negotiated wage increases caught in the freeze and deferred pay under union contracts, amid indications that public and industry members were opposed to validation of these contracts.

Meany's comments were made as organized labor mounted a nationwide effort to monitor adherence to the price freeze and any controls developed for Phase II of the stabilization program. The action, being coordinated by the federation's Dept. of Community

(Continued on Page 3)

Area Jobless Rates Reach 10-Year High

The number of the nation's major urban areas with substantial unemployment jumped to 65 in October—the highest number to be so classified in 10 years, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Labor Dept. defines "substantial" unemployment as a rate of 6 percent or more, with that level of joblessness expected to continue for at least two more months.

Three of the nation's 150 major labor markets were added to the substantial list in October and two others were removed.

The 65 major areas with unemployment of 6 percent or more represented the highest number since October 1961, when there were 68.

During October 1970, only 38 areas showed substantial unemployment while only five of the major job centers were in that category two years ago.

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Asks Restoration of Foreign Aid

The United States can't "run away from its world responsibilities," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned in a statement calling on Congress to keep the foreign aid program alive.

A stunning 41-27 Senate vote defeated a much-amended foreign aid bill and created what Meany termed an "intolerable" crisis.

Unless Congress acts quickly, all spending authority for aid programs will expire Nov. 15 and the world's richest and most powerful nation will have retreated into a shell of isolationism.

Both military aid to America's allies and economic aid to the have-not nations of the world would be abruptly cut off; humanitarian assistance to refugees, children and

(Continued on Page 8)

Behind-the-Scene Tactics:

Blue Cross Linked To Health Bill Foes

The AFL-CIO has warned its affiliates to beware of efforts by the insurance industry and Blue Cross to undermine organized labor's campaign for passage of National Health Security.

At the same time, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) revealed a plan by Blue Cross for an extensive lobbying effort in Congress to assure that Blue Cross will have a role in financing any national health insurance program. Kennedy accused Blue Cross of wasting its subscribers' health insurance money in the lobbying effort.

Blue Cross and the insurance industry have been working behind the scenes at state federation convention to weaken labor's front on the Health Security campaign, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman disclosed.

He reported these efforts were uncovered in Colorado and South Carolina, although both state bodies overwhelmingly came out in support of the Health Security program.

In Colorado, a resolution was brought to the floor calling for amendments in the Kennedy-Griffiths Health Security bill to include provisions of the insurance industry measure.

The resolution read in part: "Under no condition do we feel the federal government should replace private enterprise such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield or the insurance industry in providing national health benefits. . . ."

That resolution was tabled and the Colorado delegates unanimously adopted one that stressed: "Qualified health care is a basic universal necessity and should not be left solely to the self-interest groups such as doctors, the health insurance industry and others...."

While no alternative resolution to Health Security was introduced at the South Carolina convention, a Blue Cross representative was overheard in conversations with delegates attacking the Kennedy-Griffiths health care measure.

The industry representative was at the convention to promote Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage in union-negotiated contracts.

Clement D. Dowler, southern area COPE director, noted however,

(Continued on Page 6)

Local Issues Dominate In 'Off-Year' Elections

The election of a Democratic governor in Kentucky, victory for a labor-backed independent candidate in Virginia and a black-white gubernatorial contest in Mississippi remarkably free of racial hostility were among the highlights of the "off-year" elections held Nov. 2.

A series of mayoralty elections, centering on local issues and personalities, produced the usual mixed results. The Republican candidate for mayor of Cleveland won an upset victory in a three-way race, but most other large cities stayed with the party in control or with incumbents in non-partisan elections. A labor-backed reform candidate in Jersey City defeated 17 opponents to fill out the term of the imprisoned former mayor.

The only congressional contest—in the Pittsburgh area—saw the election of a moderate Republican, H. J. Heinz III, to fill out the term of his moderate Republican predecessor, the late Robert J. Corbett.

In one of the few states with

(Continued on Page 6)

Industry Profits Surge 11.6% in Third Quarter

Corporation profits continued to climb during the third quarter of 1971, a survey of 537 leading firms disclosed.

Total after-tax earnings of the companies tallied by the Wall Street Journal were up 11.6 percent from the same July through September period of 1970. This followed a second quarter in which profits were 10.3 percent above the comparable period the previous year.

The overall gain was posted despite a sharp slump in earnings for the steel, aluminum and copper industries. Thirteen steel manufacturers, in fact, reported losses for the quarter as customers used up inventories stockpiled against the possibility of a strike.

Auto manufacturers, airlines, building material firms, department stores, railroads and utilities were among the major industries listing above-average gains.

The President's wage-price freeze came midway in the quarter. While companies affected weren't able to raise their prices after mid-August, they were able, however, to pocket any wage and benefit increases that came due after the freeze.

UNION-MADE PRODUCTS attract large crowds at the second Union-Industries Show of the Canadian Labor Congress at London, Ont. More than 100 exhibitors participated in the five-day show sponsored by the CLC Union Label Trades Dept. It had an attendance of 89,288 persons.

1971 Wage Settlements Show Downward Trend

Major collective bargaining agreements negotiated during the first nine months of 1971 provided pay raises averaging 8 percent a year over the life of the contract, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Including the value of fringe benefits—but not of cost-of-living escalator clauses—the average is raised to 8.4 percent.

Both figures were down somewhat from the 1970 calendar year, when wage increases averaged 8.9 percent over the contract term and the pay-benefit package averaged 9.1 percent.

Most contracts provided higher increases during the first year of the agreement. Thus the first-year wage increase averaged 11.8 percent in new contracts, virtually the same as the 11.9 percent average the previous year. And the first-year combined wage and benefit package averaged 12.8 percent, compared with 13.1 percent for 1970 contracts.

The mid-August wage-price freeze was not a factor in the contract settlements, the BLS noted, since the contracts negotiated after the freeze affected only 36,000 of the 2.8 million workers covered by the agreements surveyed.

The BLS noted that 1971 settlements saw the reintroduction of cost-of-living clauses in several major industries which had previously abandoned them, and the adoption of escalator clauses in other companies for the first time.

On wage rates alone, the annual rate of increase over the life of the contract was 7.1 percent for agreements with escalator clauses and 9.3 percent for contracts without cost-of-living protection.

In the construction industry, where none of the contracts surveyed included escalator clauses, the life of the contract average increase was 11.7 percent, as compared with 14.9 percent the previous year. For first-year increases, the 1971 average of 13.5 percent compared with 17.6 percent in 1970.

The BLS survey for all industries covered settlements affecting 1,000 or more workers in tallying wage rate changes and settlements affecting 5,000 or more workers in computing the wage and fringe benefit package.

Pamphlet Shatters Teen-Wage Myths

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "The Teen-Wage Fiction," shatters the myths of the Nixon Administration's argument for a sub-minimum wage for teenage workers.

Congress is now considering a package of amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act that would boost the minimum wage to $2 an hour and extend coverage to millions more workers. The Administration proposal would freeze the minimum wage for most teenagers at $1.60 an hour.

The four-page pamphlet is available free in quantity from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Wash., D.C. 20006.

Criticism Mounting On Rehnquist's Views

Criticism of Pres. Nixon's nomination of William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court continued to surface as the Senate Judiciary Committee opened confirmation hearings.

Rehnquist, currently an assistant attorney general in the Justice Dept., is on public record with a series of hard-line, ultra-conservative statements and writings—ranging from opposition to public accommodation laws as an invasion of the freedom of businessmen in selecting their customers, to defense of government wiretapping and surveillance and an assertion that the government has the right to fire federal employes who express public dissent from Administration policies.

These and similar views led a coalition of civil rights, religious, civic and labor groups to announce its opposition to the nomination. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which includes the AFL-CIO, said it will testify against confirmation at the Senate hearings.

Rehnquist, himself, is on record as asserting that the Senate should consider the "judicial philosophy" of Supreme Court nominees—not just their legal qualifications.

Under questioning at the Senate hearings, however, he toned down his own judicial philosophy and partially backtracked from some of his earlier statements.

Asked whether he still opposes public accommodations laws which prohibit businesses from refusing service to persons because of race, he told the committee: "I think probably not."

There was no sign of opposition to Pres. Nixon's other nominee for the Supreme Court—Virginia attorney Lewis F. Powell, Jr., a former president of the American Bar Association.

The Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary, which earlier had branded as unqualified two persons the White House had indicated would be appointed, unanimously gave its highest rating to Powell. But three of its members expressed reservations about Rehnquist—agreeing that he was "qualified" but unwilling to join in a strong endorsement.

Metal Trades Trounce NAGE In Norfolk Vote

Norfolk, Va.—Blue-collar workers at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard voted by a margin of more than 2 to 1 to retain the Tidewater Virginia Federal Employes Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, as their collective bargaining representative with the Navy.

The vote was 3,350 for the Metal Trades Council to 1,520 for the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employes with 120 votes for no union. The results of the balloting, which was held in May, were not announced until this week.

The vote ended an attempted raid that began two years ago. The Labor Dept. threw out the results of a 1969 election because it found that NAGE had improperly offered the shipyard employes "free" insurance in a move to influence voting.

The Norfolk Metal Trades Council, made up of 20 AFL-CIO unions, had held bargaining rights covering the shipyard's 6,400 wage-board employes for six years when the raid began. NAGE has frequently tried to disrupt MTC bargaining relationships at government installations, most recently at the Charleston, S.C., Naval Shipyard where it was turned back in a March election.

Pres. Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. expressed the hope that "the decisive show of confidence in AFL-CIO unions by the workers at Norfolk, as well as Charleston, will bring an end to these mischievous raids by organizations outside the mainstream of the labor movement."

Ecological Impact Cited:

Energy Policy Tied To Full Employment

A national government policy on fuels and energy must foster the goals of maximum employment, environmental safeguards and the protection of free enterprise, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Labor's prime concern is with jobs that pay a living wage, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in testimony before the Senate Interior Committee.

But he also noted that the federation has long called for a comprehensive national energy policy that would protect and preserve the environment while guarding against adverse effects of monopolies.

Biemiller called for a national policy that would exert controls on the development of energy technology, assuring that workers are not thrown out of their jobs.

"Our unions are in many cases the frustrated victims of technological innovations," he said. Unless existing conditions are corrected, a resistance to national policies will result.

A decent living wage is an essential part of labor's campaign for maximum employment, he said in noting that nearly 30 percent of the population earns wages at or near the poverty line.

"The benefits of and comforts of a decent standard of living," Biemiller stressed, "are not only an unattainable dream, but too often a bitter mockery for the poor of the cities and the rural regions as well."

If benefits from energy are denied to those who need them most, this will add to the social unrest and loss of faith in democratic institutions, he said.

While much still must be done to curb air and water pollution in the environment, Biemiller said that these problems cannot be solved by limiting energy growth. To do so, he declared, would "do nothing more than create vast and perhaps insoluble problems for the next generation."

He called for the development of energy fuels that pollute less and which are more susceptible to control techniques.

Labor favors the use of fusion power as the long range answer to meet the future energy needs rather than the present generation water reactors or breeder reactors, he said.

The breeder reactor, Biemiller pointed out, involves the use of material of extremely high toxicity and risk.

He also cited concern over the abuse of land through coal strip mining operations.

Noting that there has been an ominous trend toward the reduction of competition in the nation's energy sector since World War II, Biemiller warned that a key element of national policy must be safeguards against monopolization.

He pointed out that in 1970, of the nation's 25 largest petroleum companies, all dealt in natural gas products, 18 in oil shale, 11 in coal, 18 in uranium and seven had ventured in tar sands.

Four of the largest coal companies are now subsidiaries of oil firms, and petroleum companies now produce 20 percent of the nation's coal, he added.

"If this goes on without strong doses of antitrust medicine or legislation to break up these giant combines," Biemiller stressed, "there will be concentration and entrenched dominance of all energy fuels by a handful of giant corporations."

This will result in "high prices to consumers, undue economic and political power, stifling of healthy competition, and threats to free political institutions," he said.

AFL-CIO Realigns Western Regions

The AFL-CIO has realigned the makeup of four of its western area regions with the closing of Region XIX which was headquartered in Denver, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Four states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico—made up the former Region XIX.

Colorado was shifted to Region XVI which includes Oklahoma and Arkansas. New Mexico joins Texas in the expanded Region XVII. Wyoming becomes a part of Region XXI, joining Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Utah was added to Region XXII, which includes California, Nevada and Arizona.

The Region XIX headquarters in Denver will be operated as subregional office of Region XVI, Meany said.

Joblessness at 12-Year High In Major Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

The three areas added to the substantial list were in Ohio: Canton, Lorain-Elyria and Youngstown-Warren.

The Labor Dept. said the higher unemployment levels were "due mainly to layoffs in the steel industry," as mills cut back production after stockpiling on the part of steel users who had feared an August steel strike.

Two Indiana areas were removed from the list—Terre Haute and South Bend.

Unemployment in South Bend reached its lowest point in a year, the Labor Dept. reported, as a result of recall of laid-off workers, some new hiring and a reduction in new layoffs. Fabricated metals, non-electrical machinery and transportation equipment accounted for most of the gain.

In Terre Haute, the drop was attributed to employment increases in the durable goods industries, but also to a gradual decline in the area's work force.

Eight smaller labor markets also were added to the substantial list, and three were removed, pushing that total to 785 locations with joblessness of at least 6 percent.

Many of the 785 smaller areas are suffering from "persistent" unemployment, defined by the Labor Dept. as a jobless rate averaging 6 percent over the past calendar year with the rate at least 50 percent above the national average over the past several years.

The eight smaller areas added to the list were McRae, Ga.; Farmington and Patten, Me.; Northumberland-Stratford, N.H.; Silver City, N.M.; Sulphur, Okla. and Morgan and Vernal, Utah.

Those removed from the list were Cheyenne and Pawnee, Okla., and Texarkana, Tex.

Labor Pushes Watchdog Effort:

Meany Cites Price Boosts, Scores One-Sided Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

Services, is designed to make sure legal price ceilings are observed, high quality is maintained and services are not reduced.

Meany's testimony to the Senate Banking Committee, presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, cited newspaper surveys and the government's own Consumer Price Index as "clear evidence that America has a price freeze in name only."

The New York Times earlier had reported that a day-to-day survey on 27 meat items by six professional price reporters revealed that some supermarkets had illegally raised the prices of seven popular cuts of meat. The price of porterhouse steak, for example, went from $1.99 a pound just before the freeze to $2.09 a pound a few days after.

A similar study by the Times also based on reports from the State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, showed that prices of fish covered by the freeze rose three times as much as prices for exempt fish items, with the price of halibut steak jumping from $1.19 to $1.49 —a 25 percent increase.

And Meany's testimony noted that the Administration had cited an increase of only two-tenths of 1 percent in the September CPI as evidence that the freeze is working.

But, Meany said, the official Bureau of Labor Statistics report acknowledges that the price rise would have been double the reported figure if only the items subject to the freeze had been included.

"The government's own statistics prove," he said, that without effective enforcement mechanisms "the price freeze does not work."

It is up to Congress, Meany stressed, if there is to be a price control program, to "provide an effective system for setting price standards, detecting price changes, and for apprehending and punishing those who violate the law."

As for the modest fines for price violations in the Administration's proposed legislation, "these penalties amount to little more than a licensing fee for potential price violators."

In the absence of government enforcement machinery, the task consumers face in checking the ceiling prices of thousands of items in stores is enormously difficult, Meany noted. "But the Cost of Living Council has made it virtually impossible by again delaying the deadline for retail stores to post ceiling price information for consumers."

Meany said the postponement was ordered by Treasury Sec. John B. Connally after some Republican members of the House Banking Committee protested that price posting was a hardship for businessmen.

It apparently never occurred to the Administration and its Cost of Living Council, Meany suggested, that "millions of consumers might be hurt by their decision."

And Meany warned the Senate panel as he had the House Banking Committee the previous week that "if anyone thinks that workers are going to stand idly by and watch prices go up while their paychecks are frozen, he just doesn't know Americans."

On the same day that Connally told the House committee that interest rates were dropping on home mortgages, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that rates were "moderately higher" than the previous month. **(Story, this page.)**

Meany also urged Senate confirmation of public members of the pay and price boards, strongly opposed the Administration's request that all its actions to date on the wage-price freeze be declared retroactively legal and asked rejection of the President's request to impose controls only on a single industry or section of the economy.

He reminded the committee that "this Administration—which has so vigorously regulated wages in the construction industry—has yet to make good on its promise to institute comparable price regulation in that industry."

And, Meany emphasized, the fact that "the Administration acted in panic" when it abruptly imposed the freeze in mid-August is no reason for Congress to act in equal haste to "rubber stamp" the legislative request.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, in a letter to state and local central bodies, suggested steps they might take to implement the Oct. 12 decision of the federation's Executive Council to establish "our watchdog units to monitor prices. . . to insure that there is no price-gouging in America."

A number of central bodies, notably in New York, New Jersey, Chicago and Oregon, already have inaugurated such programs.

Perlis noted that with the postponement of the Nov. 1 deadline for retailers to post price ceiling lists, the American housewife would have to remember the pre-Aug. 15 prices charged on approximately 5,000 items in the average supermarket.

And although the absence of the price lists makes the job of monitoring that much more difficult, "it also makes our job that much more important, for without our voluntary efforts to monitor prices there would be virtually no enforcement or checking on the price front."

The importance of price monitoring by labor was underscored by reports that only 3,000 Internal Revenue Service field agents across the nation would be watching prices for the government—in addition to their regular duties of handling income tax cases.

Thirteen days before the freeze was scheduled to end, the Justice Dept. had filed suit against only six violators in the entire nation.

Perlis suggested to local federations that they appoint monitoring committees and invite all local unions, both inside and outside the AFL-CIO, to send representatives to a community-wide coordinating committee on price monitoring.

He said they should meet with local business groups and trades associations to impress on them "the importance of self-policing, cooperation and ethical practices," and establish a point of contact with the IRS for filing complaints and referring violations.

A price-monitoring operation already has been established by the New York City AFL-CIO under which 580 local unions affiliated with the central body will set up price watch committees.

The committees will arrange cooperation by the 1.25 million union members in gathering information on prices and price-gouging and funnel it to the central body's Community Services Committee.

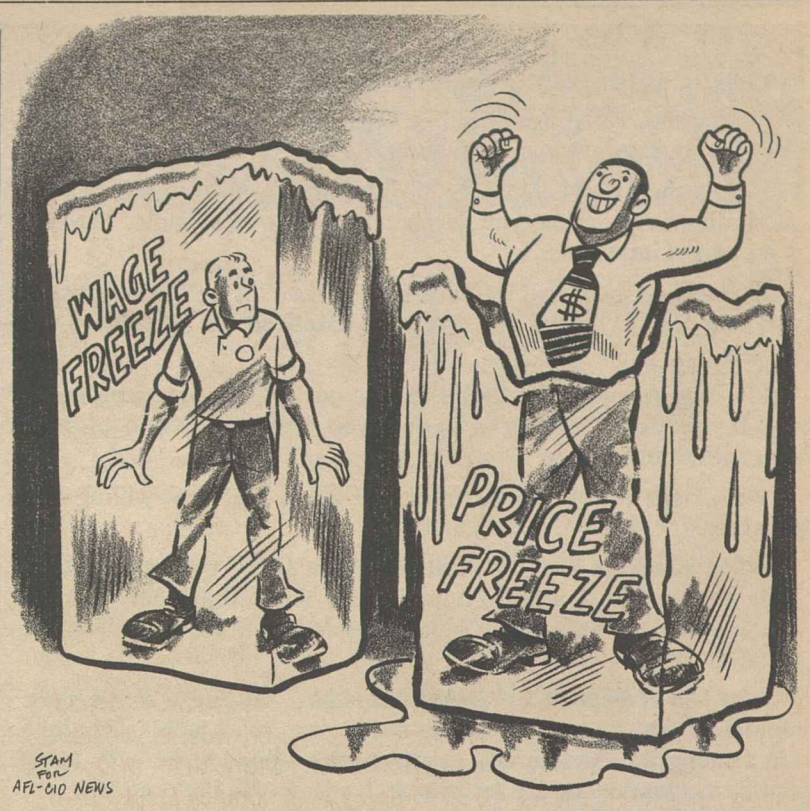
New Jersey AFL-CIO Pres. Charles H. Marciante said labor in that state wants "to be part of this national contribution toward effective price controls and there is no more cooperative and informed source than the 750,000 members of organized labor and their families who constitute more than 50 percent of the entire population of New Jersey."

The Chicago AFL-CIO used its own radio station, WCFL, to announce formation of its price-watchdog operation, and set up a special phone number to take recorded complaints of price violations around the clock.

In the first 24 hours of operation, more than 600 complaints and inquiries were received from the public.

Chicago AFL-CIO Pres. William F. Lee said the federation will be reaching out to all unions, consumer organizations, civil rights groups, churches and community groups to "join us in this effort designed to make the real fight on inflation."

In Oregon a group of 16 labor officials have formed the Oregon Labor Price-Wage Watchdog Committee. State AFL-CIO Pres. Edward J. Whelan said the group would meet as often as necessary to make sure all local unions will have the assistance they need to monitor prices.



Mortgage Interest Rates Climb for Fourth Month

Home mortgage rates rose during September for the fourth consecutive month, but the Nixon Administration maintained its "hands off" policy on interest rates as the nation headed for Phase II of the President's new economic programs.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced that the effective interest rate charged borrowers for newly built homes with conventional mortgages averaged 7.82 percent as against 7.74 percent in August. For existing homes, the rate increased from 7.71 to 7.76 percent.

The Home Loan Bank Board released the figures at about the same time that Treasury Sec. John B. Connally was testifying before the House Banking Committee on an Administration bill for Phase II giving the President "stand-by" authority to control interest rates.

But Connally told the committee the Administration will not use this power anyway and declared that interest rates had been coming down since the freeze.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the committee, said he was sure Connally was "well meaning" when he appeared before the committee "contending that mortgage rates were decreasing."

"Repeatedly," Patman said, "the Administration has assured the Congress and the press that interest rates have been coming down during the freeze, but now we have a definite contradiction of these claims."

Patman said the government has little or no information on the broad range of consumer credit for car loans and other products.

After the President announced the wage-price-rent freeze last August, the Home Loan Bank Board took action to free an additional $800 million for lending to home buyers in the hope that this increased supply of money would drive down interest rates.

The Administration did not move to control interest rates, it said, because it did not have that authority under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 on which the freeze was based and which the Administration is now seeking to extend.

Patman pointed out at that time that the President had the authority to impose controls on interest under other existing legislation.

4 Percent Guideline Set For Dividend Increases

The first post-freeze guideline produced by the Administration's Phase II machinery for economic controls is a "voluntary" one on dividend rates issued by the new Committee on Interest Rates & Dividends.

The committee said that corporation dividends should not be increased by more than 4 percent during 1972, and they should not go up at all during the remainder of 1971.

By Nov. 15, the committee will announce the technical details of the voluntary dividend limitation program, specifying coverage and exemptions, it said.

The committee, headed by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns, made it clear in issuing the 4-percent guideline, that a corporation could use any one of three years —1969, 1970 or 1971—as the base period for determining increases.

This meant that a corporation could choose its highest dividend payment over the past three years, as adjusted for stock dividends and splits, and increase that amount by 4 percent.

Burns told the House Banking Committee that "some exceptions, may, of course, be necessary to facilitate the raising of capital for expansion, particularly by small businesses."

Although Burns has said in the past that dividend increases should be "equitably related" to wage rates, he told the committee the 4 percent standard had no special application to wage increases because pay increases "could be something different entirely."

Joseph Walsh Dies, Retired Editor

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Joseph M. Walsh, retired editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, died Oct. 30 at Veterans Hospital here after a long illness. He was 77.

A native of Wilkes-Barre, Walsh entered the newspaper business while still in high school. After attending Lafayette College and Cornell summer school, he served as a reporter, sports editor and city editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record.

In 1942, he became the CIO regional director for northeastern Pennsylvania. Later he joined the staff of the Pennsylvania CIO Council and, following merger, became editor of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News in 1960, a post he held until his retirement in July 1970.

Walsh was a charter member of Newspaper Guild Local 120 in Wilkes-Barre, having joined in 1937. He served as an international vice president of the Guild from 1941 to 1945.

He is survived by his wife Agnes, five children and ten grandchildren.

AFL-CIO Lists Speakers For 9th Convention

The AFL-CIO has announced the list of guest speakers for its Ninth Constitutional Convention which will open on Thursday, Nov. 18, at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla.

On Friday, Nov. 19, the speakers will be Sec. of Labor James Hodgson; Joseph Almogi, Minister of Labor of Israel; Hugh Shearer, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

On Monday, Nov. 22, the speakers will be Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, General Secretary of Histadrut, and John Geiger, national commander of the American Legion.

Also on Monday, the AFL-CIO will present its Murray-Green award to Jerry Lewis.

On Tuesday, Nov. 23, E. Vernon Jordan, executive director of the United Negro College Fund, will speak. He is executive director-elect of the National Urban League.

The fraternal delegates to the convention from the British Trades Union Congress will be Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Cyril Plant, secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

The fraternal delegate from the Canadian Labor Congress will be L. H. Lorrain, vice president of the CLC and first vice president of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The Policy of Deceit

THIS IS THE AGE of Madison Avenue. This is another way of saying this is the age of public relations. This is the age of propaganda. And, to put it quite bluntly, the age of deceit.

This is the age where, using the techniques of Madison Avenue, you brainwash a nation: you deceive the people as a whole. The truth is no longer important.

We have adopted and we have refined the "big lie" technique that was practiced by Hitler and has been practiced for 52 years by the Soviets.

Madison Avenue now seems to be a part of the American way of life. If you are not willing to be deceived, you are just sort of out of step with things.

Well, I am out of step with things, I guess. I am not willing to be deceived.

When you look back, look at the President of the United States. This was the No. 1 anti-Communist that this country had. I know, because I was No. 2. I didn't like being No. 2, but I concede he was No. 1.

Do you remember his early campaigns? Oh, he was the most ferocious anti-Communist this country ever saw. And his technique in running for election was to charge the other person with being soft on communism. He believed in freedom. He believed in a free society. He was against tyranny. He was for the free way of life, with no compromise.

Well, now he is a realist—someone who accepts things as they are. Back in the '30s, we were told you have to accept Hitler; you have to be a realist. You have to accept Mussolini. You are out of date if you don't accept these people.

So now we have 1971 realism. We don't see much wrong with Mao Tse-tung. We don't see much wrong with Russian communism. You have to be realistic.

AND THEN we have the domestic situation where the economic problems of this country, with Madison Avenue's cooperation, are being laid at the feet of labor.

Labor is to blame; labor is to blame for everything. We have to have a whipping boy, and you have to distract attention from your own shortcomings.

I would like to see the Administration tell big business, "your contracts are nullified." We have always believed in this society of ours in the sanctity of a contract. Well, we've got contracts and we are being told they can't be honored because this would hurt big business. This would hurt the country.

WE FACE SERIOUS days ahead but we still have our principles. We still think the truth is important. We still think that good faith is important in dealing with people or with groups, with unions or companies. We still think that human freedom is important and we don't believe you can compromise with human freedom.

I don't believe there is any future in a policy of deceit. And, as far as the American trade union movement is concerned, we are not prepared to compromise our principles on the ground of expediency or on the ground of realism.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a dinner in Washington honoring Peter Terzick, retiring as general treasurer of the Carpenters.

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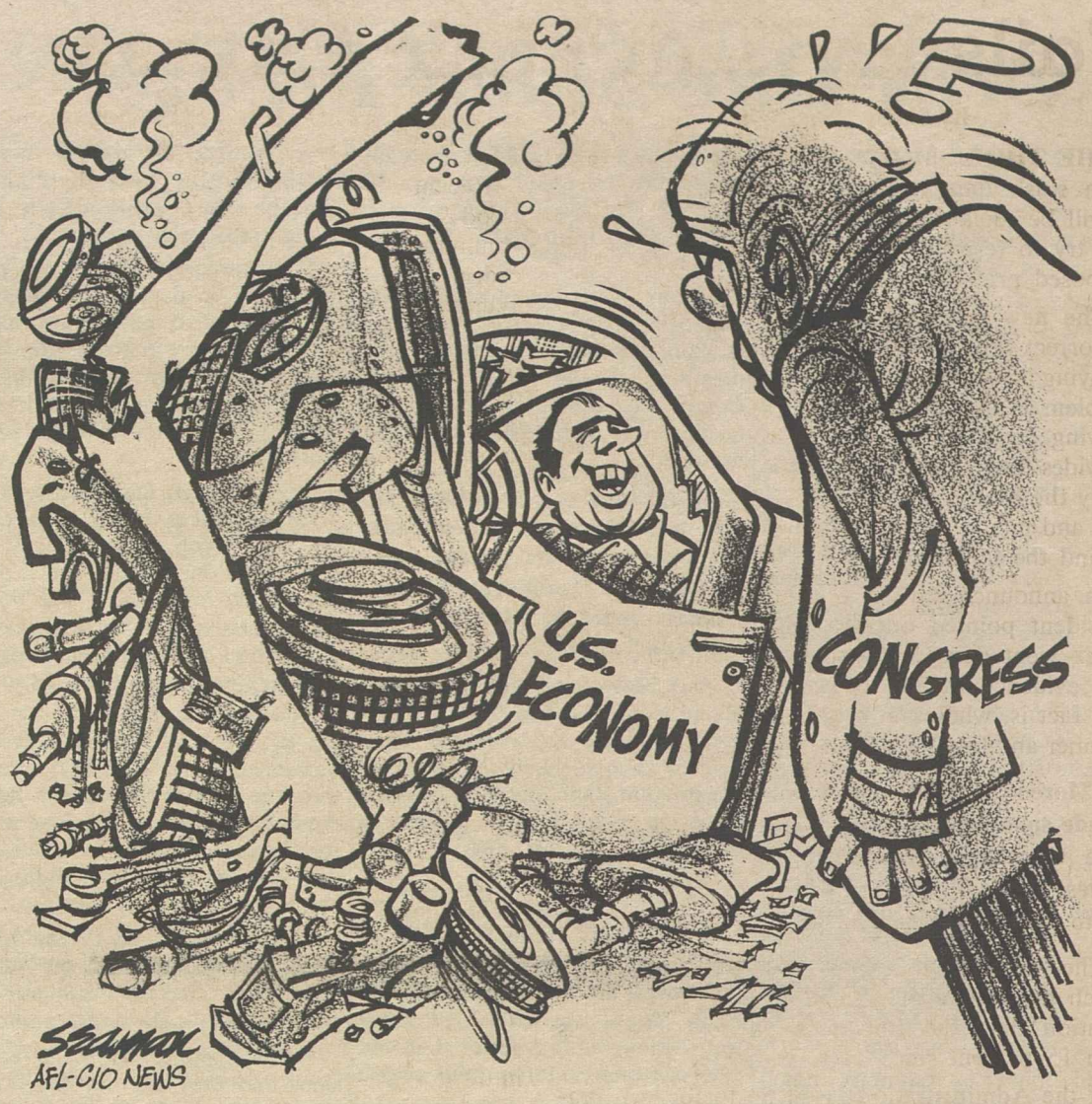
'Mind If I Take the Car Out Again, Dad?'



A Word Edgewise:

'That Mac Fellow' Looks Good To Sly New Hampshire Voters

By John P. Roche

THE OTHER DAY, I was up visiting friends in New Hampshire and they invited me to a rehearsal. A bit startled—they are not amateur actors—I inquired "A rehearsal of what?" "Why," they said, "the primary of course." This was a new one so I asked to be filled in. With any kind of luck, I was told, the state will receive more income from the presidential primary next March than from the ski season. "Its a real bonanza," one informant said, "but it calls for careful preparation."

"Suppose," he continued, "the pollsters came to Concord and started ringing doorbells. But when they started asking questions, nobody had ever heard of McCloskey or McGovern or Jackson or Lindsay?"

"Can't you see?" added another, "It would be tragic. One columnist would say the Democratic primary was a farce; another would say the Republican one was a joke. It could cost us millions! All those candidates would write off New Hampshire and save their money for some nut state like California or Oregon."

"Then there is the press," put in another participant. "Our state liquor stores are counting on a 30 percent jump in sales in January and February, the telephone company is laying on additional hands to get 50 more phones in every motel, Telex machines in every town of more than 100, and all sorts of fancy television lines."

By now I was intrigued and with a little persuasion managed to get a copy of the "Primary Manual," which is very closely held. While not quite the size of the final Army-Marine plan for invading Saipan, it is a massive document which seems to have anticipated every possible problem.

By Dec. 15, a coordinator will be named in every election district. His is a non-, or better, multi-partisan function: he must organize and prepare the electorate for the coming invasion. His slogan is: "Keep Every Candidate in the Race!"

"You just can't relax for a minute," an experienced coordinator told me, "or you risk the Romney cop-out." In 1968, it seems, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who was supporting George Romney against Nixon, had a secret poll taken in New Hampshire. "Our men were caught off guard," said my New Hampshire host, "the pollsters sneaked in here around Christmas and Nixon came out ahead."

"Not just ahead," said a new voice, "That wouldn't have been so bad. He absolutely clobbered Romney, 64 to 12 and Romney quit. Which meant, in fact that Rockefeller kept all that money home. If we had been on the ball, Rocky would probably have sunk a couple of million—all we had to do was alert one Republican in three to say 'Romney' to the pollsters. That would have sucked him in, with all that Rockefeller. . . ."

"No use crying over spilt milk," my host interrupted, "what's important is 1972 and this one should be easy. We are telling all our people that when the pollsters turn up, they should say, 'I ain't rightly figured how I'll vote, but that Mac fellow looks pretty good.' If the pollster is from the Republicans, he will say 'You mean McCloskey?' On the other hand, the Democrats will ask 'McGovern?' The answer is 'Yup.' That should keep everybody in the game."

TV, IT SEEMS, has created special demands, notably for "cracker-barrel philosophers," but each district coordinator already has several in training.

"It's that damn Yankee accent," my friend told me. "The local sages have to sound like Calvin Coolidge, but we dug up an 85-year-old retired speech professor who has been training them. The hardest thing is that 'Eeeeya' that you lead off with."

It was hard to ask, but necessary: "Isn't this all a bit dishonest, misleading the American people like that?"

"Eeeeya," he said, "you might put it that way. But then if people want to think that political events in a wacky state like New Hampshire have national meaning, why should we disillusion them? There would just be that much more money for Wisconsin, where they really cheat: they let you vote in either primary no matter how you're registered! Golly, if we had just thought of that. . . ." As he began to sound more and more like Calvin Coolidge, I quietly slipped away.

Living Costs Still Rising:

Nixon Anti-Inflation Program Fails to Treat Basic Causes

By Sidney Margolius

THE THREE-MONTH price freeze—more of a slush than a real freeze—ends Nov. 13. It will be replaced by a price commission which will try to restrain further inflation by reviewing proposed price increases.

The new commission, however, can do little to correct present high costs. It can only fight a delaying action against further increases. The real problem is that the Administration's program of slowing down inflation treats the symptoms but provides few real cures for the basic causes, especially the high costs of housing, food, transportation and medical care. These are the main forces behind the inflation.

In announcing his new price commission, the President pointed out that the Wholesale Price Index went down in September, and considered this evidence of the program's success so far. The fact is, wholesale prices usually rise in early summer and level off in the fall in any case.

Moreover, the wholesale index does not include some of the most volatile components of the Consumer Price Index such as interest rates, medical care, property taxes, land costs, auto insurance, and service costs in general.

The wholesale index covers only commodities, which have gone up at a lower rate during this inflation than the consumer's living costs—less than 15 percent since 1967 compared to 23.

If the Administration faced up to the real reasons for the inflation, it could start controlling it by telling the FHA to reduce mortgage rates with the help of government mortgage-finance agencies. The Administration could also revise some of the present agricultural policies that help raise food costs.

Right now in many parts of the country, mortgage-seekers are being asked to pay 7.5 percent interest while sellers are asked to pay an additional mortgage bonus of 6 to 7 points. A "point" is the equivalent of 1 percent of the amount of the mortgage. You also can figure that each two points is the equivalent of paying an additional one-fourth of 1 percent mortgage interest. Thus, paying six points of bonus money on top of a stated rate of 7.5 percent is the same as paying a mortgage rate of 8.25 percent.

The most immediate problem is food prices. While the Administration fools around with gimmicky game plans, livestock growers are reducing supplies of pork. So expect higher meat prices this winter.

Watch gasoline prices, too. Many of the complaints of price increases involved gas stations.

* * *

While some medical authorities for a long time have questioned the claims and even effectiveness of many household remedies sold without prescriptions, government authorities at long last are getting braver about challenging such products.

Recently Dr. Charles Edwards, head of the Food & Drug Administration, told a congressional committee that the FDA had sought to seize Excedrin P.M., Asper Sleep and Ornex because manufacturers had indicated in ads that these were something "new." But when charged with failure to comply with "new drug" requirements, the manufacturers then contended that the products were not new but consisted only of well-known ingredients.

One of the most revealing incidents, showing how manufacturers reformulate, repackage and rename old ingredients, is the case of Vivarin. This product is being promoted as making you "a more exciting woman" if you have come to realize that you may be "boring your husband to death."

But it turned out that the main active ingredient in Vivarin, as in many similar stimulants, is caffeine, at three times the cost of a cup of coffee which even an unexciting wife could easily prepare.

WHILE ANTACIDS for indigestion and laxatives are probably the most widely promoted over-the-counter medicines, another heavily advertised group is nonprescription sleeping pills. Most of these merely have a mild antihistamine as the chief active ingredient and are "essentially ineffective in the dosages used," Commissioner Edwards said.

However, there may be other dangers than inflated prices in overmedicating yourself with non-prescription drugs. Dr. Edwards has warned that the overuse of "mood drugs" is becoming increasingly acute.

He attributes the heavy use to "the tremendous wave of advertising, especially on TV, creating an environment in which the consumer feels that reaching for a pill, tablet or capsule is a panacea for all his ills."

W. James Bicket, a representative of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the national organization of pharmacists, also has testified that much advertising for non-prescription drugs exaggerates and "even attempts to convince people they have non-existent diseases."

Yet none of the government agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission which has the major responsibility over advertising, have stepped in to tone down the misleading commercials. The fooling that takes place nowadays more often is in the omission of relevant facts than in the actual commission of deception. Thus, manufacturers of pain-relieving products advertise over and over that they have more of "the most effective ingredient" or "the ingredient that doctors recommend" without saying that this much-boasted "ingredient" is merely aspirin.

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'Bread-and-Butter' Issues:

Young Voters' Attitudes Linked To Basic Economic Problems

ECONOMIC and "bread-and-butter" issues will figure heavily in how the 25 million young Americans eligible to vote for the first time in 1972 elections cast their ballots, Penn Kemble, chairman of Frontlash '72 predicted.

The majority of that group are "full-time employes . . . not college students," declared Kemble, and they feel the sharp impact of high unemployment and rising costs at the time they are just starting their careers and families.

He said that young workers "are most frequently unemployed because they're lowest on seniority lists," and that high interest rates and taxes cause them "great financial difficulties" as they begin "setting up a household . . . and raising families."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Kemble said that about half of the new young voters are in the 18 to 21 age group newly enfranchised by the 26th Amendment, and the balance were under 21 in 1968.

"We're hoping to reach them in a variety of ways—through unions, wherever possible," he said, adding that organized labor has been "very helpful in getting us started."

But, he noted, young workers are often in low-paid jobs and "occupations least organized by unions." To reach many of the "non-students, you really have to mount old-fashioned registration drives that most politicians and organizations have given up on," he said, and the trade unions are very active in that area.

Kemble said that efforts to register young voters often meet the problem of "local election officials who are dependent on local political officials for their jobs and are reluctant to open the voter registration books" to young people. And, he stressed, that situation is "just as bad for non-students—working youth—minority youth—as it is for students, although most of what you read about this is directed at the problems of college students registering."

By Press Associates, Inc.

"AMBASSADOR." Roget's Thesaurus makes the word a synonym for "deputy," and "deputy in turn is defined in a number of ways including "vicar, lieutenant, surrogate, secondary, representative, delegate, minister, broker, negotiator, connection, front or front man, agent, instrument, tool, factor, steward, proctor, gomashta (Ind.), dubash (Ind.), one's man of business, commission agent, commissary, commissioner, friend at or in court, next friend (Law), amicus curiae (L.), prochein ami or amy (Law)."

Webster's New World Dictionary defines "ambassador" as "the highest ranking representative appointed by one country or government to represent it in another."

Harsh as it may sound, Pres. Nixon made all of these definitions seem only too true in his address to the nation naming his two latest nominees to the United States Supreme Court.

Many American Presidents have been accused of naming men of their own political or judicial stripe to the highest court.

Theodore Roosevelt was accused of naming "liberal" Oliver Wendell Holmes to the court as a gesture against his more conservative Republican friends.

Woodrow Wilson was excoriated for naming that "radical" Louis D. Brandeis to the court.

Franklin Roosevelt was accused of wanting to "pack" the court because it turned its back on New Deal legislation.

Even Eisenhower appointed Earl Warren, presumably a man of his own conservative thinking—but it didn't turn out that way.

In brief, Presidents can be expected to turn to men with whose general philosophy they sympathize when Supreme Court appointments are on their desks.

But never has an American President so openly told the nation that he wanted men who shared his own conservative "judicial philosophy" on the court. Never has one so clearly defined the area—mostly law and order—in which he wanted a new turn in court decisions. Never has one so unfairly burdened two appointees to the court with his own publicly expressed philosophy by which they should be guided.

Despite his disclaimers and protestations that, of course, they must be guided by their own judgments, he has come as close as any President has ever come to making them his personal representatives on the court.

So clear has this become that organized labor already has called for the confirmation of Lewis F. Powell, Jr. and William H. Rehnquist "only if their ideology conforms to that of the Constitution rather than that of the President."

ONE OF THE BITTEREST Supreme Court confirmation battles in American history raged about Associate Justice Brandeis in 1916 when he was named to the court by Wilson. That was 55 years ago, and a contrast between the battle that raged about that nomination and what has been taking place over Nixon nominees in the past two years is more than instructive.

There was no quarrel over the legal and personal qualifications of Brandeis. Even his opponents conceded that he had "vast experience," that he was a "brilliant lawyer," that he was a "great jurist" and that he was a "distinguished member of the bar."

Contrast this with the virtual "instructions" with which Nixon loaded his nominees when he labeled them as sharing his basically "conservative philosophy," when he clearly expressed his disagreements with past court decisions that he felt weakened law and order and called for a redressment of the balance between the forces of order and disorder.

The President may be right in his analysis of recent Supreme Court decisions—many millions of Americans undoubtedly will agree with him in this respect.

But, men should not be named to the Supreme Court to carry out presidential objectives. They are being named to the third, co-equal branch of the government.

BREAD-AND-BUTTER issues—not TV charisma— will be the main factor in how 25 million young Americans voting for the first time in 1972 cast their ballots, Frontlash '72 Chairman Penn Kemble, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Warren Weaver, left, of the New York Times and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

HOT PANTS AND BOOTS are what the "best dressed" picket wears today—at least that was the consensus at a style show staged by the Detroit Union Label & Service Trades Council in Dearborn, Mich. Diane Jacobs of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 705 models the outfit. Her union has been striking the Chambertin Restaurant 44 months.

Hawaii Delegates Focus On Economy, Education

Honolulu—The 4th biennial convention of the Hawaii AFL-CIO elected eight vice presidents, approved resolutions on economics and education and heard a crescendo of criticism of Pres. Nixon's new economic policies.

Pres. Walter H. Kapau was re-elected as head of the state central body by acclamation. The eight new vice presidents, in addition to serving on the state federation's executive board, will make up the executive committee, which will meet monthly to implement policy created by the higher board.

The new vice presidents are Jim Crane, chairman of the Oahu Division; Elmo Samson, I. B. Peterson, Emile Lee and Tommy Sing, all from the island of Oahu.

The neighboring islands are represented by Division Chairmen Herb Perreira of Hawaii, Walt Correa of Maui, and Clarence Takashima of Kavai.

Crane is executive secretary of the Hawaii Federation of Teachers, Samson is a Laborers business agent, Lee is business agent of the Marine Cooks & Stewards. Peterson and Sing are presidents of their respective locals, the Musicians and the Lithographers & Photoengravers. Correa represents the United Public Workers and Takashima and Perreira are both members of the Hawaii Government Employes Association.

The Public Workers and the Government Employes recently became part of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Delegates unanimously adopted resolutions supporting state legislation that would require the presence of a qualified nurse in all public schools, would establish a legal maximum of 25 students per academic class and require that a student's curriculum include a course on labor history.

In one resolution, the convention strongly urged that labor representatives be given a role in implementation of the Public Service Employment Act of 1971, a measure aimed at providing jobs for the unemployed and underemployed during periods of high joblessness.

Smooth implementation of the act will be accomplished only if organized labor is involved from the very start, delegates said.

Speakers included Hawaii Gov. John A. Burns (D), Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii), Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), AFSCME Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames, Sec.-Treas. Louis Goldblatt of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Teachers Pres. David Selden, and San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

3,500 Benefit In Flint Glass 3-Year Pact

Toledo, Ohio—The American Flint Glass Workers signed a contract calling for wage increases of $1.20 an hour over a three-year period with the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

The agreement covers 3,500 journeymen and apprentices at 87 locations in the industry.

Union Pres. George M. Parker said the new contract provides for increases of 59 cents an hour the first year, 30 cents the second and 31 cents in the third year. The first-year increase raises the hourly wage for journeymen moldmakers to $5.

First year apprentices received an increase of 46 cents to $3.70 an hour.

Parker expressed confidence that the increases would be allowed by the Phase 2 Pay Board because they "are similar to patterns set by other unions in the industry before the freeze."

The previous contract had expired Sept. 1 but had been extended on a day-to-day basis. The wage increases are scheduled to be retroactive to that date.

Labor-Backed Candidates Do Well:

State, Local Issues Mark 1971 'Off-Year' Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

legislative contests, Democrats scored major gains in New Jersey where the GOP has had one-sided control of both houses of the legislature.

Late returns were being awaited to determine whether the Democrats had captured control of the lower house as well as nearly doubling their membership in the state Senate.

In three states where major tax issues were put up to referendum votes, positions taken by labor were decisively supported.

Montana voters rejected a sales tax opposed by the State AFL-CIO by a margin bigger than two-to-one. Maine voters turned down an initiative proposal to repeal the state's income tax by an almost three-to-one majority. The state's labor movement had strongly opposed the repeal effort. And Florida voters overwhelmingly supported a corporate profits tax that had been urged by Gov. Reubin Askew (D) and opposed by the state's big business interests.

In Kentucky, Democrats healed deep primary wounds to elect Democrat Wendell Ford to the governorship. Ford, currently lieutenant governor, sharply attacked the Nixon economic policy during the campaign. The incumbent governor, Republican Louis B. Nunn, was ineligible to run for a second term and the capture of the statehouse will boost the Democratic edge in governorships to 30 of the 50 states.

On a clear liberal-conservative issue, the victory of Henry E. Howell, Jr., in Virginia attracted national attention even though the office of lieutenant governor is hardly one to excite more than local interest.

Howell, known throughout the state for his championship of consumer issues, put together a coalition of workers, blacks and liberal Democrats to win as an independent against Democratic and Republican candidates who split the conservative vote. Ironically, it was the Old Guard's Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., who broke the party line identification pattern in Virginia politics by winning re-election in 1968 as an independent after shunning the Democratic primary.

Howell, who was narrowly edged out for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination two years ago, chose to run as an independent after Virginia Democrats abandoned a statewide primary in favor of a party nominating convention. He has already declared his intention to run in 1972 for the governorship, now held by Republican Linwood Holton. The lieutenant-governor vacancy was created by the death of a popular Democratic incumbent.

In Deep South Mississippi, race was obviously a factor in the division of votes between Charles Evers, brother of the slain NAACP leader, and Democrat Wiliam Waller.

But Waller, unlike his predecessors, both campaigned as a moderate without appeals to prejudice and had a record as district attorney in Jackson that earned friendly comment from Evers, even during the campaign. He ended up with a respectable share of votes in black precincts, winning statewide by a bigger margin than most observers had predicted.

Racial divisions were clearly factors in a number of city mayoralty elections, but not always as decisively so as some newspaper stories had assumed.

The Republican victory in normally Democratic Cleveland upset the strategy of outgoing Mayor Carl B. Stokes, who twice had won election with overwhelming black support and a significant share of votes from the 60 percent white majority of the city.

His hand-picked successor, running as an independent, failed to carry the black neighborhoods as overwhelmingly as expected. Republican Ralph J. Perk, long one of the city's strong vote-getters, piled up a lead in normally Democratic "ethnic" neighborhoods of the city.

There was party-splitting also in Philadelphia, where Police Chief Frank Rizzo overcame some prominent Democratic defections to defeat a wealthy Philadelphia "blue-blood," W. Thatcher Longstreth. Rizzo was known as a tough, honest cop and had the backing of outgoing Mayor James H. Tate. He lost the normally Democratic black wards, but scored impressively in other sections of the city.

In Boston, in a non-partisan election, incumbent Mayor Kevin H. White easily won re-election against challenger Louise Day Hicks, the congresswoman who in past city elections had been tabbed the candidate of the "white backlash" voters. White's record, not racial issues, was considered the key to the election contest.

San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto overcame the handicap of a federal indictment in a legal fee case to win an easy victory over 10 opponents.

Democrat William D. Schaefer was elected mayor of Baltimore with nearly 88 percent of the vote.

In Indiana, Republican Richard Lugar won re-election as mayor of Indianapolis and Democrat Richard G. Hatcher, a Negro in a city with a black majority, was re-elected mayor of Gary.

Strong labor support proved an important factor in the Jersey City mayoralty election, where Dr. Paul Jordan won his first political race by outpolling both the candidate of the old-line political machine and the son of a former mayor.

Nixon Health Plan Held 'Bail-Out' for Insurers

The Nixon Administration's national health insurance proposal would not control rising medical costs, Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock testified before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Woodcock appeared before the committee to support the National Health Security Program introduced by Representatives Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and James Corman (D-Calif.)

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany also testified in support of Health Security.

If the Nixon proposal were enacted, Woodcock told the Committee, it "would result in higher national expenditures for health purposes" than under Health Security.

The Nixon program would bail out and reward insurance companies and mean higher costs for consumers, Woodcock stated. "Insurance companies can take care of themselves," he added. "It is time to help consumers."

The National Farmers Union told the committee that the Health Security Bill is the best approach to solving the health care problems of rural America.

NFU Pres. Tony Dechant noted: "Rural areas, where almost 27 percent of Americans live, have less than 12 percent of our physicians, 18 percent of nurses, 14 percent of pharmacists, 8 percent of pediatricians and 4 percent of psychiatrists."

The U.S. Catholic Conference and the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the United Methodist Church endorsed the principles of Health Security without specifically endorsing the legislation.

The church organizations both urged enactment of a federally operated health plan guaranteeing adequate health care as a right of citizenship.

Blue Cross Tactics Hit In Health Security Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Blue Cross man was also "doing an effective job of sabotaging" labor's Health Security campaign.

Seidman warned that the Colorado and South Carolina incidents may be only a small part of the insurance industry's efforts to defeat or weaken Health Security legislation. He suggested state labor bodies advise the federation's Dept. of Social Security on any questionable situations.

The confidential report of a Blue Cross official which was disclosed by Sen. Kennedy at a Senate health subcommittee hearing stressed the importance of a low-key lobbying campaign.

It described how a task force of Blue Cross representatives was brought to Washington for a month-long indroctrination after which "each of the task force members returned to his home region to put into effect the game plan."

In an internal memo from Blue Cross Pres. Walter J. McNerney to the organization's area executive, the objective of the congressional lobbying campaign was pin-pointed: "We trust their efforts will help substantially in developing an appreciation in the minds of key decision makers that only through Blue Cross can truly effective and efficient provision be made for financing the health care of the nation."

Kennedy said at the hearing that "there's a very serious question raised" about the use of Blue Cross subscribers' premiums for lobbying activities.

With Bookbinders Union:

Lithographers Vote Approval of Merger

New Orleans—Delegates to the Lithographers & Photoengravers convention here put an enthusiastic seal of approval on merger with the Bookbinders.

The merger agreement had been ratified two weeks earlier by delegates to the Bookbinders convention, and the final step is up to the the membership of the two unions.

If the recommendations of the officers and the action of the convention delegates is approved in referendum votes, the new Graphic Arts International Union will come into existence by next Labor Day.

Ratification, by a weighted vote of 55,451 to 1,693, came midway in the six-day convention of the LPIU.

A message from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland termed the proposed merger "clearly in the best interest of your members, of your craft, and of the trade union movement as a whole."

To LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, the merger action was a possible forerunner of an eventual merger of all graphic arts unions.

The 1964 merger between the formerly separate Photoengravers and Lithographers unions, Brown said in a report to the convention, proved "that such mergers could result in significant improvement in wages, hours and working conditions of the members we serve."

Brown saw as the fruit of merger "programs, activities and collective bargaining agreements which cannot be obtained by separate unions squabbling over what may well be a diminishing job market."

And he said the influence of the workers in the industry will be considerably greater than could be achieved by "separate unions pulling in different directions."

The convention met in the shadow of unemployment and an economic squeeze in both the United States and Canada. One local's resolution noted that for "the first time in memory," it had a surplus of skilled craftsmen."

A resolution condemned the wage freeze as "inequitable, unfair and discriminatory." It demanded that "wage increases already negotiated" be permitted during Phase II of the economic stabilization program. And it urged that Canadian products be exempted from the import surcharge "in recognition of the integration of the economies of our two countries."

Another convention resolution took a cautious approach to the four-day week, insisting on a number of safeguards for working conditions and overtime pay.

The convention also strongly opposed any modification of the eight-hour workday provisions of the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act and other federal laws.

The 252 convention delegates represented 122 local unions.

Grain Millers Strike Yields Major Gains

Minneapolis—The Grain Millers announced that a four day strike at seven plants of the American Crystal Sugar Co. has been settled with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The strike halted sugar plant operations at beet harvest time, a critical period for the refineries. The seven plants are in Chaska, Crookston, East Grand Forks and Moorhead, Minn., Mason City, Ia., Drayton, N.D. and Rocky Ford, Colo.

Grain Millers Pres. Roy O. Wellborn said the agreement produced major gains, including wage increases totaling $1.20 an hour over three years for permanent workers and 62 to 65 cents an hour for seasonal workers.

Differences over raises for seasonal workers, severance pay and shift differentials had led to the walkout.

Wellborn said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached on those issues along with healthy increases in pensions and medical insurance.

"Strict seniority standards and the posting of open jobs has also been achieved for the first time," he said.

The old contract expired on Aug. 1 but had been extended until negotiations reached an impasse in mid-October. The new contract is to be retroactive to Aug. 1 and Wellborn said he expected the government to allow the wage increases to keep from creating "inequities in the industry."

Air Line Dispatchers Okay Council Shifts

Seattle—The 25 airline councils of the Air Line Dispatchers Association are free to seek affiliation with other labor organizations on the basis of a resolution approved by the 60 delegates at the 29th annual ALDA convention.

Several attempts to merge the ALDA with other unions had been voted down in referendums by the union's membership over the past several years. In the most recent merger referendum, held earlier this year, the 886 members turned down affiliation with the Machinists by 50 votes.

Pres. Robert E. Commerce, who has headed the ALDA for the past 13 years, is retiring from office effective Jan. 1. The top union office will now become a part-time position. Also retiring as of Jan. 1 is Sec.-Treas. George A. Paull.

The convention elected Frank O. Wicks, Eastern Airlines council, president and Warren J. Fitzpatrick of Northwest Airlines secretary-treasurer. Frank J. Perry of Piedmont Airlines was elected vice president, succeeding L. Frew Riter of Ozark Airlines.

The union said that its headquarters operations based in Falls Church, Va., will be closed and the functions will be handled by offices in Miami where Wicks is located and in Seattle where Fitzpatrick is located.

Beirne Named to Panel On Health Education

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers has been appointed to the President's new Committee on Health Education, Chairman Joseph C. Wilson announced.

100 YEARS OF UNIONISM of Carpenters Local 1596 in St. Louis is commemorated with a cake cutting ceremony that capped three days of celebrations. The local was formed by 22 cabinet makers and chartered in 1871. In the foreground, from left, are Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), Sec.-Treas. James E. Meyers of the St. Louis AFL-CIO, retired AFL-CIO Director of Organization John Livingston, Carpenters District Council Executive Sec.-Treas. Ollie W. Langhorst and Carpenters First Vice Pres. William Sidell.

Foot-Dragging Charged On Occupational Safety

Columbus, O.—The Labor Dept. was accused here of "ponderously dragging its feet" in bringing about effective operation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the Midwest Labor Conference that the Labor Dept. has asked for an "excessively modest" budget, that it has been slowing down in the hiring of qualified personnel to administer the statute, and that it has shown "prejudice" against the use of trade unionists as compliance officers.

In addition, Clayman blamed the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for "strange lethargy" in its plans for starting research projects to identify and locate dangerous hazards to health and safety.

Clayman set forth his charges against what he said was a background of "common knowledge" that the various states have "dismally failed" to enforce sound safety and health laws. Congress moved toward federal legislation in this field, he added, because of the widespread belief that the states had botched the job.

Nevertheless, the IUD official said, the Secretary of Labor has shown "unseemly haste" in turning back to these same state administrations the development of safety and health standards under the federal law.

The Secretary of Labor, Clayman charged, "is willing to permit the states to proceed under vague, fuzzy and uncertain guidelines, which constitute an open invitation to the states to subvert both the spirit and the letter of the law."

A major battleground in the struggle for the legislation was to win a requirement that workers or their representatives be permitted to accompany the safety inspector and the employer on inspection tours of the workplace.

That requirement, Clayman recalled, was aimed at eliminating a situation where the inspector never spoke to the worker about conditions, and where the employer cleaned up hazardous conditions just before the inspector's arrival, and let things go back to pot as soon as he was gone.

"This important worker's right was fiercely contested in Congress and was directly and specifically voted upon. The intent of Congress was made crystal clear," Clayman noted.

Nevertheless, he said, the Labor Dept. has failed to insist that the states be required to allow this same right for workers in their enforcement of the federal statute. The IUD official called it a "deliberate search for legalisms and technicalities in order to make things easier for employers."

Pieper, Dowell Retire from Regional Staff

Two veterans of depression organizing days were feted on their retirement from the AFL-CIO regional staff—Regional Director Fred C. Pieper in Denver and Assistant Director W. Elmer Dowell in St. Louis.

Pieper, 62, had been director in the Rocky Mountain region since 1955. A co-founder of the Auto Workers in Atlanta and participant in an early sit-down strike, Pieper served on the union's national council for the AFL in 1934, was a UAW executive board member until 1939, and helped negotiate the first multi-plant contract with General Motors Corp.

Following service with the Marine Corps during World War II, Pieper served as Louisiana-Mississippi regional director of the CIO, then worked in the national office as an assistant to the director of organization until merger. He and his wife Dorothy are returning to the Atlanta area, where he will continue to serve as a labor volunteer.

Dowell was the guest of the Missouri State AFL-CIO, the St. Louis Labor Council and the AFL-CIO regional staff at a retirement dinner in October. His retirement plans are indefinite.

Born in 1905 in Ethel, Mo., Dowell started work at the Fisher Body plant in Kansas City, Mo., in 1929. He helped form Federal Labor Union 19320 and was elected its secretary. After the UAW was formed, he became the first director of the GM department.

In 1939 the union split into two groups and Dowell was elected vice president of the group known as UAW-AFL, now the Allied Industrial Workers. Dowell represented the AFL in the sale of treasury bonds in World War II, was appointed an AFL staff organizer, and remained on the staff after merger, serving in Nebraska and Hawaii.

AFL-CIO Opposes Bill To Allow Gas Monopoly

Acting as a "people's lobby," the AFL-CIO urged the Senate Commerce Committee to reject a bill that would halt the court-ordered breakup of a monopoly corporation.

The bill, supported by a number of western senators, would permit the El Paso Natural Gas Co. to hold on to the Northwest Pipeline Co. it acquired 12 years ago—despite a series of Supreme Court rulings that the acquisition violated antitrust laws.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the proposed legislation would amount to "perversion of antitrust law and policy."

Furthermore, he stressed in a letter to Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), "if it is enacted, one huge corporation after another will use it as a precedent to ask Congress for legislative relief from adverse court decisions."

Biemiller charged that the El Paso corporation has conducted a "misleading" and "self-serving" campaign to convince Congress that it should not only be forgiven for its violations of antitrust laws, but should be "rewarded" for them.

"It is as though a man having been convicted of burglary requests that the penal code be waived in his case, as he would be able to use more effectively the articles he stole than the rightful owner."

Biemiller associated the AFL-CIO with a statement by Pres. Joseph Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO earlier this year challenging El Paso's claim that consumers will be better off if the company is not broken up.

El Paso has produced no evidence to back up that assertion, Davis noted at the time. "The consumer," he said, "will suffer far greater harm if corporate giants are allowed to flout the law."

Biemiller wrote Magnuson that the AFL-CIO is taking a position on the bill "as the largest organization of consumers in the nation, and as an organization which has throughout its long history opposed monopoly in all forms."

Gene Kelly Retires From News Staff

Eugene A. Kelly has retired as an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News after a distinguished newspaper and trade union career.

Kelly joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News in April 1960, following 20 years with the former Cleveland News and previous service on other Cleveland daily newspapers.

He was a founding member of the Cleveland local of the Newspaper Guild in 1933—which was designated Local 1 at the Guild's first convention. Kelly served more than 15 years on the local's executive board, including two terms as president. Besides participating actively in his own union, he covered many of the historic events of the labor movement as a reporter.

Urgency Stressed:

Meany Asks Action To Save Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

disaster victims would be ended; international health and drug control programs would be terminated, and U.S. manufacturers and shippers who supply virtually all goods purchased with aid funds would face heavy cutbacks.

Meany called on Congress as a first step to pass a resolution temporarily continuing expenditures at present levels.

"Immediately thereafter," he urged, "Congress should proceed to draft a new measure designed to promote the welfare of the people in free, developing nations, primarily directed toward alleviating conditions of human deprivation, establishing democratic institutions, providing economic and technological know-how, and insuring adequate military assistance to defend and preserve national independence and promote international peace."

The abrupt rejection of the aid bill came after a heated 10-hour debate and a series of amendments that, at the end, left large numbers of senators dissatisfied for different reasons.

Top Administration officials are seeking to work out with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a new bill that can muster majority support. Meanwhile, the first test of congressional sentiment is expected on the continuing resolution that has been introduced by the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee—to keep the program alive while the effort to shape a new bill goes on.

Meany termed the foreign assistance program "a sound, worthwhile and valuable instrument" and expressed the view that it has the support of the American people.

In other major congressional developments:

- The House neared final passage of a labor-backed, multi-billion dollar program of expanded aid to higher education. The bill would include a new program of federal grants to every college, based on enrollment.

Supporters warned that without increased federal aid, numerous colleges and universities would be forced to close down or to raise tuition rates beyond the means of most students eager for a college education.

The legislation also would extend existing programs of federal aid, including grants and loans to needy students and the work-study program.

- The Senate voted 86-0 approval of a bill setting increasingly higher standards to end industrial water pollution. It also would step up federal grants for municipal sewage treatment plants from last year's level of about $1 billion to $5 billion by 1975. Another feature would authorize low-interest loans to small firms faced with heavy expenditures for pollution-control equipment.

The AFL-CIO had strongly supported an expanded drive on water pollution at hearings earlier this year.

- The Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee voted 6-3 approval of a "postcard" registration system for federal elections, and set a maximum 30-day residence requirement for congressional elections. Present law prohibits states from imposing more than a 30-day residence rule for voting in presidential elections.

Under the Senate bill, sponsored by Committee Chairman Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), the Census Bureau would send postcard registration forms to each home, preaddressed to the local registration board. The entire registration process could then be completed by mail. While states could still impose separate registration requirements for non-federal elections, the bill would provide financial incentives for using the federal system.

At the committee hearings last month, the AFL-CIO strongly supported national registration and voting standards legislation. Presently, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller charged, millions of Americans are "locked out of the voting booth by voting laws as obsolete as the 12-hour day."

EXPORT OF AMERICAN JOBS was protested by nearly all 1,200 delegates to the Massachusetts AFL-CIO convention who recessed their session to march through downtown Boston urging the public to buy American-made goods and the government to place effective curbs on imports from low-wage countries.

HEW Welfare Plans for New York Held Cruel Experiments on Poor

Two welfare experiments the federal government is considering for New York State would debase the dignity and living standards of poor people, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

While the AFL-CIO favors "genuine welfare reform" and is working toward these changes, Meany said that organized labor vigorously opposes proposals that would "exploit welfare recipients as human guinea pigs in experiments based on medieval doctrines."

Meany called on Sec. Elliott L. Richardson of the Dept of Health, Education & Welfare to reject the two New York State proposals which are designated as "Incentives for Independence" and "Public Service Work Opportunities."

In a letter to Richardson, Meany said the objectives of public assistance are "to improve the living conditions and enhance the dignity of those who must depend on welfare to meet even minimal family needs."

"We are convinced that these two projects would have just the opposite effect," he stressed.

Meany noted that the "incentives" project would reduce annual welfare payments to a family of four to only $2,400—far below the recognized poverty level and existing payments. Then the family would have to participate in a complicated point system program to try to regain the lost payments.

It would receive a certain number of points, he noted, "by meeting certain arbitrary and very broadly defined behavior norms such as 'cooperating with the teacher,' participating in certain 'acceptable' activities such as children joining a 4-H club or the Boy Scouts, school attendance, taking care of neighbors' children," and others.

No matter how desirable some of these activities may be, Meany said, they should be left to individual choice.

"Far from being an incentive to independence, the Big Brother philosophy behind this proposal involves the most detailed scrutiny of the private lives of those who would be forced to participate in the project," he pointed out.

Meany also warned that huge administrative costs of the project would outweigh any benefits that may be gained.

Under the Public Service Work Opportunities project, the poor would have to work out their welfare payments in a government agency job or by caring for children of other mothers.

The AFL-CIO strongly favors giving welfare recipients every opportunity for meaningful employment, Meany stressed, "but we vigorously oppose outright work-for-relief programs."

He recalled that such programs in the depression era of the 1930s were found to be difficult and costly to administer and demeaning to the persons who were forced into them.

Jobs under the public service project would carry an onus of second class non-employment that would undermine the individual's dignity and discourage initiative, Meany asserted.

"Whether working in the public sector or for a private employer," Meany said, "workers should be paid decent wages and enjoy all fringe benefits and other conditions that go with the job."

Mothers required to work under this project should also be assured adequate child care for their children, he declared.

But there are no such safeguards in this proposal, Meany noted, and if it is approved, labor standards and the quality of decent child care will be jeopardized.

11-6-71

Federal Workmen's Compensation Urged to Safeguard Farm Workers

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to extend workman's compensation coverage to farm workers who are employed in one of the nation's most hazardous industries.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said in testimony before the House subcommittee on Agricultural Labor that the states have "shamefully ignored" their responsibility to the farm workers.

To correct this denial of the "oldest form of social insurance," Biemiller urged swift passage of a bill introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), who heads the subcommittee.

The bill would provide agricultural workers with workmen's compensation in the event of work injury or disease from unsafe, defective or unhealthful working conditions, sanitary facilities or housing furnished as incident to their employment.

The legislation further provides victims of injury or illness stemming from the use of toxic pesticides with benefits under the Federal Employes Compensation Act. A farm worker also would have the right to sue if injury or illness was due to gross negligence of his employer.

Federal action is necessary to bring all farm workers under workmen's compensation, Biemiller emphasized, because only 17 states grant such coverage.

Agricultural employers, he said, have duped great numbers of people into maintaining "a sentimental but false image of the traditional family farm worked by one man and a team of mules."

The truth, he continued, is that this is a day of huge "factory farms," of combines, automatic loaders, mechanical seeders, and power-driven corn pickers in which agricultural work "has become one of the nation's most hazardous occupations."

He presented the subcommittee with National Safety Council data showing the injury rate in agriculture is "well above" the all-industry rate and the rate of severe injury in agriculture "is one of the highest in any industry."

"Agriculture employers under existing arrangements have no incentive to minimize work hazards or reduce accidents," Biemiller said, adding that only through federal action can this be remedied.

The O'Hara bill, he noted, permits states which have met their responsibilities to farm workers to retain their jurisdiction over workmen's compensation. For states that are unwilling or unable to extend coverage, the measure provides for federal protection of the workers.

Veteran Organizer Rudolph Eskovitz Dies

Chicago—Rudolph Eskovitz, a veteran organizer with the AFL-CIO field staff in the Illinois-Iowa region, died of an apparent blood clot after he was hospitalized. He was 61.

Eskovitz was a port agent with the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Hawaii from 1937 until he joined the CIO organizing staff in 1950.

Bricklayers Name Joyce as Secretary

Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers announced the retirement of Sec. William R. Conners and the appointment of John T. Joyce to succeed Conners. Joyce's place as treasurer has been taken by Edward M. Bellucci of West Haven, Conn., special deputy for the union in that state.

Conners has been a union officer since 1940.

Methodists Hit BLS Changes As 'Disturbing'

The United Methodist Church has joined labor in protesting the Nixon Administration's apparent attempt to "politicize" the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a telegram to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, Luther E. Tyson, director of economic life for the Methodists' General Board of Christian Social Concerns, denounced plans to place interpretation of the data the BLS collects in the hands of political appointees as "disturbing both to reason and to conscience."

"Furthermore," Tyson added, "your announced intention to forgo reports on employment and unemployment conditions in urban poverty areas during 1972 makes reasonable the charge of managing statistical data for political purposes." He urged that both decisions be reversed to protect BLS integrity.

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Meany Charges Pay Board Tears Up Bargaining Pacts

Jobless Rate Dips to 5.8%, Wages Down

By John R. Oravec

The nation's jobless rate dipped to 5.8 percent in October, reflecting a slight increase in employment while the number of unemployed workers edged down, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The BLS report on the job situation also showed the impact of the wage freeze on workers as average weekly earnings declined in October despite a longer workweek.

There were 4.9 million workers out of work last month on a seasonally adjusted basis. This is about 135,000 less than in September when the jobless rate was 6 percent. Unemployment has been fluctuating between 5.8 and 6.2 percent for almost a year, except for the drop in June to 5.6 percent.

While the jobless rate for white workers declined one-tenth of a point to 5.3 percent, the BLS said that unemployment for Negroes jumped by two-tenths of a point to 10.7 percent—the highest level in eight years. October is the first month that the Negro jobless rate has been double the white rate since August 1969.

Total employment rose over the month by 320,000 to 79.8 million, seasonally adjusted. But the civilian labor force also grew by 185,000 to 84.8 million.

In its report on earnings, the BLS said average weekly pay fell 2 cents to $129.11 in October while the average workweek increased four-tenths of an hour to 37.1 hours.

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56th CONVENTION of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hears Department Pres. Frank Bonadio deliver keynote address. The more than 250 delegates authorized the officers to undertake major reorganization of local BCTD councils.

New Challenges Cited:

Building Trades Act To Bolster Councils

By Tom Castor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 56th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. empowered the department's top officers to make sweeping changes in the operation of its 531 state, local and provincial councils.

The more than 250 delegates, representing 17 affiliates with a combined membership of 3 million, also elected officers and heard speakers from labor, management and government, including Chairman John T. Dunlop of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

Dunlop told the convention that "it is likely" his committee will continue to enjoy what he described as "administrative independence" from the Pay Board during Phase 2, issuing its own rulings on wage increases in the construction industry.

The constitutional change on local Building & Construction Trades Councils was adopted unanimously. It authorizes the department's executive council or the president acting on its behalf, to "merge or to amalgamate local . . . councils or to modify or to alter their jurisdiction when it deems such action necessary in the interests of the department."

A spokesman for the department said the measure could result in the elimination of as many as 200 of the local councils and would be particularly effective in preventing problems caused by overlapping jurisdictions.

In presenting the resolution to the convention, Sec. Frank Hanley of the laws committee, said its pur-

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Hits Policy Guide On Retroactivity

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that policies adopted by the Pay Board amount to tearing up collective bargaining agreements covering millions of workers and handing over to employers money that "rightfully" belongs to workers.

The board laid down a general rule that most workers cannot recover increases that were denied them during the 90-day wage freeze, from Aug. 16 through Nov. 13.

And it said that future contracts, unless an exception is granted, must not exceed a 5.5 percent annual increase. **(Text, Page 2.)**

Meany said the action of the "so-called public members" of the Pay Board has "abrogated" contracts and set the stage for "widespread economic instability" during Phase 2 of Pres. Nixon's stabilization program.

The five public members appointed by Nixon lined up with the business members to impose the standards by a 10-5 vote—over the opposition of all five labor members of the Pay Board.

Meany announced that he and other AFL-CIO representatives on the board "will make a full report on the decisions and conduct of the Pay Board sessions" to the federation's Executive Council on Nov. 17, and to the AFL-CIO convention which opens the following day at Bal Harbour, Fla.

The Pay Board's general denial of retroactivity for the freeze period flew in the face of an amendment to the Economic Stabilization Act that had been tentatively approved a few days earlier by the House Banking Committee. The committee had voted to grant payment of the frozen increases unless the Pay

(Continued on Page 3)

Price Boost Guide Set at 2.5 Percent

Controls that will "rely heavily on voluntary compliance" to hold the average rate of price increases at 2.5 percent have been announced by the Price Commission.

The formula to control prices in Phase 2 of the Administration's economic program will vary according to the size of the firm and the type of industry, the commission said, with no price increases allowed "except those that are justified on the basis of cost increases in effect on or after Nov. 14."

For the nation's largest firms, those with over $100 million a year in annual sales, the justification on the basis of cost increases will have to be proved in advance, through prenotification to the Price Commission.

But all other companies—who handle about 55 percent of total U.S. sales—will be free to raise prices as soon as the freeze ends Saturday, Nov. 13. They are supposed to make no increases that are not based on costs or that will

(Continued on Page 3)

Rehnquist Opposed For High Court Seat

The AFL-CIO branded William H. Rehnquist a "right-wing zealot" and asked the Senate to reject his nomination to the Supreme Court.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Judiciary Committee that labor's opposition is based on Rehnquist's record both before and after joining the Nixon Administration.

As assistant attorney general, Biemiller charged, Rehnquist has been an architect and apologist for a "root and branch assault on the constitutional system of checks and balances."

He has advocated "unbridled executive power," Biemiller said, defended unregulated wiretapping and criticized the Supreme Court in intemperate terms reflecting a hostility to basic constitutional safeguards.

Biemiller charged that Rehnquist was nominated for the Supreme Court solely "because he has demonstrated his complete fealty to the Administration programs—a quality that makes him an attractive servant for the President."

(Continued on Page 7)

Health Manpower Bills Approved by Congress

Congress sent to the White House a pair of labor-supported bills aimed at overcoming the nation's shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists and other health professionals.

Over a three-year period, the bills authorize $3.7 billion in federal funds—approximately five times the amount of federal aid to medical education over the past three years.

If the money is appropriated and spent, medical, nursing and dental schools would be able to expand their facilities, accept more students, reduce tuition and provide more scholarships for students from low-income families.

The AFL-CIO had testified before both House and Senate committees in support of the two bills. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said the program was of "vital importance" as a "tooling-up period" to prepare for a national health program.

The legislation was substantially more than the Administration had sought for smaller-scaled programs, but the President is expected to sign the bill. It passed both houses by overwhelming votes. The key test is expected in the funding of the program. Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) told the House he was concerned at reports that the Administration was planning to budget

(Continued on Page 8)

MINNESOTA INDIAN YOUTH meet with Gov. Wendell L. Anderson, right foreground, during a tour of the state capitol and the Twin Cities. The project is sponsored annually by Labor's Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth, composed of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, Teamsters and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Congress Urged to End Reliance On Foreign-Flag Tanker Fleets

Continued dependence of the American maritime industry on foreign flag vessels could leave the United States at the mercy of those nations by 1985, Congress was told.

Paul Hall, president of AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., advised a House committee that bills currently before Congress "would arrest the disease that is threatening us with extinction," but that more is needed before the United States becomes dependent on imports to meet its needs in petroleum and natural gas.

Hall's testimony before the House Merchant Marine Committee was presented on behalf of both the Seafarers, of which he is president, and the National Maritime Union, which also represents seamen manning American-flag ships. The total of such jobs has declined from 65,000 in 1966 to less than 32,000 in September of this year.

Hall told the committee that by 1985, the United States will be forced to import—primarily from the Persian Gulf—about 60 percent of its petroleum and 15 to 25 percent of its natural gas. "And in two areas—transportation and home heating—oil and gas will supply 95 percent of the U.S. energy requirements," Hall said.

If the United States allows the continued deterioration of its merchant marine fleet and relies on ships under foreign registry, it will be at the mercy of the policies of those nations for its fuel supply, Hall said. The United States can expect no better treatment than it got during the 1967 Middle East crisis when the Liberian government ordered ships flying its flag not to enter the Gulf of Aqaba.

American firms owned the ships and the U.S. position was insistence on the right of free passage, Hall said, but "the political views of the country of registry proved far more persuasive than did those of the country of ownership." He cited similar examples of ships flying Japanese, Greek and Mexican flags refusing to fulfill contracts for the U.S. Dept. of Defense.

Present U.S. imports of petroleum products are largely handled by 314 tankers owned by a dozen American oil companies, Hall said, "and every one of those ships is under foreign registry." Maritime trade unions have had heated disputes with American oil companies over that before, Hall said, but the time has come for labor, management and government "to develop solutions to both the energy crisis and the crisis of the American-flag merchant marine."

Detailing what ships will be needed to handle oil imports by 1985, Hall called for a 15-year investment of $25 billion in U.S. shipbuilding. The U.S. balance of payments would receive a much-needed boost from such a program, he said.

Of the 222 tankers now under the American flag, Hall said 91 are more than 25 years old, over half are 15 years old and only 14 are as new as five years old. And not one of them is equipped to carry liquid natural gas, he pointed out.

Hall praised the House committee for bills that would provide for American-flag carriage of agricultural goods financed by the U.S. government and required that all government cargo be shipped American "unless there are extreme extenuating circumstances." He asked Congress to write those measures into law rather than leave them as administrative policy.

Hall pledged that U.S. unions and industry would cooperate in improved productivity to keep U.S. costs competitive.

He also proposed that the committee provide legislation to require U.S. manufacturers under government contract to use only materials imported on American flag ships and to exclude any "third flag" nations from commerce between American and other countries, which should split the shipping 50-50.

Hall said that the administrative procedures under any U.S. import quota system also provided a handy vehicle for requiring that half of such imports be handled by U.S. ships.

Census Poll on Freeze Finds Public Dubious

A Census Bureau survey conducted for the Cost of Living Council appears to have backfired on the Nixon Administration.

The survey sought to determine the public's attitude toward the effectiveness and fairness of the first phase of the President's economic program—the 90-day wage-price freeze.

And in an unusual move by a government agency, persons questioned were asked if they were union members. The insertion of this question was widely considered as part of an Administration effort to portray labor's leadership as out of step with rank-and-file members.

As far as effectiveness of the freeze was concerned, a large majority agreed that it had held wages down—better than a 3-1 margin among those with opinions.

But only one-third of those surveyed believed that the freeze had stopped price increases, with 50.6 percent saying it had not and 16 percent unsure.

Among workers as a whole, there was almost an even division between those who thought the freeze applied fairly to all groups and those who disagreed.

But union members, by a substantial plurality, were convinced that the freeze was not fairly applied.

In private industry, only 31.7 percent of union members rated the application of the freeze fair to all groups, while 49.9 percent disagreed and the remainder did not know.

In the government sector, 54.2 percent of union members said the freeze wasn't being fairly applied.

Among all groups questioning the fairness of the freeze, the overwhelming majority considered that it favored big business, manufacturers, rich people and similar categories. Ninety percent saw no benefit to workers, poor people or minorities

The survey found that 25.6 percent of the people questioned, or members of their immediate family, either were denied a pay raise by the freeze or knew that they would be by the end of the 90-day period. Among workers questioned, the figure was 31.2 percent. And among union members, 38.2 percent in private industry and 47.5 percent in the public sector were directly hurt by the pay freeze.

Despite the advance publicity the opinion poll had received, as Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) noted, "no press release was issued on the results" and there was little effort to inform the public of the survey.

Text of Pay Board's Policy Statement

Following is the text of policies governing wage adjustments adopted by the Pay Board, Nov. 8, 1971.

Millions of workers in the nation are looking to the Pay Board for guidance with respect to permissible changes in wages, salaries, various benefits and all other forms of employe total compensation. It is imperative to have a simple standard with as broad a coverage as possible at as early a date as possible. There is probably a need for exceptions and for individual consideration of special situations as soon as practical, and guidance to the millions whose pay relations are relatively simple is an early essential.

This general pay standard is intended, in conjunction with other needed measures, to meet the objectives which led to the establishment of this board.

The general pay standard should be applicable to:

1. Changes that need approval before becoming effective.
2. Changes that must be reported when they become effective.
3. All other changes requiring compliance but not requiring specific approval or reporting.

Effective Nov. 14, 1971, the general pay standard shall be applicable to new labor agreements and, where no labor agreement is in effect, to existing pay practices. The general pay standard would provide:

On and after Nov. 14, 1971, permissible annual aggregate increases would be those normally considered supportable by productivity improvement and cost of living trends. Initially, the general pay standard is established as 5.5 percent. The appropriateness of this figure will be reviewed periodically by the board, taking into account such factors as the long-term productivity trend of 3 percent, cost-of-living trends, and the objective of reducing inflation.

In reviewing new contracts and pay practices, the Pay Board shall consider ongoing collective bargaining and pay practices and the equitable position of the employes involved, including the impact of recent changes in the cost of living upon the employes' compensation.

Existing contracts and pay practices previously set forth will be allowed to operate according to their terms except that specific contracts or pay practices are subject to review, when challenged by a party at interest or by five or more members of the board, to determine whether any increase is unreasonably inconsistent with the criteria established by this board.

In reviewing existing contracts and pay practices, the Pay Board shall consider ongoing collective bargaining and pay practices and the equitable position of the employes involved, including the impact of recent changes in the cost of living upon the employes' compensation.

Scheduled increases in payment for services rendered during the "freeze" of Aug. 16 through Nov. 13, 1971, may be made only if approved by the board in specific cases. The board may approve such payments in cases which are shown to meet any of the following criteria:

(i) Prices were raised in anticipation of wage increases scheduled to occur during the "freeze."

(ii) A wage agreement made after Aug. 15, 1971, succeeded an agreement that had expired prior to Aug. 16, 1971, and retroactivity was an established practice or had been agreed to by the parties.

(iii) Such other criteria as the board may hereafter establish to remedy severe inequities.

Following approval of special procedures by the Pay Board with respect to hearing "prior approval" cases and other special situations, application may be made for an exception to the general pay standard and for a hearing on such matters as inequities and substandard conditions.

No retroactive downward adjustment of rates now being paid will be required by operation of the general pay standard unless the rates were raised in violation of the freeze or of the general pay standard.

Provisions may be considered for vacation plans, in-plant adjustments of wages and salaries, in-grade and length of service increases, payments under compensation plans, transfers and the like.

8 of 10 Plants Fail Safety Test

Nearly eight of every 10 workplaces inspected by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in the first five months of operation failed to meet federal standards.

Federal inspectors investigated 5,633 establishments, but found only 1,169—or 21 percent—in compliance with the provisions of the job safety law.

The inspections were made between April 28, when the law went into effect, and Oct. 1, Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther reported. Compliance officers uncovered 12,904 violations that led to 2,159 citations against employers.

These inspections involved establishments employing a little over 1 million workers. The job safety law covers 4.1 million workplaces and about 57 million workers.

During the five-month span, employers were assessed a total of $167,346 in penalties for violation of the occupational safety and health standards.

OSHA inspectors also investigated 522 fatal and catastrophic accidents since the law went into effect.

While Guenther's initial report on OSHA operations covers a five-month period, he said that subsequent reports will be issued monthly.

In a month-by-month breakdown of OSHA data, Guenther noted a steady increase in activities by compliance officers.

Convention to Get Report:

Business, 'Public' Units Join To Impose Pay Board Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Board found the amount "unreasonably inconsistent" with its guidelines.

Judge George Boldt, chairman of the Pay Board, told newsmen that the board would have to "abide by anything Congress does" but made it clear that he opposes the Banking Committee amendment.

The general standards imposed by the Pay Board provide:

- Increases negotiated or granted after Nov. 13 normally may not exceed 5.5 percent a year.

The board may grant exceptions based on inequities, substandard conditions, and what it termed "ongoing collective bargaining and pay practices" and "the impact of recent changes in the cost of living upon employes' compensation."

The board said it will "periodically" review the 5.5 percent standard, but indicated a hope that the ceiling could be lowered if the cost of living is brought down substantially.

- Pay raises that became due during the 90-day freeze will not be paid for the freeze period except under certain conditions.

The board said retroactive payment may be approved if prices were raised in anticipation of wage increases scheduled to occur during the freeze. And it will consider claims of "severe inequities" under criteria to be developed later.

Also, the board said, payment for the freeze period will be allowed if an agreement replaces a contract that had expired before the freeze period, and retroactivity to the expiration date was an established practice or had been agreed to by the parties.

Thus if a contract had expired on July 1 but agreement on a new contract hadn't been reached until Sept. 1, the full increase could be paid retroactive to July 1—and include the period of the freeze. But if the old contract hadn't expired until Aug. 20, for example, workers wouldn't receive the negotiated increase for the period between Aug. 20 and Nov. 13 unless a special exception was granted by the Pay Board.

- Existing contracts—those negotiated before Nov. 14—will be allowed to operate according to their terms for the Phase 2 period unless challenged by one of the parites, presumably the employer, or by five or more members of the Pay Board.

The challenge could be raised only to an increase that comes due, and not to a rate that had been paid before the freeze. If a challenge is raised, the Pay Board would then determine whether the increase is "unreasonably inconsistent" with its standards.

As an example, assume that workers at the Widget Manufacturing Co. are entitled to a 7 percent pay raise on Dec. 1, in the second year of a contract negotiated by their union.

They will get their raise automatically if no challenge is raised, even though it exceeds the 5.5 percent "standard" for new contracts. If the increase is challenged, the decision is up to the board.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Pay Board was meeting to draft regulations putting its new policies into effect—and lifting the inflexible freeze that has been in effect since Aug. 16.

Meanwhile, the President's Cost of Living Council announced the categories of pay adjustment subject to review. It defined pay adjustment as any general increase in salaries, wages and fringe benefits, either through a collective bargaining agreement or through the action of an employer or group of employers.

- All new adjustments affecting 5,000 or more workers must be approved by the Pay Board before taking effect.

- Pay adjustments affecting between 1,000 and 5,000 employes need not be approved in advance. But they must be reported to the Pay Board at the time they become effective.

- There is no general reporting requirement for pay adjustments affecting fewer than 1,000 employes, but such agreements will be subject to monitoring and spot checks by the Pay Board to see that the standards are not violated.

It was clear that until the Pay Board develops and spells out its procedures, and until some patterns emerge out of the promised "flexibility" of aproach, there will continue to be many unanswered questions.

The courts, as well as Congress, also may have an impact on the program.

The Meat Cutters, for example, announced that the union will carry to the Supreme Court a challenge to the constitutionality of the Economic Stabilization Act, which Nixon invoked as authority for his wage-price freeze and Phase 2 directives. A three-judge lower court rejected the challenge to the President's powers.

In contrast to the sharp disappointment of the labor members at the Pay Board's action, the five business members issued a statement hailing the new standards as "equitable and fair to all."

They expressed "regret that the labor members did not make the vote unanimous."

Before approving the final version, the public and business members put together the same 10-5 majority to reject a labor proposal that, Meany said, "would have established economic stability and curbed inflation . . . the goals Pres. Nixon told the American people he had in mind."

Labor had proposed that all existing contracts be fully honored —including the period covered by the freeze—unless challenged as "unreasonably inconsistent" with the board's standards. That was the position taken by the House Banking Committee.

Furthermore, labor proposed, no challenge could be made to any increase that did not exceed 8 percent.

For new contracts, the labor proposal was a basic 6 percent annual increase as a general standard, with an opportunity to present a case for a higher amount based on inequities and sub-standard conditions.

In a telegram to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention, which he was unable to address because of the Pay Board meetings, Meany said the labor members of the board had "acted responsibly, conscious both of their obligations to the workers we represent and to the well-being of America."

Meany reiterated labor's willingness "to sacrifice as much as anyone else as long as that sacrifice is equal and across-the-board."

But Meany made it clear that he did not consider it equality of sacrifice when the Pay Board's denial of retroactivity "took money that was legally and rightfully due workers and put it into the hands of employers."

And he served notice that labor "will not stand still and see our contracts abrogated, our work standards destroyed, our earnings drastically diminished while all around us other sectors of the economy are doing business as usual."

Meany sent a similar telegram to the Metal Trades convention.

Labor's dissatisfaction at the Pay Board decisions is also expected to be voiced at the special convention the Auto Workers had previously scheduled for Nov. 13.

UAW Pres. Leonard Woodcock is a member of the Pay Board, along with Meany, Teamsters Pres. Frank E. Fitzsimmons and two AFL-CIO vice presidents—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel and Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIPS in the Illinois Labor Historical Society are presented to (second and third from left) Leroy Shackleford, Jr., vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Ulus C. Crowder, a long-time member of the Porters. The presentation was held in the Green Stone Church in Pullman on Chicago's South Side and marked the republication by the ILHS of the labor classic, The Pullman Strike, by W. A. Carwardine. ILHS Pres. Leslie Orear, left, and Prof. Robert Keeley of Roosevelt University are shown presenting the awards.

Price Commission Sets 2.5 Percent Guideline

(Continued from Page 1)

increase the firm's pre-tax profit margin.

"While price increases, in the aggregate, must not exceed 2.5 percent per year, many adjustments will be below 2.5 percent and some will be above 2.5 percent, as justified on the basis of cost increases and other factors," the commission said in announcing its basic guidelines.

Southern Methodist University Dean C. Jackson Grayson, the chairman of the seven-man commission, said he anticipated that some prices would be increased Monday, Nov, 15, but that he expected a "small surge" at the most.

Grayson said firms would be allowed to anticipate cost increases and raise prices in advance. In the case of the largest firms, which must notify the price commission in advance, the increase may not go into effect until approved by the board. If the commission does not respond within 30 days, the firm may go ahead with the price increase.

The commission will use different formulas in approving increases in four sectors—manufacturing; wholesalers, retailers and similar commercial enterprises; service industries and professions and others.

Retail firms are instructed to post their freeze period prices by Jan. 1, 1972 but Grayson said the list could be "representative" rather than a complete list.

In the "others" category, rents will remain frozen until the commission develops specific guidelines. Regulated industries must also report to the commission which may impose more stringent standards than those invoked by other regulatory bodies.

In no case, Grayson emphasized, may a price be increased to take into account revenue lost during the freeze period. In the case of windfall profits, such as from wage increases not paid during the freeze period, the commission said it will ask the firm to roll back prices.

The division of companies into three categories by annual sales volume was announced earlier by the Cost of Living Council, with the top category for firms with over $100 million in annual sales.

Companies with sales between $50 million and $100 million will not need advance permission to increase prices, but will be required to make quarterly reports to the government on profits and price changes. All companies with smaller sales volume would not have to report increases and would be subject only to "spot checks" by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Cost of Living Council also announced specific exemptions from Phase 2 controls for many consumer products, including all those exempted from the earlier, 90-day freeze.

In addition, the council announced a long list of other exemptions, including used products such as houses, cars and appliances. Similarly exempted were unimproved land, custom-made clothing, furs, jewelry and many types of art work, including antiques.

In separate categories, the council said that dues to non-profit organizations, royalties, taxes, alimony, welfare and workmen's compensation would also be exempted.

Just before the council announced the categories and exemptions on Phase 2 prices, the AFL-CIO reported to the Cost of Living Council that widespread violations and evasions of the freeze during Phase 1 made a "tragic farce" of the program.

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services and head of the federation's nationwide "watchdog" committees, said that complaints have been received from every part of the country on a wide variety of products "ranging from candy bars to automobile insurance."

In addition, Perlis said, many merchants and landlords are "artfully evading" the freeze by reducing services, lowering quality, eliminating sales and lower-priced merchandise, deferring leases, mixing grades and fabricating "new" items at higher prices.

"In the absence of adequate federal law enforcement and compliance machinery, consumers have been, during the last 90 days, at the mercy of a free-wheeling marketplace," he charged.

To prevent a repetition of this situation during Phase 2, he called on the commission to provide for:

- Extension of price-control coverage to many items not now covered and the closing of all loopholes.
- Mandatory posting of prefreeze price lists.
- Creation of adequate compliance and law-enforcement machinery.
- Prompt processing of complaints.
- Elimination of secrecy from the processing of violations.
- Restitution of overcharges.
- Development of a more realistic system of penalties.

Wurf Scores Handling Of Emergency Jobs Plan

The State, County & Municipal Employes, whose members are directly affected by the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, have complained to Congress that the Labor Dept. has "distorted" and "perverted" the intent of the act in providing jobs and improving public services.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf told a House subcommittee that the program is being used in many cases against public workers who have been fired and for political advantage by state governors into whose hands the Labor Dept. has placed major authority.

Wurf noted that AFSCME had supported the original legislation "as an important first step toward the achievement of a long-range program to help meet the nation's need for public services." Instead, he declared, the Nixon Administration has imposed state control over the management and the funds for the program.

He particularly resented the bypassing of congressional provisions calling for consultation with union representatives at the local and state levels.

By limiting the flow of funds directly from Washington to cities of more than 75,000 population and by siphoning off a portion of local funds on the basis of the proportion of state employes in the local area, the Labor Dept. has given a "substantial amount of control over funds to the governors," Wurf told the subcommittee. These guidelines "give the governors enormous political leverage and are being used that way," he said.

Labor Dept. guidelines "grossly discriminate against state and local government workers who have been laid off," Wurf said. To qualify as an "unemployed worker" eligible to be hired with EEA money, laid-off public employes must have been jobless for at least four weeks, whereas other workers need be unemployed only one week to be eligible, Wurf noted.

Mr. Rehnquist's Failings

THE AFL-CIO opposes the confirmation of William H. Rehnquist as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We do so because Mr. Rehnquist's public record demonstrates . . . that he has been one of the prime theoreticians of, and apologists for, this Administration's root and branch assault on the constitutional system of checks and balances.

The central aim of this Administration is the achievement of unbridled executive power. That is the lesson of its insistence on the right to engage in unregulated and unreviewable wiretapping in what it regards as "domestic security" cases; its attempts to downgrade the Senate's role in the process of judicial confirmation; its refusals to utilize the $12 billion Congress appropriated to stimulate the economy; its efforts to act unilaterally to breathe new life into the Subversive Activities Control Board; and its campaign to intimidate the press culminating in the Pentagon papers litigation, to name just the instances out of many more that come most forcefully to mind. And during all of this, Mr. Rehnquist has been the "President's lawyer's lawyer."

The executive drive for dominance has created, and will continue to create, constitutional confrontations of the first magnitude. The court is the final arbitrator in those confrontations.

It is empowered to decide whether the executive will be rebuffed again when it overreaches, as it was in the Pentagon papers litigation, or whether the Administration will receive judicial sanction in its campaign to subordinate both legislative authority and individual freedoms. There is no place on a tribunal with these responsibilities for a justice who is dedicated to principles opposite to those of the Constitution.

THERE WAS A HEAVY BURDEN on Mr. Rehnquist to demonstrate to this committee that his service on the Supreme Court would be consistent with the basic constitutional system. The burden of justifying his appointment was particularly great in light of the background of his nomination. For five weeks before Mr. Rehnquist's name was submitted, the Administration had floated trial balloons culminating in a list of six persons which caused dismay among the general public and in the entire legal profession.

Yet, when Mr. Rehnquist was given an opportunity to explain his basic constitutional philosophy by careful inquiry by members of this committee, he did not grasp the opportunity despite the fact that in 1959 he had argued "The only way for the Senate to learn of a nominee's constitutional views is to 'inquire of men on their way to the Supreme Court something of their views on these questions.' "

Instead he chose to fence with the senators, and when this proved too transparent an evasion, hid behind a spurious claim of privilege. The proposition advanced was that Mr. Rehnquist could not answer the senators' questions because he might reveal advice that he had given to the President. It is clear that this claim was merely opportunistic, because when it suited his purpose Mr. Rehnquist did describe advice he had given to the President.

We oppose Mr. Rehnquist on the ground that he does not know what the Constitution is all about. We rest on this ground because the President has proclaimed that ideological conformity with his constitutional views was his guiding consideration. That being so it must also be a guiding consideration in the Senate. For the President should not be allowed to staff the Supreme Court as he would a Republican political caucus.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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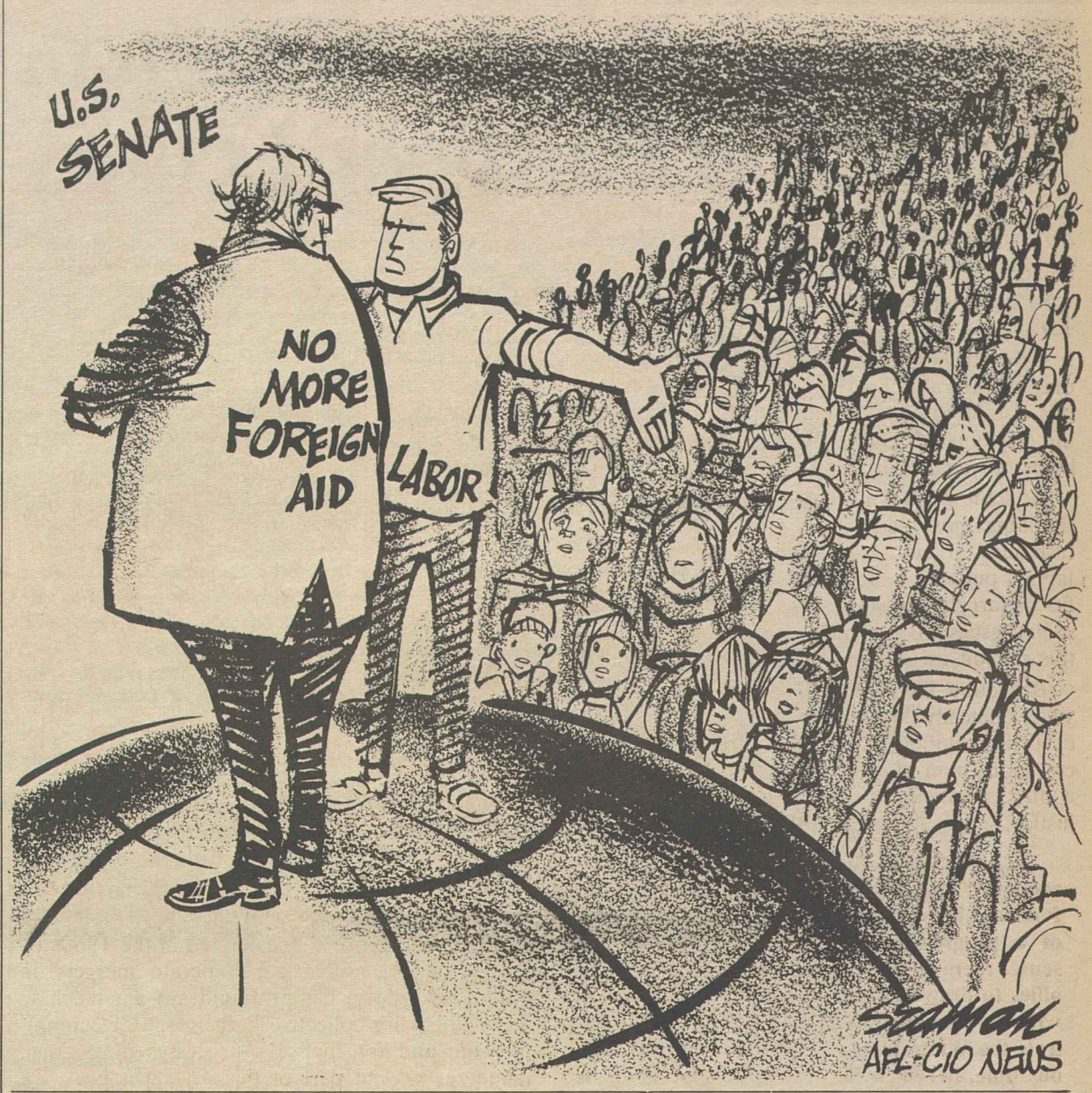

A Word Edgewise:

New Book a Clinical Analysis Of RFK as Attorney General

By John P. Roche

VICTOR S. NAVASKY has written an intriguing account of Robert F. Kennedy's tenure as Attorney General. "Kennedy Justice" (Atheneum) is a hard book to categorize. Predictably, it infuriated both those who looked on the late senator as a presumptuous kid and their opposites who believed he could walk on the water.

Navasky displays no emotional commitment as he coldly and carefully explores Kennedy's record at the Dept. of Justice; he simply conducts a clinical exercise on the degree to which Kennedy's performance symbolized the mix between idealism and expediency that typified Pres. John F. Kennedy's Administration.

Perhaps the most interesting thread that runs through the book is the manner in which Atty. Gen. Kennedy evolved a modus non vivendi with his alleged subordinate, FBI Director John Edgar Hoover. Although, because his brother sat in the Oval Office, Robert Kennedy was unquestionably the most powerful Attorney General in American history, there was no effort to tackle Hoover head-on.

Instead of going outside the bureaucratic system to force Hoover to get involved in such crucial problems as organized crime or the protection of civil rights workers in the South—where Kennedy would clearly have held the advantage—the Attorney General opted to engage in inside pressure, essentially bureaucratic blackmail. When he did this, as Navasky amply documents, he chose to fight with Hoover's weapons and the latter consistently won on points. The director's most telling victory was, of course, the legitimization of wiretapping and bugging.

On the other hand, Navasky gives Kennedy full credit for the new spirit, the elan, that came with him to the murky corridors of the Justice Dept.; and for the quality of the staff that he brought with him, trusted implicitly, and turned loose on the overriding issue of destroying the legal foundations of white supremacy in the South. One also gets a sense of the man's demonic vigor in the war against Jimmy Hoffa and the effort to cripple the operations of criminal syndicates. Who but Kennedy's staff would have thought of using the old Mann Act mousetrap to make it a federal offense to send proceeds of illegal gambling operations across a state line?

The aspect of "Kennedy Justice" that has brought Bobby's fans out screaming is Navasky's suggestion that the department was dominated by what I have called "technocratic liberalism," a dedication to technique rather than to ideals.

If Kennedy turned on the machine to help civil rights, he also cranked it up to "get" Jimmy Hoffa. And his record suggests that he could easily have programmed it to root out "subversives." He was indeed like a superb computer waiting to be programmed. Efficiency was his code word. I recall his savage contempt at my "softness" when I suggested that even Mafiosi have constitutional rights.

LAST SUMMER Murray Kempton related a story that beautifully documents Navasky's thesis. Vice Pres. Lyndon Johnson wanted to give the President his counsel on how to handle the civil rights campaign, but was shunted off to one of Robert Kennedy's deputies. Johnson, Kempton reported, wanted the President to go south and speak for civil rights and tell the country that it is intolerable that Negroes suffer such discrimination.

Quoting the Deputy Attorney General's account, Kempton continued: "The Vice President reached out and grabbed the flag and he said 'A man can be on his way to die for this country and he can't get a cup of coffee in a restaurant. The President has got to tell the people that. Nobody's ever put the thing on a moral, emotional basis. Let's talk about God, and morality and goodness and simple justice and patriotism and get that involved in the thing.' "

The Deputy Attorney General was probably a bit embarrassed at this cornball stuff—computers don't wave flags—but eventually moralism, not efficiency, broke the back of white supremacy.

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Best Hope for Leadership:

'72 Looms as Time of Testing For Labor-Liberal Coalition

The following is excerpted from "Labor and Liberals: A New Focus," by Tom Kahn in the November 1971 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE—whereby any and all peoples have a fair and equal access to the fruits of the nation's productive capacity—is not only the moral obligation of a democratic society, it is also an essential ingredient of a well-functioning economy. It is also the central purpose of the labor movement.

At some points in recent years, that purpose of the labor movement was considered quaintly old-fashioned, if not obsolete, by those who viewed labor's pursuit of higher wages and worker benefits as largely "irrelevant" to the great moral and social issues of our time. Some even portrayed this pursuit as an assault on the poor.

But today, the American economy, has had 2½ years of steady decline, not as an accident of some cyclical evolution of economic history, but as the conscious plan of an Administration which offers a direct challenge to the principles of economic justice.

As a result, the attention paid to the national economy has brought organized labor to the forefront in what could yet be the revitalization of a progressive political coalition. In that sense, there is an opportunity for labor and its allies to draw into sharp focus their differences with the conservative bloc which currently controls the White House. But this is also a perilous time, in which the stakes are high both for the future of that progressive coalition and, more importantly, for the day-to-day well-being of low- and middle-income America.

So a future writer, with a labor point of view and some slight poetic exaggeration, might begin a description of the first 2 years, 10 months of Richard Nixon's presidency by saying with Charles Dickens, "It was the best of times . . . It was the worst of times."

It has been a dismal and mean-spirited presidency, lacking altogether in compassion, justice and elementary fair play. Since Nixon entered the White House, virtually every critical problem plaguing our national life has been underscored and intensified. None has been solved; few have been relieved; many have multiplied. Our social needs mount while large chunks of our productive capacity lie wastefully idle; and the costs of our stagnation are borne by millions of Americans whose misery is all the worse for being absolutely unnecessary. If it is not the worst of times, it is nonetheless a bleak time.

Yet it is also a time when the labor movement has been confounding its critics, who long ago wrote it off as moribund, with demonstrations of a new dynamism and growth. The last few months in particular have witnessed an upsurge of labor unity, born of a determination to resist and overturn the policies of this Administration.

If it is not the best of times, it is nonetheless a time for hope—and hard work, struggle and rededication to the great goals of the American labor movement.

It is the failures of the Nixon Administration that give shape to the challenge that labor must meet in the year ahead.

It would be too easy, and wrong, to blame all of our domestic ills on the Nixon Administration. They are the outgrowth of cumulative neglect in the midst of rapid technological and social change. Of course, this Administration did not invent slums or poverty or the maldistribution of our wealth or racial inequality or the crisis in mass transit or the decay of public facilities or air pollution or the inadequacy of our health care system or crime in the streets.

But at a time when the American people were coming increasingly to recognize these problems and to cry out for answers, it can be said of this Administration that it used the powers of government, not to solve these problems, but to exacerbate them. This it has done through a colossal mismanagement of the national economy.

PERHAPS WHEN all is said and done, historians will look back on the 1960s and 1970s and conclude that the greatest challenge to American democracy came from the increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

This concentration, accelerated in the 1960s by the greatest wave of conglomerate mergers in American history, has profound and far-reaching implications for collective bargaining, for community life and for the very processes of political democracy. And part of this wave has been the spread of multinational corporations with their serious impact on trade.

The development in recent years of new techniques in coordinated collective bargaining—which proved so successful in the General Electric strike—represents one line of defense by the labor movement against the unprecedented power of corporate conglomerates.

Still, the nation as a whole has not yet grasped the full meaning of this concentration. This is a battle that merits and requires the informed support of the entire liberal community.

In 1972 the economic issues will loom large as the American people go to the polls. This will be a time of testing for all who believe in social and economic democracy—for all who believe in the common man, in his capacity for self-government and in his inherent right to a fair share of our nation's abundance.

In recent years, the common man has got short shrift—from an elite that abandoned him for more fashionable crusades and from an Administration utterly alien to his needs and openly hostile to his interests. The labor movement remains the one social force to voice his aspirations.

The mobilization of the labor movement and all of its allies in the liberal community, black and white, is the common man's best hope for a new President in 1972—and for the kind of leadership he needs.

Phase 2 Controls Loose:

Price Watchdog Effort Enlists Support of Community Groups

PRES. NIXON'S Phase 2 price controls will be little more than "frosting on Mr. Connally's corporate cake" because they lack tight rules and the means to enforce them, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged.

Perlis said that the AFL-CIO's nationwide watchdog operation of local and regional price monitoring committees, launched by Federation Pres. George Meany when Phase 2 was announced, is ready to start filling the price control enforcement gap when Phase 2 goes into effect.

"We invite all citizens to join with us—all consumers—in an open-ended campaign" to make Phase 2 price controls work to protect workers and consumers, whose wages will be closely controlled by both government and their employers," Perlis declared. He made the statements on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Perlis, who is coordinating the price watchdog effort, said the community-wide monitoring committees will form subcommittees to keep close tabs on such specific segments of local business as food stores, hospitals, nursing homes and health care, and housing and rentals. He said that plans also include meetings with local businessmen in order to obtain their cooperation, self-policing and regulation.

It would be much better if "the businessmen of this country take it to heart and enforce price control themselves," he asserted. But, he added, "our experience over the years has shown . . . that very rarely happens."

A full operation for "enforcement is absolutely essential," he said, noting that even with an OPA force of 76,000 during World War II, "there were all kinds of shenanigans," including "black-marketeering . . . selling and re-selling ration coupons . . . 'five-percenters' " and other "under-the-counter nonsense."

By Press Associates, Inc.

LAST FEBRUARY, Pres. Nixon, in his national health message to Congress, declared war on cancer . . . but just how this war will be waged has become a prime issue.

"The time has now come," Nixon said, "to put more of our resources into cancer research and—learning an important lesson from our space program—to organize these resources as effectively as possible. . . ."

He asked for an additional $100 million for cancer research and said he would ask for more later. The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare was asked to draw up a new "Cancer Conquest" program.

An Administration bill was introduced proposing the establishment of such a program, theoretically within the National Institute of Health. Realistically, though, the program would be outside NIH since the program would be administered by a director appointed by the President and reporting directly to him.

After hearings in March, the Senate subcommittee on Health came up with a bill compromising most of the differences with the Administration. A major point of the compromise is that the President would still name the director of the independent agency within NIH, but it would require Senate confirmation.

The compromise passed the Senate by 79-1 on July 7. The one opposition vote was cast by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). His position was that "nobody has explained how an independent institute enhances or improves the program for the conquest of cancer."

Nelson's view may not have received any support in the Senate but it fell on far more sympathetic ears in the House. The Public Health & Environment subcommittee unanimously reported out a bill which in part called for:

- Coordination of all NIH activities relating to cancer into a national program with the National Cancer Institute at NIH as the focal point.
- The directors of the Cancer Institute, Heart & Lung Institute and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases & Strokes would also serve as associate directors of NIH. They would report to the director of NIH rather than directly to the President.
- A budget of $1.59 billion would be authorized for fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974.

The House is expected to approve this proposal shortly and the issue will be joined. In addition to far greater funding in the House bill, there is a fundamental difference in approach: Can and should a crash program against cancer be divorced from other related medical research?

MEDICAL OPINION is divided on both the Senate and House measures and it is divided, too, on just how close we are to a breakthrough in the dreaded disease.

The expectation is that the final provisions of a national cancer bill will be decided by a House-Senate conference committee. The issue may not have created sensational headlines, but cancer research has become a critical goal and a critical issue.

No administration and no political party has a monopoly on the fight against cancer.

It was in 1937 that a whole new concept of federal public health was initiated under the New Deal when the National Cancer Act was passed. It established the National Cancer Institute to carry on research, train personnel in cancer work and to make grants for research.

Although pressures for intensified research into the causes and cures for cancer continued to build up, it was former Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, who launched the initial campaign in 1970.

Both the Administration and Congress seem to have given such a priority to that goal—in their own ways.

LACKING TIGHT rules and stiff enforcement, Pres. Nixon's Phase 2 price controls will be little more than "frosting on Mr. Connally's corporate cake," AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Florida Council Support Aids New Tax Plan

Jacksonville, Fla.—A strong endorsement of a state tax reform proposal by the Florida AFL-CIO's 15th annual convention helped push the issue across in the Nov. 2 election.

Voters cast 70 percent of their ballots in favor of Gov. Reubin Askew's program to tax corporate profits in the state. Corporations have been operating on a virtually tax-free basis throughout Florida.

The 396 delegates voted overwhelming support of the tax reform program to offset the well-financed scare campaign staged by corporations before the election.

The convention also condemned Pres. Nixon's new economic game plan for its failure to freeze corporate profits and interest rates while imposing a severe burden on workers. Delegates called for equal sacrifice in all sectors of the economy.

Four new members were elected to the state federation's executive board. They are: Charles R. Getchel, Laborers, of the Lakeland district; Donald L. Carter, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Daytona district; Herb Sully, Communications Workers, Orlando district, and Bill McCreary, Sheet Metal Workers, Tampa district. The board is made up of the federation's three executive officers, three at-large members and 12 members from congressional districts.

Federation Pres. Charlie Harris reported an over-the-year increase of 5,000 members in the state body, raising the membership to 80,000.

The top officers of the state body were not up for re-election at the convention. Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen and Vice Pres. Art Hallgren continue to serve with Harris.

Leading speakers at the four-day convention included Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Gov. Askew (D).

MERGER AGREEMENT of the Lithographers & Photoengravers with the Bookbinders is sealed with a handshake by IBB Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor, left, and LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown. In the center are IBB Vice Presidents Joseph Hellman and William Stasiak. The merger action was approved at the LPIU convention in New Orleans with 97 percent of the voters in favor. The agreement will be put up for final ratification in referendum votes of the two unions' members.

West Virginia Labor Presses Tax Reform

Charleston, W.Va.—Delegates to the 8th convention of the West Virginia AFL-CIO adopted a program aimed at upgrading the state's tax laws to make them "equitable, stable and adequate."

Specifically, the 405 delegates approved a resolution calling for reduction of the sales tax on consumers, removal of personal property from taxable items, and shifting the tax burden to more equitable sources.

The delegates voted down a resolution calling for immediate abolition of surface mining on the state and national level. Following a brief but emotional floor discussion, a resolution was passed granting the executive board authority to investigate and determine what position the state AFL-CIO should take on strip mining.

Of 54 resolutions offered, the convention approved 53 including measures calling for the establishment of "no-fault" automobile insurance in West Virginia and supporting passage of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill.

The delegates also soundly endorsed a resolution calling for strict enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970. The convention condemned the Dept. of Labor's effort to dilute the significance of the act by "permitting the states to adopt standards less stringent than those contained in the federal law." It noted that the first citation issued under the act was in West Virginia following pressure on the Labor Dept. from a Moundsville local of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Another resolution calls for changes in the state workmen's compensation law to give an injured worker 66⅔ percent of his own weekly wage instead of the average weekly wage in the state. The resolution also urged steps to bring claims filed prior to 1961 up to the current level.

Other resolutions urged government reinsurance of pension funds, improvements to the national economy, passage of the Hartke-Burke Foreign Trade Act of 1972, a call for early retirement and increased benefits under social security.

Members of area COPE Women's Activities Departments in the state were honored for contributing a total of 116,748 volunteer hours since 1959.

Backed by Assessment:

Lithographers Push Organizing Drive

New Orleans—The Lithographers & Photoengravers are ready to launch a massive organizing campaign that will be financed by a $5 assessment of members.

Approval of the organizing drive came at the fourth biennial convention of the LPIU after delegates overwhelmingly approved a proposal for merger with the Bookbinders to form the new Graphic Arts International Union.

The assessment, however, must get final approval in a referendum of members next January when officers and board members will also be elected.

Keyed to the organizing effort, termed the "most ambitious" ever undertaken by the union, will be the expansion of the organizing staff from four to nine full-time organizers. The convention also approved establishment of full-time staff positions of legislative director and technological director.

Major changes and developments in union crafts require the services of a full-time technological director to maintain job training and upgrading programs to assure job security, the union noted. It also stressed the need of a legislative representative to promote union programs in Congress.

All of the top officers of the LPIU were nominated for re-election without opposition. Two incumbent Lithographer division vice presidents are being contested in the January elections and a two-way race also has developed for a Photoengraver division vice presidency, which became vacant with the recent death of Walter F. Risdon.

In the Litho division, Vice Pres. Gus Petrakis is being opposed by William A. Schroeder, LPIU education director, and Vice Pres. Theodore Brandt faces Edward V. Donohue of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Both incumbents have been in office 11 years.

In the Engravers division, Norman P. Park of Detroit is opposing John R. Gabbard of Cincinnati.

Among the major resolutions adopted, delegates called for early passage of the National Health Security bill now before Congress, effective implementation and enforcement of the new Occupational Safety & Health Act, increased union activity in voter registration programs leading to the 1972 presidential elections, and a total pull-out of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia by next June 1.

Of the 252 delegates, only eight voted against merger with the Bookbinders earlier in the six-day convention. If approved in referendum votes of the two unions' membership, the action would bring together 70,000 bookbinders, including 11,000 retired members, and 60,000 lithographers and photoengravers, with 6,000 on the retirement rolls.

Delegates instructed officers of the LPIU to continue to explore the possibility of merger with other graphic arts unions. The union also extended an invitation to 8,000 New York City lithographers, who had seceded from the union when the LPIU was formed in 1964, to reaffiliate.

Delaware Unions Urge Full Payment of Wages

Dover, Del.—The nearly 300 delegates to the 15th annual convention of the Delaware AFL-CIO called upon Congress to develop economic programs that will "guarantee the effectiveness of whatever controls may be deemed necessary" for the American economy.

In a convention resolution aimed at Phase 2 of the President's new economic policy, delegates insisted "that all monies that have been withheld from workers under labor agreements be ordered paid at once, retroactive to the appropriate effective date."

Delegates also denounced what they termed an "effort to destroy the credibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics" on the part of the Nixon Administration. "This attempt . . . to hoodwink and propagandize the American public can result only in erasing future credibility of both the BLS and the Administration," the convention declared.

The resolution referred to recent shakeups in BLS personnel, coupled with suspension of reports on unemployment in urban ghettos plus suspension of press briefings on unemployment and Consumer Price Index figures.

The BLS situation was one of the major subjects of an address to the delegates by state federation Pres. Harold T. Bockman.

The convention re-elected 29 incumbent executive board members and chose three new members, Wallace Bennett, Dario Recchiuti and Dave Seufert. Bockman and Sec.-Treas. Charles C. Lemon were not up for election this year.

COPE Director Al Barkan urged delegates to begin making all-out preparations for the 1972 political campaign, pointing out that labor is paying the price now for defeat in 1968.

Other speakers included John A. Sessions, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Robert M. McGlotten, executive director of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute, and J. Thomas Schranck, president of the Delaware Building & Construction Trades Council.

Unionist Named to Health Cost Panel

John F. Tomayko, insurance director for the Steelworkers, is the lone labor member of two advisory committees named by the President to advise the Cost of Living Council on Phase 2 matters involving state and local government salaries and health costs.

Tomayko was named to the 20-member health panel along with three insurance executives and four medical businessmen, including the president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Assn.

The 17-member panel on state and local government salaries includes two governors, one insurance executive and the president of the National Education Association.

Metal Trades Repel Raid at Navy Yard

Kittery, Me.—Workers at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard here voted decisively to keep the AFL-CIO Federal Employes Metal Trades Council as their bargaining agent.

An attempted raid by the unaffiliated National Federation of Federal Employes was rebuffed by a vote of 1,289 to 987, with only 98 "no union" ballots.

It was the second victory in less than two weeks for affiliates of the Metal Trades Dept. Earlier, the Metal Trades Council at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyard defeated the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employes by a margin of more than 2 to 1.

Kansas Delegates Map Major Campaign for '72

Wichita, Kan.—A series of "town hall" meetings focusing on the bread-and-butter issues of the 1972 elections and labor's political action programs will be staged throughout the state by the Kansas AFL-CIO.

The project got the unanimous support of the 350 delegates to the state federation's convention. They urged all local unions to voluntarily initiate a 1-cent a month assessment of members to finance the meetings.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Ralph McGee reported that five pilot town hall meetings held before the convention met with an overwhelmingly favorable response. The future meetings will be used to establish COPE committees and develop voter registration activities, besides stimulating discussion of election issues.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) set the political theme for the convention as he charged that the nation was shaken and confused by the Nixon Administration's Phase 2 economic program.

Jackson called for the start of "Phase 3—the phasing out of Richard Nixon as President." This should be followed, he said, with "Phase 4 in November 1972 by electing a Democratic President."

The convention adopted several resolutions dealing with abuses in automobile insurance coverage. It called for state legislation to provide for both group auto insurance and "no-fault" insurance to combat the high costs, poor service and discrimination that presently affects policyholders.

Related resolutions demanded an investigation of the "insurance fiasco" in Kansas and proposed increasing the premium tax paid by insurance companies from 2 to 3 percent.

Other resolutions proposed:

- Legislation to allow agency shop clauses in labor contracts.
- A coordinated organizing program directed by the state federation and the national AFL-CIO.
- Enactment of an anti-strikebreaker law.
- Improved state and federal inspection of nursing homes.

Two new members were elected to the executive board. They are Ralph Angle of the Meat Cutters, Kansas City, and Vernon Welling of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Topeka.

Kansas City Labor On the Air Daily

Kansas City—A five-minute radio news program covering union activities and labor affairs locally and nationally is being broadcast by the Greater Kansas City Missouri Central Labor Council.

The program, "Labor News Today," is aired each afternoon over radio station KBIL, which is donating the time to the labor council. Broadcasts are handled by Tom Lynch, a reporter for the Kansas City Labor Beacon newspaper.

The council reported that the program, on the air since Aug. 2, has been praised widely.

To Resist Non-Union Construction:

Building Trades Delegates Act to Strengthen Councils

(Continued from Page 1)

pose is "to improve the efficiency of the councils in order to meet our current problems, including the growth of non-union construction, by vesting the necessary power in the executive council."

"Action can be taken to meet many of the problems which have confronted the councils, such as inadequate financing and partial participation by local unions," Hanley said.

The measure also empowers the executive council to issue rules governing "the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property" of the local councils, plus disciplinary procedures and guidelines for retirement benefits for full-time officers where feasible.

The problem of non-union construction was echoed in the keynote address of Pres. Frank Bonadio, who told delegates that while there may be no authoritative figures available, "We have every reason to believe that non-union construction work has been growing considerably."

"It is our task to keep this work within appropriate limits if the standard of living of the union worker is not to be destroyed in this industry," Bonadio said.

Bonadio and Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Georgine were elected to their first, full four-year terms, and the salaries of the top officers were increased by $2,500 each to $40,000 for the president and $35,000 for the secretary-treasurer. They were named to their current posts on the retirement last May of the late C. J. Haggerty.

The 10 vice presidents who make up the department's executive council serve two-year terms. A new member of the council is Pres. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, who was named to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Peter T. Schoemann, president emeritus of the same union.

Bonadio also spoke on other problems confronting the building trades such as minorities, the Davis-Bacon Act and wage controls.

Citing Labor Dept. figures that show 12 percent of the current group entering apprenticeship programs represent minorities, Bonadio said, "we must continue our efforts to bring minorities into the building and construction trades in a proper manner and to fight attacks on our procedures such as the apprenticeship system and the hiring hall."

He warned that the same forces that pressed for the suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act will now press for "administration of its provisions in such manner as to weaken its protection of fair wage rates." He said the building trades must be on the alert with respect to Labor Dept. procedures and provide the evidence necessary "to sustain our position in individual cases."

On the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee—which was continued by presidental executive order during Phase 2—Bonadio said "we shall insist upon intelligent and reasonable application of the general criteria to the special and unique facts of the building and construction industry."

The chairman of that committee, Dunlop, indicated in his address that he believed "decisions by the committee will be final" during Phase 2 and that "parties will not be able to appeal our decisions to the Pay Board."

"This industry should continue at a craft board level, and at a (stabilization) committee level," so that individual case-by-case problems are handled by persons familiar with the industry's "special characteristics and peculiarities," Dunlop said.

But he qualified his remarks by saying "this independence . . . will have to conform to certain broad policy guidelines, which we will have to discuss with the Pay Board."

"I have some doubts whether the generalized rules which they develop and announce will be directly applicable to the special conditions in this industry. And we may need some special arrangement to apply rules which do not make sense here."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director Donald Slaiman told delegates that the latest Labor Dept. figures show that Outreach Programs have recruited more than 12,000 apprentices from minority groups.

Ninety percent of these were in the building trades, Slaiman reported, and 62 percent were in the following trades: electricians, plumbers and pipe fitters, carpenters, sheet metal, iron and elevator constructors.

"That is mostly the trades that people use to yell about that the doors were closed and nobody could get in," Slaiman said.

"I think it is important that people know this record," he said, "not because the building trades need a kind word now and then instead of the usual stuff, but because I think everyone in the government, in the public, in the minority community ought to know of their works.

"We shouldn't have to go through the rigmarole of seeking the answer to minority employment in reducing standards or thinking that putting a quota on a piece of paper is the answer to permanent jobs with skills."

One resolution adopted by the delegates put the convention on record as "vigorously opposed to the unsound administration" of executive orders to prevent discrimination in employment and training "by means of the Philadelphia-type plans."

Among other speakers were Pres. R. H. Semon of the Florida Building Trades, Pres. Paul J. Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Pres. Paul Hall of the Maritime Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept,. Director Robert McGlotten of the Human Resources Development Institute, Deputy COPE Director Joseph Rourke, BCTD Gen. Counsel Louis Sherman, under Sec. of Labor Laurence Silberman, Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery, and Chairman William J. Cour of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the construction industry.

CHARLTON HESTON, right, outgoing president of the Screen Actors, receives the union's annual award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession." New Pres. John Gavin presents the award to Heston, who served as president since 1965, the longest tenure in the guild's history.

Gavin Succeeds Heston In Screen Actors' Post

Hollywood, Calif.—Newly-elected Screen Actors Pres. John Gavin has announced a program of full-time legal service within the union and close cooperation with other unions to protect members' rights in re-runs of their work.

Gavin was elected to a one-year term by a vote of 6,407 to 3,237 over Bert Freed, who headed a slate of 20 candidates for all union offices. The Gavin slate, which carried the endorsement of the union's nominating committee, swept all offices.

Gavin was installed as president at the annual membership meeting attended by 1,000 actors at the Palladium, Nov. 7. He succeeds Charlton Heston, who first served on the Screen Actors board in 1960 and had been elected to six one-year terms as president since 1965.

Heston was given the union's annual "outstanding achievement" award for distinctive community service. It marked the first time the award has been given to an individual for service as a Screen Actors' officer as well as the normal "good citizenship" contribution.

Gavin told the meeting that the new legal service would be used to press unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation claims of the actors. He also announced a system of policing residuals through monitoring of all TV uses of commercials, episodes and features to insure proper payment to actors.

He expressed concern over foreign undercutting in the cassette, community antenna TV and pay TV industries and pledged unity with fellow unions in preserving workers' rights. A legislative review of methods to increase U.S. motion picture production will also be undertaken and Gavin re-affirmed the Screen Actors' commitment to minority group employment.

The union's financial report on the year closing Oct. 31 showed that a record $17.3 million in residuals had been received by the union and paid out to members, $13.2 million of it from domestic showings of TV programs. A total of $137 million has now been paid since the first TV residuals were received in 1953.

Elected with Gavin to national offices were Vice Presidents Ed Platt, Robert Lansing, Robert Easton and Joyce Gordon; Recording Sec. Kathleen Freeman and Treas. Gilbert Perkins.

Elected to three-year terms on the board of directors were Frank Aletter, Whit Bissell, Ann Doran, Joe Flynn, Ena Hartman, Rodolfo Hoyos, Victor Jory, Jack Kruschen, Monte Markham, Mercedes McCambridge, Ed Nelson, Walter Pidgeon, William Reynolds and Ray Teal. Two others, Fritz Feld and Dennis Weaver, were elected to one-year terms on the board.

Rehnquist Hit As Unsuitable For High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

And if confirmed, Biemiller warned, he will sit on the court as "the Administration's man," mocking the court's role as an equal and independent branch of government.

"As the labor movement is all too acutely aware from its initial experiences with the Pay Board," Biemiller noted, "nothing is more destructive of the peoples' confidence than officials, who have an obligation to the public, but who view themselves as an extension of the Executive, responsible to its interests rather than the public interest."

As for Rehnquist's record before entering the Administration, his only expressed concern for individual freedom appears to have been when the city council of Phoenix, Ariz., was considering a public accommodations law.

His concern, Biemiller noted, was that the freedom of a businessman to choose his customers and discriminate at will would be violated. That argument, he said, is "so far outside the mainstream of constitutional thought that it was unanimously rejected by the Supereme Court" when it sustained the constitutionality of the public accommodations section of the 1964 federal Civil Rights Act.

Terming Rehnquist's views those of an extremist, Biemiller urged rejection of the nomination "just as the nomination of William Kunstler, an extremist of the left, should be rejected if it were made."

State AFL-CIO Councils Summoned To Insist on Strong Job Safety Laws

Organized labor is ready to fight the battle for effective job safety legislation all over again in the state legislatures.

Although Congress enacted a strong federal Occupational Safety & Health Act, the Labor Dept. has issued guidelines for state job safety programs that do not meet the federal standards from labor's viewpoint.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to all state and local central labor bodies, called for the defeat of any state job safety measures that do not meet the basic protections of the federal law.

Labor job safety experts had protested vigorously the Labor Dept.'s initial proposal setting the conditions for eligibility of state plans under the federal act.

Despite changes in the final rule, Meany said, "it remains subject to the same criticisms and opposition by the AFL-CIO and many international unions." He said labor will make every effort to have the rule remedied to require states to measure up to the provisions of the act.

To combat the weakening of the federal law, the federation issued its own guidelines on what state job safety provisions should include to meet federal standards.

"Any occupational safety and health bill introduced in your legislature should, as a minimum, contain these basic protections," Meany stressed, adding, "I therefore urge that you make every effort to defeat any proposed legislation which does not."

Among the 23 key points in the AFL-CIO guidelines are:

- A representative of the workers should accompany compliance officers on inspections of the workplace.
- Employers should be required to inform workers who are exposed to toxic materials in excess of set standards.
- Workers or union representatives should be able to file objections to proposed state safety standards and have some form of appeal.
- Workers should be allowed to notify the state administrator of violations in the workplace.
- Employers should be required to post citations of violations at the site where they have occurred.
- Workers or union representatives should be represented equally with management on safety advisory committees.

Meany also called on unions and state and local central bodies to participate in the series of AFL-CIO sponsored job safety institutes being presented at universities across the country.

Citing the importance of the safety training program, Meany said that "strong and effective safety committees must be created where there are none now—and be made more effective where they already exist."

Each union member must be aided in understanding fully his rights and obligations under the act, Meany stressed, "so that he may effectively protect his life and his health on the job."

Labor-Backed Measures:

Congress Clears Bills to Ease Shortage of Doctors, Nurses

(Continued from Page 1)

only about half of the authorized funds. That wouldn't be enough to carry out the program's objectives, Rogers warned.

Congress remained sharply divided, however, on how to pick up the pieces of the nation's foreign aid program that the Senate shattered by its 41-27 vote killing a much-amended bill.

With only days remaining before most existing spending authority runs out, the House passed an emergency resolution continuing funding for the balance of this session of Congress—while new permanent legislation is drafted.

That was the course urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who warned that an "intolerable" crisis would be created if the United States retreated into rigid isolationism and ran away from its world responsibilities.

But the Senate moved instead to take up two patchwork bills—for the first time separating economic assistance from military aid to America's allies. Both bills were heavily cut by the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee from the budget levels — approximately a one-third slash.

The Senate acted first on the economic aid bill—and in the process dealt a hard blow to the program of long-term, low-interest rates to poor and underdeveloped nations. It voted to more than double the interest charges. However it did ease the blow somewhat by later voting to exempt Alliance for Progress loans to Latin America from the interest hike.

In other congressional developments:

- The House overrode Administration objections to improve the "black lung" benefits program for coal miners, their widows and children.

A non-controversial portion of the bill extended benefit payments to orphans whose fathers died from the disease.

But the House also voted to permit medical evidence other than x-rays to determine whether a disability is caused by pneumoconiosis, to extend federal financing an additional two years, and to bar reduction of other benefits because of black lung compensation.

During the debate, Rep. George G. Minish (D-N.J.), one of the few union members in Congress, told the House what black lung means to a miner and his family.

His father, Minish said, began working in coal mines at the age of nine. "He died at the age of 35," Minish said. During the last four or five years of his life, he never slept in bed, because if he did he would choke from the dust that he had inhaled since he was nine years old."

- Conservation groups sounded an alarm that the White House has launched a major drive to weaken the tough water pollution control bill the Senate passed earlier this month by a vote of 85-0.

The bill, steered to passage by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) sets firm deadlines for industries and cities to stop pollution and to use the "best available technology" to do so. It also gives the federal Environmental Protection Agency power to overrule states on pollution matters and to take violators to court if a state refuses to act.

- The Senate voted 76-2 approval of a bill establishing federal standards for warranties covering consumer products.

Over Administration and business opposition, the bill expands the enforcement powers of the Federal Trade Commission. The agency would be given clear authority to set rules spelling out broad categories of unfair practices, instead of having to act on a time-consuming case-by-case procedure. It also allows the FTC to ask federal courts to assess heavy penalties against violators and to seek rebates and payment of damages for consumers.

- The Senate prepared to act on the Administration's tax package—made up of big cuts for corporations and largely token reductions for individuals. The measure has already passed the House.

The Senate Finance Committee made only a few changes—one being to add a new, more generous tax deduction for child care expenses.

The decisive votes, however, will come on amendments to be proposed from the floor.

Conference Urges Laws to Assure Public Employe Bargaining Rights

Harriman, N.Y.—Full collective bargaining rights for public employes should be guaranteed by federal and state laws, participants in the 40th American Assembly declared.

The statement adopted at the close of a four-day conference on collective bargaining in government also upheld the right of public employes to strike after all disputes-settling procedures have been exhausted. Only when a strike actually imperils the public health or safety should it be restrained or limited by court injunction, the participants agreed.

Seventy-five invited guests with expertise in labor realtions and government took part in the program—one of a continuing series sponsored by the American Assembly, an institution established by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1950 and affiliated with Columbia University.

The group was chosen to represent a diversity of viewpoints—labor and management, city, county and state officials, arbitrators, university professors and journalists.

Its report was presented as a consensus on which there was "general agreement" even though not every participant would subscribe to every recommendation.

"Public unions and collective bargaining are here to stay," the report affirmed. Among its major findings were:

- While presidential Executive Orders have opened the way to collective bargaining in the federal service, workers' rights should be broadened and protected by law and not left to presidential discretion.

- All states should have comprehensive laws ensuring collective bargaining rights and procedures for state, county and local governments. If states fail to enact such laws in a reasonable time, the federal government should act to assure these rights.

- State legislation should permit negotiation of agency shop agreements, but public unions should be barred from using "agency shop fees" for contributions to political candidates or parties in state and local elections.

- If the right to strike is denied because the employes perform an essential service, "provision should be made for impartial, final determination of all issues in dispute."

- Both public employers and unions in the public field have an affirmative obligation to work towards recruitment and upgrading of persons in minority groups to levels that "more adequately reflect the racial balance of residents in the governmental unit."

- The rights and obligations of unions and employers in union organizing campaigns should be basically the same as in the private sector.

- Multi-union and multi-employer bargaining, by mutual consent, should be encouraged in the public sector.

HRDI Staff Explores New Tasks, Challenges

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute swung into its fourth year of operation with a national staff conference exploring the challenges brought on by uncertainty over the nation's economic future.

The six-day conference also reviewed HRDI achievements of the past three years in helping unions to become more deeply involved in manpower programs for the hiring of disadvantaged workers.

HRDI Pres. Julius F. Rothman stressed the impact of the employment situation on the institute's programs.

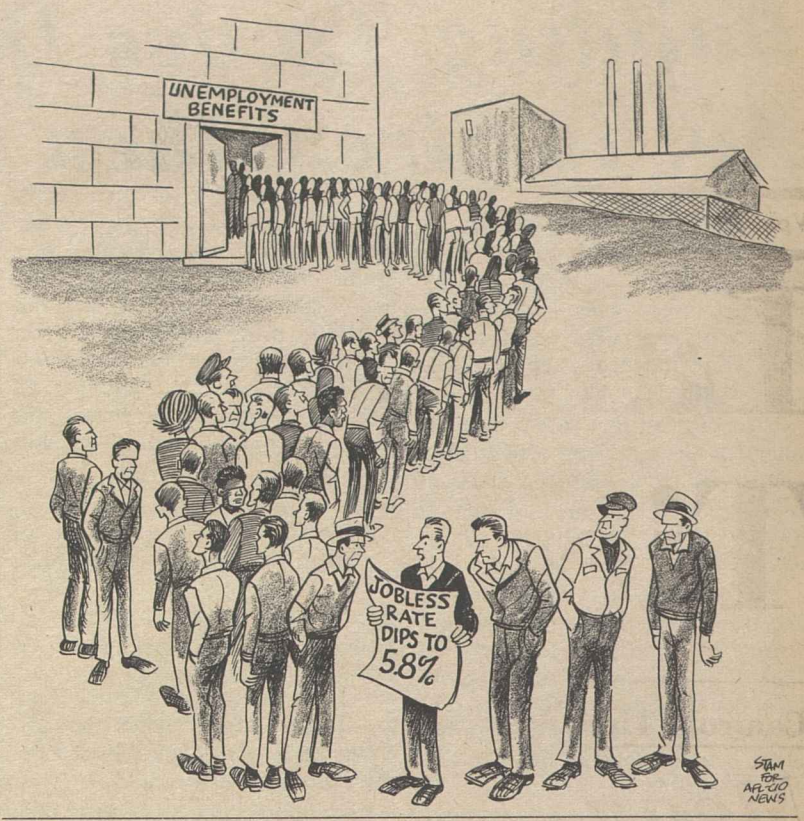
"We are mindful of the high rate of unemployment in our industrial centers," he said, "which makes our efforts more difficult and, at the same time, more necessary."

HRDI programs in the period between October 1970 and June 1971 helped locate jobs for 11,500 disadvantaged workers, Rothman noted.

The newest HRDI effort is in directing the AFL-CIO Veterans' Assistance Program, which so far has guided almost 600 returning servicemen to jobs and training with the help of the federation's central bodies.

Speakers at the conference included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity; Executive Director Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Director Donald Slaiman of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, and Labor Dept. Manpower Administrator Paul J. Fasser, Jr.

'Feel Better, Now?'



Unemployment Dips, But So Do Earnings

(Continued from Page 1)

For factory workers, weekly earnings declined 40 cents over the month to $143.24, although both the workweek and overtime increased one-tenth of an hour. The average factory workweek was clocked at 39.7 hours and overtime at 2.9 hours.

The only sectors showing an increase in earnings over September were contract construction and finance, insurance and real estate, the BLS said.

The unemployment rate for blue-collar workers dropped from 8 percent in September to 7.2 percent last month, but it was still above July's 7.1 percent when the overall jobless rate was at 5.8 percent.

White-collar unemployment inched up one-tenth of a point to 3.4 percent.

Joblessness declined in manufacturing industries from 7 percent to 6.3 percent. However, for workers in transportation and public utilities, the rate jumped sharply from 3.6 percent to 4.4 percent. Construction unemployment also rose from 10 percent to 10.3 percent.

The BLS noted that unemployment usually drops between September and October, but that this year's drop was greater than usual. It attributed the decline largely to a reduction in the number of workers who had lost their jobs, mainly adult men whose jobless rate dropped two-tenths of a point to 4.5 percent.

Unemployment rates also dropped for adult women to 5.5 percent, for teenagers to 17 percent, married men to 3 percent, and full-time workers to 5.4 percent. The declines ranged between one-tenth and three-tenths of a point.

But for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs, the October jobless rate was 4.5 percent—up one-tenth of 1 percent to its highest level in several months.

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer remained at 1.2 million, seasonally adjusted, but was substantially above the 754,000 in October 1970. The average duration of unemployment climbed to 12.2 weeks from 12 weeks, nearly 4 weeks above the level of a year ago.

The BLS reported a substantial improvement in the job situation for Vietnam era veterans 20 to 29 years old. The jobless rate for this group declined from 8.3 percent to 7 percent last month, the lowest level since October 1970. The jobless rate for non-veterans aged 20-29 was 6.6 percent, the same as September.

Total nonfarm payroll employment was basically unchanged in October at 76.4 million, after an increase of about 400,000 in September. Employment would have risen about 85,000 last month, the BLS said, had it not been for strikes — especially in coal and longshoring.

11-13-71

Jobless Rise In Canada Tied To Government

Ottawa—Pres. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress said the steep rise in Canadian unemployment to 7.1 percent seasonally adjusted "can only be described as phenomenal and cannot be attributed to recent U.S. economic measures."

MacDonald said the current unemployment problem is the result of past government policies "which continue to plague this country's economy, and not the result of the U.S. import surcharge which has not yet had time to affect significantly the unemployment situation."

"Furthermore," MacDonald said, "present government policies are totally inadequate to cope with our massive unemployment problem. These are the reasons why thousands of Canadian families find themselves today in dire economic straits."

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Labor's Pay Board Service Tied to Justice for Workers

Controls Threaten Freedom:

Meany Hits Panel As 'Stacked Deck'

By John M. Barry

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accused the Nixon Administration of "stacking the deck" against organized labor in its program to control the nation's economy and called on the trade union movement to "stand united as never before, for never has so much depended upon the strength and unity of the family of labor."

Meany, in his keynote address on the opening day of the federation's ninth convention here, delivered a scathing indictment of the Administration's past economic failures and warned that if Phase 2 of its latest program should fail, labor would be made the "scapegoat."

He charged that Pres. Nixon and his Administration are moving toward authoritarianism, and declared that the very freedoms of the nation and its institutions are at stake.

"We are really at a historic moment in the life of this nation, whether for good or evil, only time will tell," Meany said. "This is the first time in the history of America that any President ever set out to control the economic life of the nation in peacetime."

It is obvious, he said, that if the controls program doesn't work, "and there is no sure indication that it will work, the next step would be more stringent and oppressive measures that could destroy our American institutions.

"If Phase 2 fails, political expediency demands a scapegoat. The man in the White House never says, 'It is my fault.' No politician ever says it is his fault. It demands the scapegoat, and we have no doubt as to who that scapegoat will be.

"Just as we have no explanation as to why the Nixon-Burns economic game plan failed so misera-

(Continued on Page 16)

Child Care Bill Cleared For Passage

Congress moved a big step closer to enactment of a landmark program of comprehensive child care and development centers for children of working mothers.

A House-Senate conference committee trimmed the final version of the bill to somewhat less than the broad coverage sought by the labor movement, in an effort to avert a presidential veto.

But if the legislation is given final approval by the House and Senate, signed by the President and, especially, adequately financed, it will open an important new phase in social legislation.

The conference bill would make the poorest families eligible for free child care at community centers stressing learning, enrichment and health services—not just "baby-sitting" facilities. Families with incomes up to the Labor Dept.'s low-cost urban budget would pay partial fees on a sliding scale.

In quality of services as well as in expanded eligibility, the legislation goes substantially beyond the Administration's proposal for day

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THE NINTH AFL-CIO convention was keynoted by Pres. George Meany in a wide-ranging discussion of the critical problems facing the American trade union movement.

Convention Insists Pacts Be Honored

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO representatives will remain on the Pay Board only as long as there is a reasonable hope of securing justice for working people, especially those with low or substandard incomes without strong bargaining representatives.

This decision was reached unanimously on the floor of the federation's ninth convention here as the 1,000 delegates acted on a special resolution adopted by the Executive Council an hour earlier.

The council's recommendations —cleared to the floor as a special order of business—called on all AFL-CIO unions to insist at every level on the validity of their contracts and pledged the federation to continue its efforts in Congress to protect the basic concept of the validity of collective bargaining agreements.

The convention pledged that "we will not relax for a moment our fight to increase the standard of life and livelihood for those at the bottom of the economic ladder—those whom the majority of the Pay Board seem to have forgotten."

And it stamped its approval on a reaffirmation of a statement in Pres. George Meany's keynote speech that the "American labor movement will not permit itself to become the scapegoat for Administration policies which have brought this nation to the brink of economic disaster."

After brief discussion, including a comment by Meat Cutters Sec.-

(Continued on Page 16)

2-Year Record:

Council Report Cites Progress, Setbacks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has scored victories, suffered defeats, achieved progress and absorbed setbacks in the past two years, the ninth convention was told.

But the report of the federation's Executive Council to the convention stressed that the frustration in achieving some of the last convention's goals is evidence only of sights set high and an unwillingness to settle for second best.

These themes in AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's section of the report highlighted the 400-page document of the 35-member council, a document that reviews developments in the labor movement since the 1969 convention, the national economy, international relations, social security, urban affairs and housing, education, community services, civil rights, labor and the law, national and state legislation and political activities.

The report to the ninth convention contains detailed proposals for action. These recommendations will be referred to convention committees and then to the delegates for discussion and decision.

Meany told the convention that the "nation is in trouble," citing the uncertain state of the economy, high unemployment, a rise in poverty and states and cities on the "brink of bankruptcy."

The AFL-CIO takes "no satisfaction" that the last convention had correctly predicted "that America was on the road to recession, while inflation continued unabated," he said. He reviewed Pres. Nixon's actions from Aug. 15 when "he imposed conditions that were patently unfair and unworkable" and the subsequent developments

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Jobless Aid Extension Wins Senate Approval

The Senate voted to extend unemployment benefits to a maximum of 65 weeks in states with the highest levels of joblessness.

It was one of a series of amendments the Senate added to the Administration's tax bill which, as passed by the House last month, carries big tax windfalls for corporations and only token reductions for individuals.

A year ago, when the impact of the Nixon recession was just beginning to be fully felt, Congress voted 13 weeks of extended benefits to workers in states with high joblessness.

But, as senators from high unemployment states pointed out in the debate, this only delayed the time until hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers were forced on welfare rolls.

The new amendment, sponsored by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and liberalized by changes suggested by other senators, would permit up to 26 weeks additional

(Continued on Page 7)

Civil Rights Agency Faults Nixon Record

By Mike Bosch

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights charged the Nixon Administration with failing to adequately enforce civil rights laws and regulations.

It said the Administration, from the President on down, has failed "to develop and to communicate to the public a sense of urgency over the need to end discrimination."

The six-member commission, headed by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, Notre Dame University president, had assessed the Administration's civil rights efforts a year ago and found them suffering from inertia and hostility.

Its new report found some signs of improvement. But the commission said that on a four-point scale of poor, marginal, adequate and good, no government agency had yet scored better than a "marginal" grade.

The commission members did not place the entire blame on Pres. Nixon. But they did stress that the President "represents the ultimate source of policy direction to which the federal establishment looks for guidance . . . and is responsible for the success or failure of the Administration's civil rights program."

Evaluating the White House

(Continued on Page 6)

A TRIBUTE to the late Herman Kenin, founding president of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes (SPACE), is delivered at the council's convention by Stanley Ballard, secretary-treasurer of the Musicians.

Kirkland Sees Layoffs Spur to Organization

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Collective bargaining is the only instrument "to give the scientist, artist or professional man a voice in dealing with an establishment that's really against him," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes (SPACE).

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the 90 delegates to the group's third biennial convention here, Kirkland said SPACE was founded "not as a symbol of snobbery, nor the kind of elitism that plays too great a role in American society" but as "an instrument of progress adaptable to issues never anticipated by the founders of the trade union movement."

Delegates to the convention represent 17 affiliated internationals with hundreds of thousands of members in the performing arts, the sciences and professional jobs. During their one-day convention, they approved an increase in per capita tax, elected officers and passed a number of resolutions dealing with the working conditions of professionals and the nation's cultural activities.

Kirkland noted that the current recession, accompanied by a tight job market—even for professionals—should convince these employes that they need the labor movement.

The layoff of nearly 100,000 men, many of them highly qualified engineers from Boeing's Seattle complex, "has proven that the Ph.D.—when the pressure is on, when the profits decline—is regarded just as expendable as the sweeper in the plant," Kirkland said.

"They look just the same in the lines at the unemployment office," he said.

To those who would charge that the labor movement is out of step or passing from the scene, Kirkland pointed back to the AFL in 1896 when Samuel Gompers' ledger books recorded per capita payments from now defunct unions such as the Horse Collar Makers and Walking Stick & Umbrella union.

"If you looked at it then, you would have said that it didn't have a chance because the organizations that comprised it were on their way out."

Yet, many of the unions that make up SPACE are just on their way in, because American labor has "totally democratized the theory of leisure," and given the American working man a new freedom—a gift of time.

It will be unions like those in SPACE, he said, that will give these freed workers a "greatly expanded cultural identity."

Delegates unanimously approved a per capita increase from 1 cent to 1.5 cents to help pay for expanded public relations and publication efforts and legislative work.

Delegates supported resolutions seeking to include professionals under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and one on pending legislation that would protect the rights of employe inventors and assure recording artists just compensation when their recorded works are exploited.

Another resolution directed the officers and executive board of SPACE to formulate a program "specifically designed to assist union members and their families and union organizations that wish to take greater advantage of the nation's cultural resources."

Elected to head SPACE for the next two years was Teachers' Pres. David Selden. Pres. William T. Cleary of the Technical Engineers was elected vice president, and Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Actors' Equity, was elected treasurer.

Outgoing officers were Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County Municipal Employes, Past Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers and Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Federal Service Drive Stressed:

New Programs Voted, Financed At Metal Trades Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Paul J. Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. put major emphasis of the department's 55th convention on increased organizing and servicing efforts—especially in the federal service

The more than 100 delegates to the biennial session voted an increase in per capita tax, from 3 to 5 cents, to help meet the cost of the program. They represented 22 affiliated unions and 25 local metal trades councils with a total membership of 3.5 million.

"We cannot carry out the responsible work we have to do in the many areas in which we operate without having more income, more staff," Burnsky said in his keynote address to the convention. "There is only one place we can look to for our future and that is to the international unions who jointly gave birth to this department which works under your direction for your best interest."

Delegates elected Burnsky and Sec.-Treas. Clayton W. Bilderback to their first full four-year terms, and returned nine department vice presidents to office, including the newest, Pres. Harold J. Buoy of the Boilermakers.

Burnsky was named president of the department only three months before the convention upon the retirement of Maywood Boggs.

The convention also heard a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who was unable to attend due to Pay Board duties in Washington.

Meany said in a telegram that "labor remains unshakably convinced that no economic program can succeed unless it is grounded on the fundamental principle of equality. That remains our goal and we will continue to fight to achieve it."

Nearly 60 resolutions were acted on by delegates, many of them on federal employment, including one on organizing submitted by the Federal Metal Trades Council at Charleston, S.C.

Since no one international union can provide a full-time representative at each shipyard, the council suggested that "a trained crew of international representatives be assigned to work each yard as a team on a regular visitation schedule. . . ."

The approved resolution also called for a two-day Washington seminar for all Federal Employes Metal Trades Council presidents and international representatives servicing federal employes.

The purpose of such a meeting, the resolution said, would be adopting an on-going program of organizing, servicing and training.

Other resolutions adopted:

- Put the department on record as favoring a labor relations law for federal employes—similar to the National Labor Relations Act.
- Voiced support for pending legislation that would give federal employes a 10-percent differential for night work even if they are ungraded employes.
- Emphasized the need for attaining one nationwide contract with the U.S. Navy, instead of hundreds of smaller ones, negotiated in an atmosphere where managers of agencies can "use government money for endless haggling."

In this vein, Burnsky urged local councils and affiliated unions to attain exclusive recognition from the Navy. Earlier in his keynote, he recounted two raiding attempts by "purported labor organizations" for federal employes, both unaffiliated, at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard and at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, in Kittery, Me.

In a report on collective bargaining in the federal service, Burnsky singled out the Navy as an example of deteriorating relations between the Metal Trades and the government.

"During the past several years, there is no question but that the relationship between our department and the Navy has lost much of its previous benefit and meaning," Burnsky said, adding that there will be additional problems under the President's new Executive Order 11616.

"There is a neat demarcation line in the new Executive Order between what may be negotiated and what the employer is obliged to negotiate on," he said. There is no question in our mind but that instructions and guidance from the Navy's Office of Civilian & Management in Washington has resulted in local Navy management deciding that it would not negotiate on various matters on which it could negotiate but was not obligated to negotiate."

Convention speakers included Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO's Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the federation's Union Labor & Service Dept.

ORGANIZING AND SERVICING problems of the Metal Trades Dept. are discussed at the department's convention by newly elected Pres. Paul J. Burnsky. At left are Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, a department vice president, and Clayton W. Bilderback, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Right of Unions Cited To Settle Own Disputes

The AFL-CIO has joined the fight against a Labor Board decision that would undercut the right of unions to settle jurisdictional disputes against themselves.

In a "friend of the court" brief submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court, the federation said that such disputes must "be resolved within labor's own ranks, where they properly should be settled."

The high court is considering the important test case on appeal of the National Labor Relations Board. It involves a 1967 jurisdictional dispute between Plasterers Local 79 and another union performing work for the Texas State Tile & Terrazzo Co. at Houston.

The Plasterers local and the other union were willing to abide by an award—to the Plasterers—by the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in accordance with the constitution of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

But the employer was not satisfied with the award and took the case to the NLRB which ruled in favor of Texas State Tile's designation of jurisdiction, stating that employers are permitted to force a compulsory arbitration hearing.

The federation brief, however, said the section of the act invoked by the NLRB only provides for such action when the unions involved do not voluntarily settle a jurisdictional dispute and that the NLRB should have refrained from any action in the Texas State Tile dispute.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, who submitted the brief, noted that the NLRB's intervention in such a case destroys "inter-union (jurisdictional) settlement which Congress was careful to preserve" in the National Labor Relations Act.

The Plasterers took the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which overturned the NLRB decision. The Labor Board then took the case to the Supreme Court.

The issue for the high court to decide is whether a jurisdictional agreement between two unions can be set aside simply because the employer "has not consented to be bound" by the inter-union procedure.

By Maritime Trades:

New Policies Asked On Transportation

By Rex Hardesty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Support for a national transportation system that coordinates rail, trucking and seagoing usage was urged by delegates to the biennial convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

In authorizing a two-year study on national passenger and freight transportation, the convention noted that current policy hasn't been updated for 30 years and stressed that the seagoing segment couldn't be revitalized without assistance from labor, management and government.

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall was elected to his eighth two-year term as president of the MTD. Vice Pres. Jack McDonald and Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin also were re-elected unanimously by the 300 delegates, who represented 44 affiliated unions with about 8 million members.

National transportation policy was also the topic of a speech by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), whose new trade bill would assist shipping on U.S. flag ships. The bill, cosponsored by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), received strong convention backing.

The Burke-Hartke bill was termed a must for the American shipping industry, which now carries only 5 percent of U.S. imports and exports and was described as "a barely breathing corpse" by Helen Delich Bentley, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Mrs. Bentley and Robert J. Blackwell, deputy assistant Secretary of Commerce for maritime affairs, pledged federal aid in revitalizing the U.S. merchant marine and praised the MTD for unifying both labor and management behind the effort.

A convention resolution, however, criticized the freight shippers and forwarders association and three federal agencies—Agriculture, Defense and Agency for International Development—for undermining maritime unity by "ignoring available American-flag vessels and placing American imports and exports in the holds of foreign-flag carriers at the expense of their own nation's fleet."

In advocating a national transportation policy, the MTD said the nation was "faced with paralysis of a $200 billion industry upon which the entire U.S. economy is based."

Among the nations of the world, the convention said, "only the United States lacks a complete and integrated national transportation policy. This nation is approaching a point where it will soon be too late to act to prevent a transportation breakdown."

The Interstate Commerce Act, designed to meet the needs of the 1940s, is still the nation's only program, except for "broad policy statements that serve only to indicate again that the situation is desperate." Haphazard development of multi-lane highways, airports and railroads has aggravated problems for the environment, public safety and urban housing, the convention said.

The MTD committee on foreign trade noted that 25 years ago, when the merchant marine began to decline, they were assured that America was a manufacturing nation which did not need seagoing vessels. Today, the committee noted, manufacturing in shoes, textiles, electronics and many other products has declined, with theorists now saying that America is a service nation.

United Textile Workers Pres. George Baldanzi, co-chairman of the foreign trade committee with Leather Goods Pres. Charles Feinstein, told the delegates that the exporting of U.S. jobs—estimated at 700,000 by convention reports—has done virtually no good for foreign workers, who have salaries ranging down to 7 cents an hour for women in South Korea. "In America, we can fight, strike and boycott," Baldanzi said, "but these workers put their lives on the line in trade union activity."

Under present practices of the multinational companies, he noted, import taxes of 50 percent would still leave a large margin of profit on a pair of shoes manufactured for a few dollars in Italy and sold in the United States for $40.

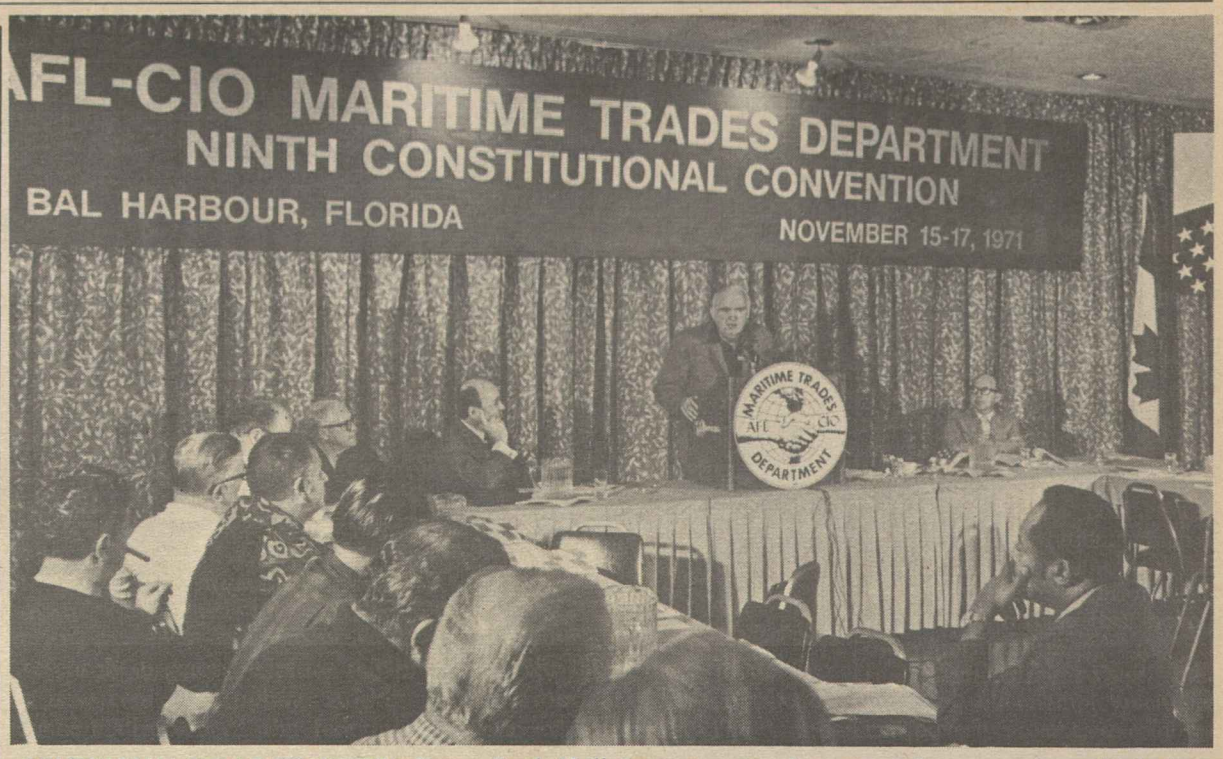
To correct the job loss from foreign products flooding the U.S. market, the convention recommended:

- Revision of taxes on imports.
- Restriction of capital investment abroad by U.S.-based multinational companies.
- Streamlining of programs governing import abuses such as dumping.
- Elimination of foreign-made components in products billed as U.S.-made.
- Creation of a new Foreign Trade & Investment Commission to handle trade issues.
- Introduction of a flexible quota system.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that U.S. foreign policy is "a real puzzle" in which any nation which has suppressed freedom is now embraced. Meany said it is based on the idea that "we have got to be nice, kindly, decent and cooperative" with everybody.

The same attitude extends to foreign trade, "that we have to be cooperative with the low-wage nations of the earth. That is fine, but not at the expense of American jobs," Meany said, because less than 6 percent of American products have ever been for foreign consumption and to drive down the American buying power through low wages would ruin the market for the other 94 percent of U.S. products.

Meany said the effort to drive down U.S. wages "as the only way to compete in foreign trade" is a charade pushed actively by big business. That same attitude is reflected, Meany said, in present Nixon Administration economic policies which ignore "the most pressing problem facing the American people—unemployment."



MARITIME TRADES DEPT. Pres. Paul Hall keynotes the department's convention which focused attention on the critical challenge facing the American merchant marine as well as problems of trade and the national economy.

Jobless Aid Hike Voted in California

Sacramento, Calif.—A bill raising unemployment benefits from $65 to $75 a week was unanimously approved by both houses of the state legislature.

The bill, which was strongly pushed by the state labor federation, has been sent to the governor for his signature.

The executive secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, John F. Henning, pointed out that the maximum weekly jobless benefit had not been increased since 1965 and the cost of living has increased by more than 20 percent over that period.

Privacy Lost To 'Snooping' Employers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Employers have come up with new methods of "snooping" on workers, delegates to the Maritime Trades Dept. convention were told.

The report to the convention on invasion of privacy was the third in the series ordered at the 1969 MTD convention and dealt with the "worker's world, privacy and the need to know." It traced modern corporate snooping as a direct descendant of serfdom and the company town, based on the company's "obligation" to decide what was good for its employes.

Snooping to detect union organizing activities has all but disappeared from the modern scene, the report said, but "today they are interested in the total employe and his total behavior; his thoughts, his tastes, his habits and his hobbies.

"To satisfy that interest they are armed with electronic gadgets of all kinds—closed-circuit TV, radar and ultra-sensitive microphones for surveillance; complex 'pyschological' tests for applicants, both new hires and candidates for promotion, and of course, polygraph. The old-fashioned method of direct search and oversight are still widely used as well."

While acknowledging an employer's legitimate right to know some facts about the employe "relevant to the job he fills and necessary to an accurate assessment of his job performance, present and potential," the report said a "balance must be struck between employer needs and employe privacy."

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS highlighted the Maritime Trades Dept. convention depicting the roles of the various affiliates. Department Coordinator William Moody discusses a photo with Fire Fighters Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni, left.

Council Doubles Goal Of COPE Dollar Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its preconvention meeting approved a recommendation from the COPE Operating Committee to seek $2 voluntary contributions from union members in 1972 rather than the $1 requested in recent years. Under the council's action, the voluntary quota for international unions will be increased commensurately.

The proposal had been adopted unanimously by the COPE operating committee, which noted that the requested $1 contribution from union members and the voluntary quota on international unions of 12.5 cents per member were both established in 1955.

It cited these factors in presenting the proposal:

- The dollar drive and union voluntary quotas "no longer reflect political realities" in the light of the "explosion" in campaign spending. Overall campaign costs have nearly tripled since 1956, the report noted, and spending for television and radio alone has quadrupled.
- As a result of this spending explosion, requests for labor assistance from candidates have ballooned, and COPE has faced a losing battle in attempting to stretch every dollar for maximum effectiveness.
- Ominous "rumbles" have been created by proposals of conservative forces in Congress that would hamstring labor's political activity.

The Executive Council also received a letter from the International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers & Distributors that it was returning its charter and requesting affiliation for its remaining locals on the basis of directly affiliated local unions. The union was chartered in 1903 by the American Federation of Labor. Its convention in September 1971 voted the surrender of the charter effective Oct. 31, 1971.

The council approved contributions to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the Washington, D.C., United Givers Fund.

One-House Legislature Backed in North Dakota

Jamestown, N.D.—The North Dakota AFL-CIO is supporting the creation of a one-chamber state legislature in hopes of achieving a more responsive and efficient legislative process. The issue is currently before a state constitutional convention.

Overwhelming support for the legislative reform came from the 160 delegates to the 14th annual state federation convention, which will reconvene early next year to review the actions of the constitutional convention.

Delegates contended that too much "buck-passing" exists under the current two-house legislature. A unicameral legislature would eliminate much of the competition between the houses, they stressed.

In other resolutions, the convention called for passage of the National Health Security program and for improvements in the state minimum wage law to bring it more in line with federal standards. State minimum wages currently range between $1.15 and $1.45 an hour.

Pres. Wallace J. Dockter was re-elected to his fifth consecutive two-year term over Wallace E. Rasmussen, president of the Fargo-Moorehead AFL-CIO.

Re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Robert A. Donegan and First Vice Pres. Jayson Graba. Three new members of the executive board were also elected.

NEWLY ELECTED members of the executive council of the International Labor Press Association meet with new ILPA Pres. Ray Pasnick, seated left, editor of Steel Labor. Standing left are Stan Williams, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News; Sal Perrotta, Los Angeles Citizen; R. J. Williamson, Maintenance of Way Journal, and Morden Lazarus, Labor Review, Ontario.

ILPA Convention:

Labor Press Held Key Link In Achieving Goals of Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The labor press is indispensable to virtually every trade union activity and its editors should keep in mind that members are a divergent group with far-flung interests, delegates to the International Labor Press Association's biennial convention were told.

Labor publications are an invaluable link for union goals in organizing, bargaining, legislation and political action, a panel on communications agreed. But its members stressed that since the readers vary widely in age, sex, race and residence, they must also be appealed to on other than standard trade union issues.

The convention's 143 delegates from some 400 union publications elected Raymond W. Pasnick of the Steelworkers as the new ILPA president, raised its dues and broadened associate membership requirements.

The discussion of the role of the labor press in union communication was led by AFL-CIO Education Director Walter G. Davis, Community Services Director Leo Perlis and Assistant Organizing Director Alan Kistler. The labor press will have the added job of keeping the facts straight during Phase 2 of the Administration's new economic program, the delegates were told later by Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director.

Too often, unions reach their members only on such topics as negotiating and grievances, or on the "bread and butter level," Perlis said. To be fully effective, unions must reach workers on the added levels of "special interest" which consider the worker as a citizen, consumer and family head, he noted.

Davis reminded the editors that their publications were in direct competition with outside media and should try to dispel inaccuracies about labor in schools and textbooks.

Union publications have a potential readership of 3.2 million among the Spanish-speaking, Kistler told the delegates. He said Spanish language publications would be needed increasingly to reach the unorganized.

Biemiller warned that the White House is overwhelming the other branches of government because Congress is in a "constant mess" from lack of party discipline and the judiciary is threatened with being "merged into the executive" through Nixon's court appointments.

The lack of vigorous leadership in Congress could result in further delays on equal employment, minimum wage and campaign spending legislation, Biemiller said. The last chance to stop the $75 billion giveaway to big business in Nixon's tax bill could be similarly lost, he warned.

The legislative fight will continue to preserve the principle that "a contract is a contract" in the face of Nixon Administration economic policies, he said. Even conservative members of Congress will concede that manufacturers must fulfill long-term supply contracts or that investment firms can't call back bonds floated at 10 percent interest just because the rate has gone down, Biemiller said, but applying the same rules to workers' pay isn't so easy.

Richard L. Harwood, an assistant managing editor and "internal critic" of the Washington Post, said in the ILPA's A. J. Liebling memorial address that today, "news is what we say it is" and that newspapermen "can't judge the fairness of our method because we have no method—impressionism is the order of the day."

Harwood warned that labor papers can fall into the same pitfalls of resisting change because of the inordinate sensitivity of editors to criticism, a bureaucracy that develops "its own private perspective" and a political dimension to news coverage that makes reporters' "detached objectivity" a myth.

The convention heard a report from a committee studying proposed increases in mail rates affecting labor publications. The committee warned that non-profit, second-class rates could be increased as much as 750 percent under the proposed new rates. The Postal Rate Commission recently completed hearings on the Postal Service rate proposals, but has not yet issued its findings.

The ILPA's testimony at the hearings was presented to the convention, which urged that the committee's report be printed and distributed to union officers. The action reflected the widespread concern of the ILPA delegates, many of whose publications could not survive a 750 percent increase in postage costs.

As ILPA president, Pasnick succeeds Ken Fiester, who served eight years as secretary-treasurer before being elected president in 1969. Pasnick, editor of Steel Labor since 1963, served three terms as an ILPA vice president.

John M. Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, was re-elected secretary-treasurer and 11 vice presidents were returned to new two-year terms.

They are Burt Beck, the Clothing Workers' Advance; Ted Bleecker, United Teacher, New York City; Charles Borsari, Ohio AFL-CIO Focus; E. T. (Buck) Harris, Screen Actor; Al Herling, B&C News, Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Gene Klare, Oregon Labor Press; William V. Scoggins, the Record, East Chicago, Ind.; George Ryder, the Government Standard, Government Employes; George Scriven, United Rubber Worker; Aldo Vagnozzi, Michigan AFL-CIO News, and J. R. Watkins, the Labor World, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Four new vice presidents elected were Morden Lazarus, Labor Review, Ontario; Sal Perrotta, Los Angeles Citizen; Stan Williams, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News, and R. J. Williamson, Maintenance of Way Employes Railway Journal. All elections were unanimous.

Dues for member publications were increased to $1.25 per thousand circulation, with minimums of $125 a year for international publications and $30 a year for local and central bodies. Associate members' dues were raised to $25 a year and honorary memberships were established, with former president Fred Sweet of St. Paul, Minn., awarded the first such card.

The four-day convention also heard a presentation of labor history by Leon Stein, editor of Justice, and two university officials, Albert Blum of Michigan State and Roberta McBride of Wayne State. Workshops were also conducted on "readable writing" by Roy H. Copperud of Southern California and on typography by Edward P. Arnold of Syracuse University.

Changing Role Forecast For Union Health Funds

Negotiated health and welfare funds will not be wiped out by enactment of the National Health Security program AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman assured the administrators and trustees of these funds.

Speaking at a series of regional seminars conducted by the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, Seidman said that Health Security would cause the plan operators to make substantial changes, "but they would not have to go out of business."

Although Health Security would provide a wider range of services than almost all existing plans or alternative proposals, Seidman pointed out that it would not cover all health services.

He said the health and welfare plans could provide the supplementary benefits not covered by Health Security, such as adult dental care, skilled nursing home care after 120 days, and outpatient and inpatient psychiatric care.

Most of these services currently are not handled by health and welfare plans, he said, "but relieved of the burden of financing basic health care services, they could turn to these important areas."

Seidman said the health and welfare trust funds could also extend their services to such areas as cash sickness benefits, supplementary unemployment benefits, increased pensions, group auto insurance and child care.

He further pointed that once the health and welfare plans are freed of escalating health insurance costs, they could develop many new programs of great value to union members.

Under the insurance industry proposal for national health care, the trusts would continue to operate without making changes, Seidman said.

"The trouble is that 'business as usual' means retaining all the defects of our present medical care system—high costs, low quality, inefficiency and all the rest," he asserted.

Seidman said the AFL-CIO will continue to fight for enactment of Health Security and urged the health and welfare fund administrators to contribute their support.

Health Security offers the challenge to the trust funds to provide more and better services to their members and, at the same time, the opportunity to bring better health care to all Americans, he stressed.

Pact Ends Long Dispute With Litton Shipyards

Pascagoula, Miss.—A new three-year contract calling for pay increases from 70 to 88 cents an hour has been agreed to by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council here and approved overwhelmingly by some 9,000 employes in the Litton Shipyards.

The new contract, ratified by a 2-1 vote in the "old" shipyards and by 3-1 in the new, highly-automated west bank, closed well over a year of negotiations. Company insistence that the two be regarded as separate yards with different work rules contributed to the delay in reaching agreement, but the new contract allows transferral of seniority between the two yards.

Most journeymen will reach salary levels of $4.10 per hour in the last step of the three-year contract, with laborers reaching $3.20 and some crafts $4.40. Most crafts were paid $3.62 an hour under the old contract.

The previous five-year contract would have run until late in 1972 and the company's agreement 18 months ago to re-open it was a major step in union efforts to improve conditions in the Litton yards. A model non-discrimination clause and a training effort under union auspices were previous steps in the accord.

But the negotiations were marked by a wildcat strike and a lockout of both yards as recently as September.

Dean Girardot, Machinists representative and chairman of the Metal Trades bargaining committee, termed the new contract "an excellent agreement."

Publications Honored For Value to Members

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation's labor press "provides an impressive panoramic view of organized labor in action and is an influence for the common good."

These were the views of the panel of judges for the 1971 awards contest for the International Labor Press Association after examining more than 500 entries in 14 categories.

The three judges were Charles Crissey, retired editor of the Guild Reporter; Henry Lowenstern, executive editor of the Monthly Labor Review of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, and Jack Rosenthal of the New York Times.

The judges said that "to literally thousands of union members—and their families—the union paper may be the only tangible contact with the organization. Union meetings, barring a strike or contract settlement vote, are attended only by a faithful few. Given a dues check-off, some seldom see a shop steward.

"This is the contact gap which the union papers tries to fill and it is successful in the degree to which it avoids the drab and dull and presents the bright and attractive. In the mercantile world, it is known as the art of packaging and art it is, in fact."

The 1971 winners are:

International Publications: Circulation of 150,000 or more, newspaper format, Allied Industrial Worker; magazine format, Changing Education (Teachers); under 100,000 circulation, newspaper format, Seafarers Log; magazine format, AFTRA.

State and Local Central Bodies' Publications: 15,000 or more circulation, Ohio AFL-CIO Focus; less than 15,000 circulation, California AFL-CIO News.

Local Union Publications: 15,000 or more circulation, 1199 News (Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 1199, New York City); 5,000 to 15,000 circulation, FLM Joint Board Tempo (Fur & Leather Workers, New York City); less than 5,000 circulation, Electranews (IBEW Local 1969, Redwood City, Calif.)

Special Performance Awards: Best cartoon—Canadian Pulp & Paper Workers Journal; best photograph—Justice (Ladies Garment Workers); editorial—Union Advocate (St. Paul); best feature—Changing Education; unique performance—Oil Chemical & Atomic Union News.

Yule Shows Slated By Galesburg Unions

Galesburg, Ill.—The Galesburg Trades & Labor Assembly will sponsor seven shows at two local theaters as a free Christmas present to area youngsters from Galesburg unions.

Tickets to the Dec. 23 and 24 shows will be distributed by union members and at local union headquarters.

At Union Label Convention:

Effective Boycott Machinery Shaped

By Tom Castor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy of the AFL-CIO's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. pledged to the 55th biennial convention of the department to set up expanded, efficient and selective boycott machinery.

The 270 delegates elected Murphy, who serves as director of the department, Pres. Richard F. Walsh and seven vice presidents by acclamation. The newest vice president is Pres. Ed S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes who succeeded John O'Hara, a past president of the Tobacco Workers.

Fresh from the department's success in a boycott of La-Z-Boy chairs, the delegates passed a resolution calling on all of the 91 affiliated unions to maintain close communication with the Union Label Dept. in order to achieve maximum success in any boycott campaign."

The resolution also directed the department to set up guidelines for boycott campaigns.

"The most challenging and difficult task the department faces in the next two years is setting up the most efficient and successful boycott machinery in existence," Murphy told the convention.

"We will be selective in our boycotts so as not to render this weapon ineffective through overuse. The boycott is the muscle of our department and we intend to flex it . . ."

Furniture Workers Pres. Fred Fulford presented Murphy with a scroll in appreciation of Union Label's efforts in the La-Z-Boy strike.

Another major theme of the convention was labor's concern at the rising tide of imports from low-wage countries.

"A half million jobs lost due to trade policies is no small matter to organizations dedicated to preserving job security of working men and women," Murphy stressed.

He said the import question renews another project "cast aside in good times—union label agreements."

The whole idea of such an agreement, Murphy said, is to attach to a product the union seal of approval, "the consumer's guide to a quality product."

"If the 14 million AFL-CIO members and their families wholly subscribed to the union label philosophy, it could cause enough waves to slow down ships bringing in goods produced at low wages in foreign countries."

Delegates approved a resolution along these lines urging the AFL-CIO to encourage all affiliates to enter into union label contracts and calling on unions "to be more forceful in their insistence that the service establishment prominently display the shop card."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to the convention criticized the international relations policy of the Nixon Administration as a "further threat to American jobs."

"We have been exporting American jobs for some years in this country. Foreign competition as we knew it over the years does not exist any longer," Meany told the delegates.

"We are not competing with foreign private enterprise in these foreign countries; we are competing with franchises that are owned and operated by big business here in America."

Meany said the current U.S. foreign policy should disturb members of the department, "because the Label Trades department is founded on a philosophy of purchasing union-made goods and using union-made services, on the theory that if you bought union-made goods you'd have some assurance that the people who made them got a decent wage and worked under decent conditions."

Other speakers dealt with the problem of cheaply made imports.

Pres. John E. Mara of the Boot & Shoe Workers told delegates that 275 million pairs of foreign-made shoes were shipped to the United States in the first nine months of 1971 and that those shoes represented a loss of 100,000 American jobs.

American shoe workers will produce 5 million pairs of shoes this year, Mara reported, as compared to 580 million in 1959.

Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke noted that, since World War II, American business has set up 8,000 foreign subsidiaries, "mostly to take advantage of cheap, exploited labor."

"If we could convince the public that it would be to their benefit to shop union, we would no longer have to stand idly by while watching the jobs of our members going down the drain," Burke said.

The convention resolved that the Union Label Dept. renew its efforts in that direction, using whatever media or means possible from bumper stickers to billboards and from book covers to television broadcasts.

Other resolutions:

- Put the convention on record as favoring a broadened labor-management relationship promoting union-made products to the consumer.
- Called on affiliates to seek legislation providing severe penalties for use of phony union labels.
- Called on the House Ways & Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee to schedule early hearings on the labor-endorsed Foreign Trade & Investment Act of 1972 sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.) and to report the bill out favorably.
- Renewed support for the Smithsonian Institution's Festival of American Folk Life in which trade unions are major exhibitors.
- Supported a boycott of the Pottery Workers against Metlox Manufacturing Co.
- Listed Holly Farms Poultry Industries as unfair to organized labor because the company has repeatedly refused to comply with National Labor Relations Board certification of the Meat Cutters as bargaining agent for 800 employes at its Glen Allen, Va., plant.
- Urged all international unions to participate in the 1972 Union Industries show at San Diego.

Delegates also passed resolutions in memory of the late Joseph E. Lewis, former secretary-treasurer of the department; Anthony J. DeAndrade, an executive board member, and John M. Baer, who was for many years editorial cartoonist for the department's publications.

Minorities Represent 12% of Apprentices

Nearly 12 percent of all new apprentices registered in 1970 were minority group members, compared with 10 percent in 1969, the Labor Dept. reported.

The number of registered apprentices in all trades was at a record 280,000 last year.

A DRAMATIC DISPLAY on the union label and the threat to American jobs formed the backdrop for the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.'s convention opening. Department Pres. Richard F. Walsh keynoted the two-day meeting with a discussion of foreign trade and investment problems.

Noise on the Job Called Danger To Health, Hearing of Millions

After centuries of being regarded largely as an annoyance, noise has finally burst upon the ecology scene. It has emerged, along with air and water contamination, as our third pollutant.

Why it has taken so long to move with knowledge and precision in the area of noise pollution is puzzling indeed, says Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., the labor press news service.

Conn, writing in a recent issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, takes the American public to task for ignoring the warnings of accoustical authorities for many years.

"As long ago as 1830," the article says, "doctors in England confirmed that noise was the cause of deafness in blacksmiths."

Perhaps, Conn suggests, it has taken the technology of modern times to make the public aware of the noise problem and regard it as more than a nuisance.

America's workers are the main victims of noise pollution, he points out. Several years ago, the Federal Council for Science & Technology estimated that workers in the United States experiencing noise conditions unsafe to hearing numbered "in excess of 6 million and as high as 16 million."

Noise standards within industry are the subject of a controversy which dates back to 1964. In that year the Labor Dept. held public hearings on a proposed set of revisions to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. A single noise limit of 85 decibels was recommended.

The proposal won the support of organized labor and many health and noise authorities, but opposition from many sections of industry delayed action five years.

When the Nixon Administration took office in 1969, the standards were softened, Conn notes, "to the satisfaction of the most conservative management groups."

The relaxed standards permit a level of 90 decibels for eight hours, 105 decibels for as long as one hour and 115 for 15 minutes.

Since the adoption of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in 1970, these standards have been accepted by the government as the permissible noise exposure level under the new act, as well as other regulations.

Moves are now being made in Congress to revise on-job noise exposure standards.

Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.), on introducing the proposed Occupational Noise Act of 1971, charged that the Administration's existing standards "are demonstrably too lax to protect the majority of working men and women. Scientific research has clearly shown that prolonged exposure to noise levels of 85 decibels or more will result in permanent hearing impairment for the average individual."

It may also lead to other health problems, Conn points out. He quotes Dr. Alexander Cohen of the U.S. Public Health Service as citing "complaints of extreme fatigue, irritability, insomnia and impaired tactile functions among those workers repeatedly exposed to high level industrial noise."

Conn's article cites the construction industry as one of the most noise saturated, posing dangers for both workers and those nearby. Yet, he notes, contractors continue to challenge the danger of construction noises on the ground that operators are away from their machines for a sufficient period of time.

The noise problem as it affects the American worker, the article observes, has two aspects—the need to abate occupational noise and the need to compensate the worker who suffers a health impairment because of it.

The article quotes one acoustical expert as suggesting that the ideal way to cut down on noise is to stop it at its source by keeping production equipment properly adjusted, isolated and dynamically balanced.

As for workmen's compensation benefits, Conn points out that more than a dozen states do not consider noise-induced hearing loss compensable. And in those that do, benefits for loss of hearing in both ears range from $33,000 in Arizona to $4,500 in Nebraska, with most states closer to the lower level.

A major problem is that most states require workers to stay away from their jobs for a certain period of time to determine how much of the hearing loss is permanent and how much is temporary. Few workers can afford to do so.

In closing, Conn points out that even the Nixon Administration is beginning to realize the dangers of excessive noise and has submitted a bill along the same lines as the Ryan proposal.

Senior Citizens Assail 'Run-Around' by Nixon

The nation's elderly are getting the run-around from the Nixon Administration, a spokesman for the 3-million-member National Council of Senior Citizens, charged at a congressional hearing.

Pres. Nixon proclaims his concern for their welfare, meets with them at the White House but does little to alleviate their poverty and suffering, William R. Hutton, executive director of the NCSC, told lawmakers at a hearing on the need to provide comprehensive services for older Americans.

Hutton called on the Nixon Administration "to match its rhetoric directed to the elderly with action."

Five million men and women age 65 or over are impoverished and millions of others in this age bracket are very close to the poverty line "and getting closer day by day," Hutton told members of a House Education subcommittee headed by Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.).

"When we ask the President to do something for these unfortunates, all we get is silence."

Hutton said NCSC Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank wrote Nixon five days after the economic freeze asking him to support "a desperately needed social security increase and a federal takeover of aid to more than 3.5 million indigent aged, blind and disabled."

A non-committal acknowledgment came from the White House and "we have yet to receive a substantive answer from the President," Hutton reported.

The appeal to the President was prompted, he said, by "the deep concern of the low income elderly over the statement in announcement of the freeze that he will recommend that Congress delay welfare reform for a year.

Hutton called the Administration long on statements of compassion and concern for the elderly and "woefully short on performance."

"The actual record of the Administration is one of incredible footdragging in the area of programs to make life better for the elderly," Hutton charged, citing a list of instances which, he said, "demonstrate the low priority the elderly have in this Administration."

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY into causes of cancer in workers exposed to chemicals and other elements is being launched by the American Cancer Society in cooperation with nearly two dozen AFL-CIO affiliated and unaffiliated unions. The program was announced at the Cancer Society's annual meeting in New York City. From left are George H. R. Taylor, AFL-CIO safety specialist, Pres. Albert Hutchinson of the Asbestos Workers, Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond of the Cancer Society, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Pres. Alexander J. Rohan of the Printing Pressmen and Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Union Local 6. The project is being financed by the Cancer Society.

Federal Action Sought On Asbestos Hazards

The AFL-CIO has called on the Labor Dept. to take emergency action to head off a massive epidemic of cancer among workers exposed to asbestos dust.

In a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, submitted a study showing that growing use of asbestos in industry has brought "appallingly high" rates of cancer among the five million workers involved.

The study was prepared by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff and the staff of the Mount Sinai Medical School, the AFL-CIO and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Asbestos Hazard of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

It showed that workers exposed to asbestos dust suffer three times the incidence of all kinds of cancer as workers in general and six times the normal rate of lung cancer.

"Only drastic and immediate action will contain and slow the developing incidence and prevalance of death from these diseases," Taylor warned Hodgson.

He urged the Secretary to issue an emergency bulletin warning of the danger and requiring employers to take stringent measures to reduce the concentration of asbestos dust in all work places. Hodgson was to meet with labor representatives within 30 days.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who oversees the operations of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, agreed to meet with the labor safety group.

Guenther also noted that OSHA's Office of Safety & Health Standards was preparing a proposal that sets a ceiling on the exposure levels to asbestos dust.

Chairmen Listed For 9th Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO's ninth convention here:

Credentials—Vice Pres. David Sullivan, president-emeritus, Service Employes.

Rules—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president, Stage Employes.

Resolutions—Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers.

Constitution—Vice Pres. Joseph Beirne, president, Communications Workers.

Executive Council Report—Vice Pres. S. Frank Raftery, president, Painters.

Education—Vice Pres. Peter Schoemann, president-emeritus, Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Clothing Workers.

State and Local Bodies—Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president-emeritus, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Appeals—Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers.

On Civil Rights:

Commission Report Rips Nixon's Record

(Continued from Page 1)

role in civil rights enforcement, the commission said "the President's posture, as gleaned from his actions and statements over the last six months, has not been such as to provide the clear affirmative policy direction necessary to assure that the full weight of the federal government will be behind the fight to secure equal rights for all minorities."

It warned that "unless the bureaucracy is given to understand that civil rights is a matter of personal concern to the President, it is unlikely to alter the status quo."

For example, the commission noted, "the President's comments opposing busing to facilitate school desegregation, by failing to offer a realistic alternative, may well be interpreted as a sign of a slowdown in the federal desegregation effort."

While the White House fared better than most of the federal agencies in the commission's investigation, it still received a "less than adequate" grade.

Civil rights law enforcement is not an academic exercise, the report stressed. It accused a number of federal agencies of "a lack of effective action" in dealing with continuing discrimination in many areas where the law clearly prohibits it.

"Last June the General Services Administration and the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development announced an agreement to assure availability of housing for lower income families, open without discrimination, in any community in which a federal installation was to be located. It took nearly five months before any regulations were issued, and internal operating instructions still have not been developed. Federal installations still are being located on a business-as-usual basis."

Agencies are quick to announce structural changes that they plan to make, or have just made, the report said, but rarely do they report full implementation of these changes. And measurable improvements in minority living conditions as a result of them are an even greater rarity.

Overall, the commission concluded, in most agencies, changes that must be made will be changes in form, but not in substance.

Many of the criticisms levied by the Commission on Civil Rights had also been made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its convention report.

The council charged that during nearly three years of the Nixon Administration "there has been an attempted slowdown in the drive to end segregation and discrimination in American society."

First Rulings Announced by Wage Panels

The nation moved into the second week of Phase 2 of Pres. Nixon's economic stabilization program with only a few of many key questions authoritatively answered.

Initial rulings and interpretations by the various control agencies—the Pay Board, Cost of Living Council and Construction Industry Stabilization Committee—included these decisions:

- Employes paid less than $1.60 an hour, the current federal minimum wage, are exempt from all wage and salary controls. The $1.60 figure applies to farm workers also, even though their minimum pay is only $1.30.
- Longevity increases and automatic progression raises — frozen during the Aug. 15 to Nov. 13 Phase 1 period—were automatically resumed as of Nov. 14 without regard to the 5.5 percent general guideline or any requirement for Pay Board approval of wage increases.
- All construction contracts, regardless of the number of employes involved, that were scheduled to take effect after Aug. 15 or that are subsequently negotiated, must receive approval of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee before any increases are paid.

This applies also to contracts that had previously been approved by the committee under its own guidelines, which predated the Pay Board standard.

The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, on being officially delegated authority as of Nov. 14 "to administer the policies of the Pay Board with respect to wages and salaries and other economic adjustments in the building and construction industry," sent the following telegram to unions and contractor associations:

"No economic adjustments provided in the construction industry that were to take effect on or after Aug. 15 can be placed into effect until further notice from this committee. The CISC will consider these matters at its next regular meeting on Saturday, Nov. 20."

Labor Rights Plan Pressed In Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—The Oklahoma AFL-CIO's eighth biennial convention proposed state and national legislation assuring the right of all workers to:

- Join a union, protected by law, in both private and public employment.
- A minimum wage for all, and prevailing wage on all public works projects.
- Adequate workmen's compensation, job safety provisions and unemployment compensation.
- Free education at all levels.
- Equal employment opportunities for all.
- Fair taxation, equal representation at all levels of government, and the full rights of privacy.

In other resolutions, the 300 delegates called for passage of the labor-backed National Health Security bill, legislation to protect workers' pensions, full welfare benefits and state unemployment compensation for workers on strike, the outlawing of strikebreakers in the state, and the establishment of a labor education program by the University of Oklahoma extension service.

The convention re-elected Pres. Henry L. Likes to his fifth two-year term and Sec.-Treas. Ben Hutchinson to his second term. Claude E. Stiles of the Transport Workers, Owasso, was elected vice president, succeeding Harold Z. Nichols.

Eight new members were also elected to the state federation's executive board, which was expanded from 20 to 22 members.

House-Senate Conference Agrees On Comprehensive Child Care Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

care centers to occupy children of welfare mothers while they go to work or take training.

Committee members worked closely with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliot L. Richardson on the final version of the bill, and Richardson reportedly indicated he would try to sell it to the President.

But a White House meeting between Pres. Nixon and his Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare brought no immediate commitment—and the conference report went to the House and Senate lacking the signatures of three of the five Republican conferees from the Senate side and five of the six House Republicans on the conference committee. All Democrats signed the report.

The members who withheld their signatures are not necessarily committed to fighting final approval of the bill. But the indications are that they are still waiting for the President to make up his mind on the issue.

Votes on final passage are not expected until after the Thanksgiving recess.

Based on a family with two children, the legislation authorizes free child care services—all-day for pre-school children and after-school for other young children—for families with incomes under $4,320 a year.

Families earning above that amount—up to the $6,960 level in the latest Labor Dept. "low" budget—would pay 10 percent of income between $4,320 and $5,916 and 15 percent of income above $5,916.

If there is space available for families with higher incomes, fees and eligibility rules would be set by HEW.

Cities and other jurisdictions could apply for federal funds to cover 80 percent of the cost of the program—although the local share could be paid through services or facilities.

The programs would be administered by non-profit child development councils, half of whose members would come from parents of children in the program.

The child care centers would absorb the present Head Start program and, like it, would be keyed to development and cultural enrichment of the children.

The bill authorizes $100 million for "tooling up" in the current fiscal year, and $2 billion for the following year.

In addition to encouraging the start of new programs, the legislation would make it possible for unions and other non-profit groups already conducting day-care programs to extend their faciltiies to other segments of the community with the help of federal funds.

Unions with large numbers of working mothers, including the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment workers, worked closely with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation in pushing the legislation.

Included in the bill is a two-year extension of the government's anti-poverty programs and establishment of a non-profit legal services corporation for the poor, insulated from politics.

Supporters of the legislation stressed, however, that even if finally approved and signed by the President, the goals will be reached only if Congress follows through with the needed appropriations and the Administration agrees to spend the money.

Labor Dept. Appoints Veterans Rights Aide

Ralph E. Hall, executive director and former national commander of AMVETS, has been named to head the Labor Dept.'s Veterans Reemployment Rights program.

The Selective Service Act gives servicemen the right to return to the jobs they left before entering the armed services.

Up to 65 Weeks:

Longer Jobless Aid Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits after the 39 weeks maximum in the present law was exhausted.

The triggering formula is somewhat complicated—a 6 percent unemployment rate in the state computed on the basis of the jobless rate among persons covered by the state's unemployment insurance law, with an additional factor based on the number of persons who have exhausted their benefits and are no longer on the benefit rolls.

Government statisticians provided the AFL-CIO News with the following list of states that, at the present time, would be eligible for 26 additional weeks of unemployment benefits under the provisions of the Senate bill:

Alaska, California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

The list, of course, could change before any program went into effect, based on improved or worsened levels of unemployment.

The Senate measure provides full federal funding of the extended benefit program until July 1973, and 80 percent federal financing thereafter. The payroll tax paid by employers would be raised slightly to finance the program.

Since the original House tax bill did not deal with unemployment compensation, the fate of the amendment would rest first with a House-Senate conference committee, subject to final approval by the House.

In other major amendments to the tax bill, which was still being considered as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate:

- Voted 40-37 to raise the personal tax exemption to $800 in 1972—as contrasted to $750 in the House bill.
- Rejected, 37-35, an amendment strongly supported by labor that would have repealed the liberalized depreciation tax allowance for business that the Administration put into effect this year and that is written into the House bill as a matter of law.
- Voted, 56-27, a tax credit that could cut as much as $325 a year from the tax bill of persons paying for education of a student beyond high school.

The AFL-CIO has opposed this concept as one that principally aids well-to-do parents sending their children to expensive private colleges at a loss to the Treasury of money that could improve higher education opportunities for all young people.

- Approved, by a series of decisive votes, tax deductions for child care for working parents, both in the home and outside the home. When there is only one working parent, there would be no income limitation. When there are two parents, the full deduction could be claimed if the combined income level were not above $18,000 and some benefits would be available at higher incomes.

Under present law, only low-income families can deduct child care expenses.

- Rejected a labor-backed amendment to delete a proposed tax deferment on export profits.

Central Body Increase Still Below Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Twelve AFL-CIO state central bodies reported membership gains above 10 percent in the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention.

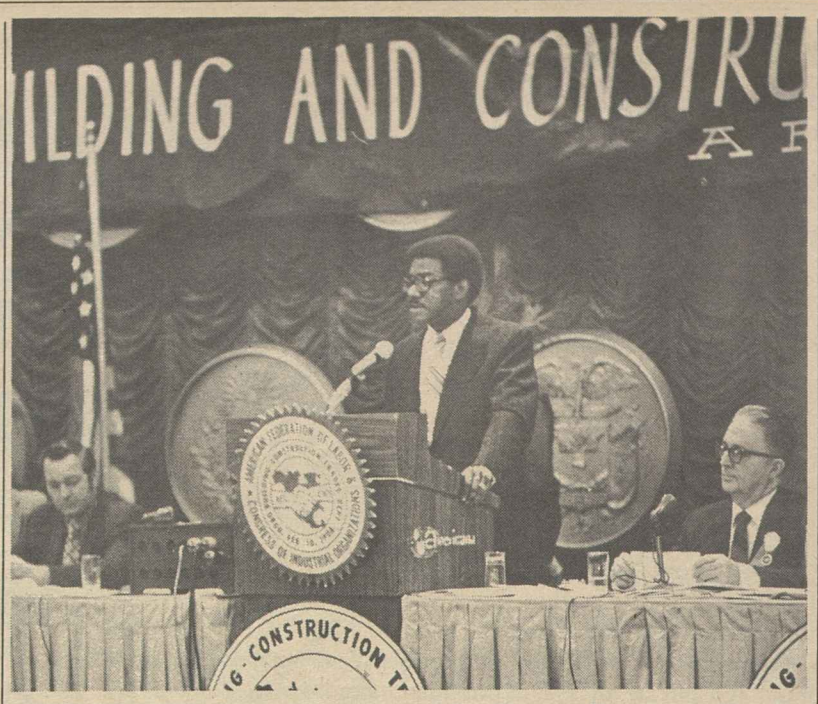
But the federation's Executive Council expressed concern that affiliation with state and local central bodies still is far below the potential.

In the large industrial states with the greatest concentration of union members, affiliation has been relatively constant for a number of years—and at too low a level.

The council report rejected the argument that increasing per capita taxes of state federations has discouraged affiliations.

On the contrary, it noted, most of the states with the biggest increases in affiliated membership have relatively high per capita fees. And "none of the state federations with a low per capita tax has made any significant gains in affiliations."

Stressing the important role of central bodies as the "operating arms of the AFL-CIO," the council termed the problem of affiliations "a vexing and unresolved impediment" to maximum effectiveness.



THE PROGRAM and activities of the Human Resources Development Institute are described to the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention by HRDI Director Robert McGlotten.

Rail Signalmen Voting On 42-Month Contract

General chairmen of the Railroad Signalmen were scheduled to vote Nov. 20 in Chicago on the ratification of a 42-month contract agreement with the railroad industry after two years of negotiations.

The new contract is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970 for the nearly 13,000 signalmen and is scheduled to continue through July 1, 1973.

The union had been free to strike since Oct. 1, when a five-month cooling-off period imposed by Congress expired.

The Signalmen walked off their jobs in mid-May after 21 months of fruitless attempts to negotiate a new contract. But Congress stepped in after the strike was less than two days old and ordered the Signalmen back to work.

Pres. Charles J. Chamberlain of the Signalmen told newsmen that the new agreement was "satisfactory." He said, "we got some things we wanted, but not everything."

Some of the terms of the agreement will be subject to Pay Board approval. The union withheld public announcement of the terms until the ratification vote.

In addition to substandard wages, the issues in negotiations included skill inequity adjustments for experienced craftsmen and away-from-home expenses to rectify poor living conditions for signalmen who are lodged in unsanitary camp cars.

Meanwhile, four railroad shopcrafts unions overwhelmingly ratified agreements reached with carriers in October. The four are the Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The agreements provide for a $1.22 an hour increase for skilled craftsmen between Jan. 1, 1971 and Apr. 1, 1973.

Negotiations are continuing with two other shopcraft unions — the Firemen & Oilers and Sheet Metal Workers—and the railroad industry.

Growth Shown In Membership Of Federation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The ranks of AFL-CIO unions continued to grow in the two years since the federation's last convention, the Executive Council reported.

Based on the two-year average of per capita payments to the federation on behalf of members in the United States, membership of AFL-CIO unions was 13,177,000 as of Sept. 30. This represented a gain of 172,000 since the report to the 1969 convention.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported that the federations net worth rose by $4,684,289 over the two-year period ended last June 30. He noted that this substantial increase is directly attributable to the increase in per capita payments adopted at the 1969 convention. It is in line, he said, with projections that surpluses would occur in the years immediately following the per capita boost and would be offset in later years by anticipated increases in operating costs.

Income over the two-year period totaled $30,368,440.89 against expenses of $25,684,151.89. The great bulk of the income—$27,567,169.15—came from per capita taxes paid by national and international unions and organizing committees. Directly affiliated local unions accounted for $2,051,839.20 in per capita taxes, initiation fees and reinstatement fees.

Kirkland's report set forth details of the federation's income and expenses in a dozen statements. A financial report of the trustees of the AFL-CIO Staff Retirement Plan was also contained in the section.

Union Membership Set At 20.7 Million in 1970

Total membership in trade unions and professional employe associations with headquarters in the United States is still on the increase.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that membership rose 542,000 between 1968 and 1970 to 22.6 million.

Of the total, 20.7 million were members of labor unions and 1.9 million belonged to employe associations. The great bulk of the gain was among unions which had 20.2 million members in 1968.

In 1970 union and association membership represented 24.7 percent of the total labor force. This was the same as 1969 but a drop from the 25.2 percent level of 1968. Union membership among nonfarm workers, however, rose from 29.6 percent in 1969 to 30.1 percent in 1970. It was 30.5 percent in 1968.

The Labor Dept. survey for 1970 was the first to include professional employe associations which now engage in collective bargaining. To be included, the employe associations also had to represent members in more than one location.

With a gain of almost one-half a million members, organized labor in 1970 was at an all-time high in membership. The pace of the increase, however, was not as rapid as the gains made between 1964-66 when membership rolls grew by 1.1 million or 1966-68 when the increase was 1.0 million.

On a percentage basis, the biggest gainers were the Government Employes, the American Federation of Teachers, the State, County & Municipal Employes, the Retail Clerks, the Communications Workers and the Service Employes.

The number of women in unions rose 342,000 over the two-year span, raising the total to 4.3 million. White collar members, totalling 3.4 million in 1970, rose by 177,000 from 1968.

Membership in the manufacturing sector, where unionization has been strongest, declined by 44,000 between 1968 and 1970. During the same two years, approximately 360,000 employees in non-manufacturing industries were added to union rolls and membership among state and local government employes increased by 143,000.

The information reported by BLS was based on data provided the bureau by 185 national and international unions and by 22 professional and state public employe associations.

Flight Engineers Elect Johnstad To Succeed Gill as President

Lisbon, Portugal—Errol Johnstad was elected president of the Flight Engineers at the union's 23rd annual convention succeeding William A. Gill, Jr.

Johnstad is a former vice president for international affairs and served as vice president of the Pan American chapter for five years. He was elected to a two-year term.

Gill retired after eight years as president of the union.

The convention assailed the Nixon Administration's wage freeze for its adverse effects on FEIA members. Air carriers are being granted "windfall" profits, the 67 delegates pointed out, because the freeze allowed the employers to pocket wage increases due under union contracts.

The union, which represents flight engineers from 13 nations, also condemned crew relief proceedures of French airlines. A convention resolution charged that French air carriers were operating in violation of International Civil Aeronautics Organization air safety standards by relieving flight engineers on long flights with unqualified and uncertified personnel.

The FEIA said the union and its international affiliates "will take any action possible" to prevent the use of such a crew complement in air carrier operations.

Another resolution adopted by the convention stressed the union's strong opposition to the accelerating rate of airline mergers, which it said are self-serving to the air carriers at the expense of convenience to travelers and paid for by the jobs of employes.

The delegates, including 30 representatives from the United States and 37 from 12 other nations, approved an increase in the union's per capita dues from $5 to $6 a month.

In other elections, the convention elected Jack A. Wahle to the new post of vice president for technical affairs and director of air safety. Donald Thielke resigned as vice president for technical affairs.

The convention also re-elected Rafi Porat as vice president for international affairs for a two-year term. Harry S. O'Brien continues as executive vice president and secretary-treasurer.

Nairobi, Kenya, was selected as the site for the FEIA's 24th annual convention next year.

Red Cross Names Two from Labor

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services announced the appointment of two labor liaison men to the staffs of newly formed divisions of the American Red Cross. They are Wallace O. Nelson of the Nebraska-Iowa division and Glen K. Cole of the Alabama-Mississippi division.

Nelson, of Painters Local 109 in Omaha, has been the AFL-CIO Community Services representative with United Community Services of Omaha. Cole is a member of Steelworkers Local 1013 in Fairfield, Ala. He has been vice chairman of the Birmingham AFL-CIO CSC for seven years; a union counsellor, and area manpower representative of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Insttiute.

Sharing in Progress

WE HAVE ALWAYS held to the idea that under this system no one segment of American society could profit or progress for any great length of time at the expense of the rest.

Our philosophy is quite simple—we believe in increased production, we believe in turning out articles that are well made and are turned out under conditions of decent wages. We believe that we should get a share of whatever wealth is created by the system.

And when our productivity goes up, if they install machinery or use any new method to bring up productivity, we say amen, but we want a share of that, we want higher wages.

I think that we should continue to follow that philosophy. In fact, I don't think there is any other philosophy we can follow.

In all this business about the price freeze and wage freeze and our romance with the dictatorships throughout the world we hear nothing out of Washington about the present dilemma that America faces, about the most important item in the economic agenda, and that's jobs. We have 5.2 million people out of work, 2.2 million more than when Mr. Nixon took office and put in his first economic game plan.

In February 1969, he said in effect, "We're going to squeeze the economy, we're going to tighten up on the monetary and fiscal policies, we're going to roll back the money in circulation so business can slow down, and we're doing this to control inflation."

He also said, "We're going to do it without adding to our unemployment," and he put that in writing. In February 1969, he wrote me a letter while the council was meeting here, in which he said that in just so many words, "We are going to bring down the prices, we are going to fight inflation, and we are going to do it without making the American worker pay for it due to increased unemployment."

WELL, BASED ON his track record, we state very frankly that we have no confidence in his ability to run the economy. He didn't do well in '69 and '70 and early '71. But now, of course, we have something new. There is nothing in this plan that is going to bring us any jobs, and I am wondering if he gives any thought to the fact that we have 14 million people on relief, we've got 25.5 million people living below the official poverty level of the government—25.5 million.

We understand that his idea is that all of this country's evils can be cured by increased profits, and he says so. The watchword is profits.

If you've got 14 million people on relief, tell them not to worry, profits are going to take care of them. You've got 25 million Americans living below the official poverty standards of the government, but tell them not to worry, profits are going to take care of them. If your people are not getting wages high enough to live, again profits is the answer.

Our principle is quite simple. We are for progress and we want to share in it. We are for better production and we want our share; and we are for jobs for Americans, for sale of American products that represent decent working conditions and decent wages.

From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'This Meeting Is Called to Order!'

A Word Edgewise:

Rerun of America First Script Marks New Foreign Aid Fight

By John P. Roche

IN SEPTEMBER 1939, at the outbreak of World War II, the American Socialist Party issued a vigorous manifesto denouncing the "imperialist war" and calling for American non-intervention. While the Socialists were, of course, in no sense pro-Nazi, they espoused a perfectionist gospel of anti-anti-Nazism. In regard to Adolf Hitler's persecution of the Jews, for example, the Socialists noted that his behavior was abominable, but that it was merely an example of the way imperialists everywhere treated exploited peoples. Just because the Jews were whites, it was suggested, was no reason to rush to their rescue.

The net thrust of the Socialist position was that since all the inequities in this imperfect capitalist world could not be remedied, there was no case for concentrating on the threat of fascism. It justified the paralysis of perfectionism. Which is to say, in the political context of that time, the left wing reinforced right-wing isolationism. Norman Thomas appeared at America First meetings.

When Thomas ran for President in 1940 as the only militant anti-war candidate, money came in from all sorts of odd locations on the political spectrum.

Working in the campaign, I recall a check for $5,000 from a Los Angeles woman who urged Thomas to get on with the business of protecting the nation from the "international Zionist conspiracy." I would like to think it was returned, but have always suspected it was put through the "money washer" in the back room. In 1940, $5,000 was a lot of money and somebody could easily have lost the letter of transmittal. (Norman Thomas would have returned it in 10 seconds.)

Now politics is rather like watching the late-late show except that instead of "The Maltese Falcon" you see a rerun of an antique political script.

The AID appropriation is defeated in the Senate by a weird coalition and the commentators are stunned. Yet it isn't novel: the voice is the voice of Mike Mansfield, but the hands are the hands of Burton K. Wheeler (also from Montana). The voice is the voice of Frank Church, but the hands are the hands of Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. Perhaps the best we can hope for is that Karl Marx was right when he said that history does repeat itself: the first time as tragedy, the second as farce.

It is hardly surprising to see reactionaries behave in character. Thus Sen. J. W. Fulbright's observation that it is absurd to send money abroad when they need sewers in Arkansas, a position that others echoed, has to be understood in the light of his voting record, one of general opposition to domestic liberal programs. There has always been a solid block of senators who have opposed foreign aid because we should be spending the money at home, but who refuse equally to spend it at home.

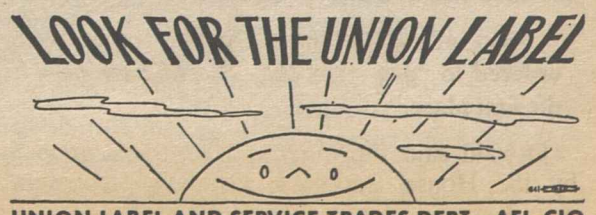
HOWEVER, what was most depressing was to hear Sen. Church sounding like the late Gerald P. Nye, who with Wheeler was the outstanding liberal isolationist of the 1930s.

Church formally signed off in a speech "Farewell to Foreign Aid," the gist of which was that since we had not saved the world, we should stay home and cultivate our garden. In essence, he said, we had been pouring our money into undemocratic ratholes, utterly failing to develop decent, representative governments among our clients. As is usually the case with this line of argument (see for example, the critiques of the South Vietnamese presidential election) it is hard to know whether Church is sore because we are manipulating other people, or because we are not manipulating them effectively.

The gap between the rich nations and the poor has in fact been widening, but Church has given up trying to cope with that: "Radical revolution," he said, "is the only real hope for development [of poor nations], and the single most helpful thing we can do is to leave them alone."

This is absurd: the most that a "radical revolution" can do for a poor nation is provide a radical environment for starvation and squalor. American aid has in conscience been a pittance.

The liberal answer is to increase it, not to argue that lack of accomplishment is proof that nothing should be attempted.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany Reports to Convention:

'Inept Nixon Policies' Carried Nation Down Road to Recession

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's report, the opening section of the Report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to the Ninth Convention.

THIS IS THE SITUATION in America we face as the ninth biennial convention convenes: The economy is in a state of uncentainty. Intolerable high unemployment prevails. The cost of living has not declined. Poverty has increased. The states and major cities are on the brink of bankruptcy.

The nation is in trouble.

We take no satisfaction in the fact that the prediction of the last convention—that America was on the road to recession, while inflation continued unabated—was correct. Millions of American families have suffered and continued to suffer because the policies of the Administration which we criticized, and for which we offered sound alternatives, brought about the very conditions we foresaw.

It was not until Aug. 15, 1971, that the President of the United States moved at all to meet the nation's monumental economic problems. When he finally acted, without apology for past errors, he imposed conditions which were patently unfair and unworkable.

As the basic inequities of the President's program were unfolded, more and more Americans adopted positions of opposition similar to that of the labor movement. Labor was no longer the lone voice of opposition to the Nixon game plan, as political leaders, some commentators, editorialists and cartoonists took up the fight for an economic program that was fair, equitable and workable and insured equality of sacrifice.

This convention, meeting five days after the expiration of the initial 90-day freeze, will make its own judgments of the standards and criteria established by the various boards and commissions set up by the President. The delegates will also want to weigh the effects of the first 2½ years of Nixon economics. These are among some of the results of inept Nixon policies:

- The number of people living in poverty increased for the first time in 10 years.
- State and local governments—deprived of tax revenue by high unemployment and squeezed by high interest rates—were forced to cut back on services. Needed hospitals, medical centers, schools, homes, mass transit systems and roads were not built and the need grew even more severe.
- While the pace of the Vietnam war slowed and American troops were brought home, defense industry production was cut back with no governmental programs ready for reconversion to peacetime needs and no plans for jobs for either ex-GIs or workers laid off in defense plants. In fact, the Administration rejected sound proposals which would have put people back to work.
- The President sequestered $12 billion in funds Congress appropriated that would have provided jobs.
- He vetoed a Public Service Employment bill in December 1970. The 200,000 jobs it would create, he said, were "make work" jobs. In July 1971 he signed and hailed a similar bill, ignoring the fact the 60,000 unemployed workers would already have been employed had he signed the bill in December.
- In one week the President vetoed a $2 billion Accelerated Public Works bill, because, he said, construction workers were leading inflation but, in that same period, refused to use standby authority to control credit and prevent another increase in the prime interest rate at major banks.

The curious priorities of the Nixon Administration are reflected in its vetoes: education funds, construction of hospitals, housing programs, limits on broadcast spending in political campaigns, training of family doctors, pay increases for blue collar federal workers and retirement benefits for federal fire-fighters.

Many other problems have developed that demand our attention.

Traffic in drugs no longer stops at the city line.

Computers invade the private lives of Americans, utterly disregarding the human right to privacy.

The search continues for a just conclusion to the Vietnam war—the longest in this nation's history.

And an uncertain future awaits all America as the President flirts with the Red Chinese.

These are all challenges—domestic and international—that we face as Americans.

In addition, America's unions have their own challenges.

The forces of reaction have not diminished the intensity of their attacks upon the principles of free trade unionism.

We are unjustly blamed for inflation. Some charge we are holding back social progress, while, at the same time, others attack us for pushing too hard for social progress.

In short, we are attacked because the trade union movement refuses to abandon the battle for economic justice and human dignity for all men and refuses, at the same time, to abdicate its leadership role to others. We do no intend to surrender to either group of critics.

AHEAD IS THE ELECTION of 1972. It may be our greatest challenge. The choice is simple:

Do we want an Administration that pursues economic and political policies that favor the few at the expense of needed programs for the many?

Or are we going to work to elect—to Congress, to the White House and to state capitals—leaders of vision and dedication who have a proper concern for the men and women who build America?

All of these problems face us as we convene in national convention. The men and women we are privileged to represent look to us for programs and policies and, above all, actions that will put America back to work and once again set the nation on the path toward progress, peace, security and justice.

It is a trust to which we will be worthy.

Lowest-Paid Are Victims:

Wage-Hour Violations Cost Workers $100 Million a Year

PERSISTENT VIOLATIONS of the federal Wage & Hour Law—often by employers who have "been warned again and again"—cost workers on the lowest end of the pay scale $100 million every year, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald charged.

Sparse enforcement of the law, coupled with rare application of stiff penalties against employers found to be illegally underpaying their workers, are major reasons why wage and hour violations continue to mount, Oswald said.

Most often, he noted, employers are only ordered to "pay what they should have paid in the first place."

Oswald said the minimum wage bill reported by the House Education & Labor Committee would stiffen both enforcement of the law and penalties for violations, in addition to providing a long-overdue improvement of the federal minimum wage.

He urged passage of the measure, pointing out that "about 6 million workers . . . are now in poverty as a result of the very low minimum wage on the books." He stressed that nearly four years of rapidly rising living costs have gone by since the last minimum wage improvement.

QUESTIONED BY REPORTERS on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oswald said the Phase 2 wage restrictions should not block raising the present $1.60 an hour minimum wage to $2 next year. In fact, he pointed out, the 5.5 percent guidepost set by the Pay Board, "compounded over the four years . . . these workers have been denied" any wage improvement would be "exactly the same."

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOT LONG AGO George C. Guenther, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety & Health, was given the first annual award of the Association of Safety Council Executives "for his excellence as a national leader in the safety movement."

No one can begrudge Mr. Guenther the bronze statuette that goes with the award, but safety and health technicians of the labor movement are inclined to regard its presentation as somewhat premature. They have been far from satisfied with the vigor with which the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) has gone about enforcing the new law.

They have challenged Guenther's administration of the law with turning too much power of enforcement over to the states. This is despite the fact that the states have long been delinquent in enforcing their own industrial safety laws. Indeed, the federal law is largely the result of this state delinquency.

What is largely at stake, from the labor viewpoint, is the promptness and determination with which the Safety & Health Act is administered. Guenther has repeatedly protested that he and his administration are doing a top flight job. Labor officials concerned with the problem feel that the job so far is far from satisfactory.

What is indisputable is that the job is immense—even greater than realized during the hearings and debate on the law itself. Proof of that is the report made by OSHA itself on the first five months of its operation.

This shows that OSHA has made 5,633 inspections and has turned up no less than 12,900 violations of the law. There have been 2,159 citations with penalties of $167,346. Some 522 fatal and catastrophic accidents were investigated with no outcome as yet reported.

A NUMBER OF highly significant conclusions can be drawn from this first bare-bones report.

The most obvious is a simple arithmetical one. There are some 4.1 million workplaces in the United States, employing some 57 million workers.

During its first five months of operation, OSHA inspected almost 6,000 for an annual rate of 14,400. Divide that into 4.1 million and you get a total of 284 years to inspect them all.

It would be unreasonable to expect OSHA to inspect every workplace in the United States every year; a certain amount of spot checking is inevitable. Nevertheless, the arithmetic itself presents a valuable lesson in the magnitude of the inspection job and the seriousness with which it must be taken, and the smallness of the effort so far.

There is a very strong tendency on the part of the Nixon Administration to dump as much responsibility as possible back on the states. The "state rule" promulgated by OSHA on Oct. 4 is an example of this.

Under this "rule," states have been entrusted with enforcement of the Safety & Health Act if they come up with a "plan" containing certain "compliance indices" that they are living up to federal standards of safety and health at the workplace. Labor experts in the field are not satisfied that the rule is adequate. They feel it is "too loose" and "too permissive."

State plans can be approved on a promise of performance, rather than on the test of performance itself. The authority of union representatives in participating in inspections is too narrow. It may be as long as three years before an inadequate state plan is finally caught up with.

Labor safety experts are not opposed to the use of state resources in the fight for safety and health. But in view of the history of state failure to deal with the problem, they feel that states should be held strictly to standards that are equal if not superior to those of the federal government.

The job, obviously, is vast, too vast for anything less than the toughest kind of action.

MORE ENFORCEMENT and stiffer penalties could help curb "persistent violations" of the minimum wage law that now cost low-wage workers $100 million a year, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jame F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Donald Finley of United Press International. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the newly-merged American Postal Workers Union drew 2,000 delegates to Washington for a four-day program of workshops and lobbying. Workshops focused on the union's nationwide contract with the U.S. Postal Service. Visits to congressional offices built support for legislation to give postal workers the right to strike. Here, APWU Pres. Francis S. Filbey and other officers welcome the delegates.

Public Employes, Farm Workers Post Dramatic Organizing Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Big gains in public employe organizing and new breakthroughs among farm workers were the bright spots in trade union organization during the past two years, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention.

But these gains were not matched in the private, non-farm sector of the economy, the council noted.

National Labor Relations Board statistics show that unions were involved in fewer representation elections and won a smaller percentage of elections than during the previous two years. The number of workers in newly-organized units averaged 2,000-a-month below the 1967-69 pace.

In a frank discussion of organizing progress and problems, the Executive Council summed up:

"While public employes and agricultural workers, without a labor law and labor board, had their two best union organizational years, the private sector, with a law and a board, suffered two of its worst."

The public sector gains carry on a decade of dramatic union growth—a catch-up to the organizing surge in the private sector during the 1930s and 1940s.

This has been accompanied by a "militant unwillingness" by public employes "to accept any longer a status of second-class unionism or no unionism, simply because they are public employes."

In the farm sector, after decades of uphill struggle, there has come firm evidence that union organization has sunk deep roots.

"For the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, 1970 was a year of dramatic accomplishment," the Executive Council noted.

After more than four years of struggle, the major table grape producers were brought under contract, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was able to announce the end of the grape boycott.

A new organizing drive in vegetable crops shows promise of equally important gains throughout the West, the report observed.

The council took a hard look at the factors slowing organizational growth in the private sector.

These include:

- A tough anti-union campaign by holdout employers, who increasingly hire "skilled and sophisticated union-busters" as "labor consultants" who are paid to keep workers from organizing.
- An administration, "responsive to the interests of big business," that is engaged in packing the NLRB with appointees who can be expected to reflect "an anti-union, pro-employer, interpretation and administration of the labor act."

Under similar circumstances during the Eisenhower Administration, the council noted, "trade union growth in the private sector fell to its lowest point, unfair labor practice complaints issued by the NLRB against unions rose to their highest point, and similar complaints issued by the NLRB against management fell to their lowest point."

- The changing nature of the work force, continuing a trend of slow growth or cutbacks in job categories that are strongly unionized and expansion in white collar and service fields where organization has been lowest.

The council report cited continued efforts and progress in reaching younger workers and in organizing among minority group workers.

And it stressed the need for union organizing efforts to overcome the geographical imbalance that finds 70 percent of union membership concentrated in only 10 states—and 50 percent of the unorganized potential in the other 40 states.

The report also stresses the value of coordinated organizing programs by various unions in geographical areas or in industries, with the AFL-CIO's own organizing staff providing leadership.

"The organizing of unorganized workers continues as a major objective and constant concern of the family of unions that make up the AFL-CIO," the council declared.

Mortgage Investments Urged for Union Funds

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Union treasury funds and labor-management pension trusts can play a key role in financing the construction of low- and moderate-income housing, the Executive Council stressed in its report to the convention.

Too often, managers of these funds have depended heavily on stock market purchases for their investment portfolios while ignoring government-insured mortgage investments, the council noted.

The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, established by the federation in 1964, offers affiliates and labor-management pension funds investments in insured mortgage programs. The trust not only provides a high degree of security and reasonable yield on investments, the council pointed out, but it also helps create new union jobs and spurs housing construction.

Although private pension funds were estimated at $136 billion in 1970, the council said that less than 5 percent of the assets were invested in mortgage loans.

"Pension funds have in a relatively few years become a major force in determining the future course of the economy," the council pointed out.

How and where these funds are invested carry much weight and influence the savings-investment process. The responsibilities of the decision makers "will hopefully go beyond a mere balancing of liquidity with maximum return and minimum risk," the council stressed.

It cited the wide-ranging benefits of government insured construction financing and permanent mortgage loans "where the multiplier effect is more efficient and new jobs are created throughout various sectors of the economy."

The council also noted that the recent performance of the stock market has caused the investors of union money to question "whether or not pension funds may have contributed to the trend of simply bidding up stock prices to eventual collapse."

Stocks and bonds have their place in an investment portfolio, the council said. But it pointed out that government insured mortgage loans have historically produced better yields than corporate bonds, and at the same time serve a socially-useful purpose.

20,000 Certified For Trade Act Aid

Since December 1969, about 20,000 U.S. workers have been certified eligible for assistance under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, the Labor Dept. said.

These are people who have lost their jobs due to increased imports.

Funds Unused, Needs Unmet:

Urban Crisis Grows As Nixon Stalls Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation's urban crisis continues to grow with high unemployment, increasing poverty rolls and the scarcity of adequate housing, the Executive Council declared.

The urgent need for public facilities and vital services remains unmet even though the federal government more than tripled its categorical grants to state and local governments over the past decade.

And the Nixon Administration is now backing away from these priorities, the council said.

While many states and cities are floundering near bankruptcy and unable to attack the crisis, the council pointed out that the Administration has failed to make use of funds already appropriated for social programs to ease their problems.

The report noted that, instead, the Administration has proposed a no-strings revenue-sharing plan with no performance standards that would allow wealthy cities to share federal funds equally with cities in crisis.

In the inner city ghettos, the council noted, the outcry is not what it was in the summers of 1967 and 1968, "but there are quieter, more ominous symptoms of deterioration."

It cited these grim statistics:

- Unemployment in 1970 jumped to the highest level in 10 years.
- 1970 was the first year in nine years that the take home pay of the average American worker was below the average of the previous year.
- Welfare rolls climbed to the highest level in history.
- Residential mortgage rates were the highest in 100 years.

"In response," the council said, "the Administration has asked the wage earner and the poor to tighten their belts to pay for tax credits and special programs for big business in a classic return to 'trickle-down economics' while the government withholds funds from vital domestic programs."

The real urban crisis is a part of the failures of the current national economic policy, the council stressed. The result is a retreat from the traditional American promise to reduce the ranks of the poor, create an economic climate for the wage earner to improve his standard of living and to better the quality of the American environment.

Any program that would deal with the nation's social problems must come to grips with the need for public and private funds that would finance projects to improve the well-being of all citizens in both urban and rural communities, the council said.

It stressed the role of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, which is charged with the responsibility of dealing with urban problems in the areas of jobs, housing and financing mortgages for low and moderate income housing.

The functions are delegated to the federation's Human Resources Development Institute, the Housing Committee and the Mortgage Investment Trust.

HRDI was established three years ago to encourage and aid federation affiliates in becoming directly involved in manpower training and job placement programs.

Working under a Labor Dept. contract, HRDI has set up nearly 50 offices at key job centers across the country. Each office is manned by a full-time HRDI staff representative who works closely with local and state central labor bodies and local unions in the area.

HRDI has been involved in the Job Opportunities in the Business sector (JOBS) program, a major training project of the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

Between October 1970 and June 1971, HRDI staff members assisted in developing JOBS training contracts for 7,898 workers with 373 companies that involved 214 local unions.

Other manpower operations in which HRDI participates include the Jobs Optional Program, Summer Youth Employment programs, Public Service Career programs and the Buddy Program, in which a union volunteer provides personal on-the-job assistance to a newly hired disadvantaged worker.

The federation's new Veterans' Assistance Program is also handled by the 80-member HRDI staff. The program's current operations are focused on the West Coast to help returning Vietnam servicemen find suitable jobs or appropriate training in their home communities with the aid of local labor organizations.

Three Mergers Bolster Strength of Affiliates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Three mergers involving AFL-CIO affiliates were reported to the federation's convention by the Executive Council. Two of them brought into the AFL-CIO previously unaffiliated unions.

The most recent was the creation of the American Postal Workers Union by the merger of the former Postal Clerks, Special Delivery Messengers and Post Office Maintenance Employes, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated National Postal Union.

During 1970, the council approved the merger of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the previously unaffiliated Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The new union took the latter title as an AFL-CIO affiliate.

That same year, the Stone & Allied Products Workers became a part of the Steelworkers through a merger agreement.

In all cases, the council approved the mergers with the understanding that the jurisdiction of the new organization would be the same as the jurisdiction previously held by the separate unions.

The council also noted the issuance of a charter to the new School Administrators & Supervisors Organizing Committee.

And it reported the reaffiliation to the AFL-CIO of the Chemical Workers with the note that "we are happy, also, to welcome these members back into the ranks of the AFL-CIO." The union applied for reinstatement of its AFL-CIO charter after withdrawing from the Alliance for Labor Action.

Top Economic Priority:

Full Employment Program Called Key to Full Recovery

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The task of turning the American economy around from "recession and stretched-out stagnation" will be great, but not impossible if more jobs are made the No. 1 economic priority, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

"By mid-1971," the council said, "there were approximately 5 million unemployed, normal yearly expansion of the labor force was 1.5 million, tens of thousands of GIs were returning to civilian life, and several hundred thousand people had stopped looking for work, after weeks or months of a fruitless job search.

"Therefore, 1.5 million new jobs were needed in the next 12 months, merely to keep unemployment from rising. In order to make a significant dent in the high level of joblessness, 2.5 to 3 million new jobs were required within 12 months—a larger employment increase than in any single year of the 1960s," the report declared.

To start the economy on the road to full employment, the Executive Council said, would require a sharp increase in the real volume of total national production of about 7 percent or more in the next year, with a similar rise required in the succeeding 12-month period.

In outlining the economic failures of the Nixon Administration, the council noted that "after 34 months of a government-engineered slowdown, recession, sluggishness and sudden shift in 'game plans,' the American economy needs comprehensive policies and programs for a decisive and sustained lift."

"Tax bonanzas for big business will not quickly reduce high unemployment and boost industry's operating rate," the council declared.

"What is needed is a program of decisive government measures to create jobs, to boost sales and production, to curb inflationary pressures on costs and prices and to restore the confidence of consumers and business in their economic future."

The council turned to the economic history of the 1960s to underscore the importance of stimulating the economy—into full production and full employment.

"It required real economic expansion of 6.5 percent, between 1961 and 1962, to reduce unemployment significantly and to increase industry's rate of capacity utilization. When the rise of real national output slowed to 4 percent in 1963, unemployment moved up and industry's rate of capacity utilization improved only slightly.

"In 1963, the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent of the labor force—less than in mid-1971. Yet it took decisive and massive government measures to reduce the unemployment rate by 1965, not to full employment, but down to 4.5 percent—and to increase industry's capacity utilization from 83 percent to over 88 percent."

The council pointed out that even this slight improvement in the economic picture of the early '60s required "a massive fiscal policy stimulus—a huge $14 billion cut in taxes, while federal expenditures increased, manpower training programs were pursued and the nation's money supply grew."

As compared to the '60s, the task of turning the economy around in mid-1971 looked far more difficult, the council said.

"The labor force was growing more rapidly. Defense production and the size of the armed forces were being cut. There was a much greater volume of idle plants and machines. A greater number of new jobs were needed. And there was much less confidence among the American people in the state of economic affairs."

Yet the Administration rejected proposals for a series of measures to lift the economy, to create jobs and increase industrial capacity through greater public investment, the council noted.

"And the Administration also refused to use the authority delegated by Congress in December 1969 to establish selective credit controls, interest rate ceilings and the allocation of available credit. Long-term interest rates turned up in May, and the banks boosted the prime interest rate from 5.5 percent to 6 percent in July—increasing costs and prices throughout the economy and discouraging the needed economic expansion."

"So the economy limped along in the summer of 1971, in a state of prolonged stagnation, with weakness or only modest strength in nearly every major sector. Inflation continued and there was danger of a continued slow rise of unemployment."

The report from the Executive Council acknowledged that the Nixon Administration inherited many of the economic problems of the 1960s, but declared that it had also managed to make them worse.

Moreover, there was no classical inflationary condition of too many dollars chasing after too few goods "that could possibly justify putting the American economy through such a tight wringer."

The council gave as an example of the tight-money policy, the increases in the government's FHA and VA mortgage rates from 7.5 percent to 8.5 percent in January 1970.

"On a 30-year, $28,000 mortgage, that rise in the mortgage rate increased monthly payments . . . by about 10 percent—to be paid each and every month for 30 years. Over the 30-year life of the mortgage, that increase alone will be approximately $5,000—more than the total wages and fringe benefits of the construction workers who built the house," the report continued.

"These discriminatory consequences of the Administration's policies also brought a general recession. Urgently needed home building dropped, consumers cut their purchases of expensive items, and smaller businesses, as well as state and local governments, postponed projects.

"Workers were hit by rising unemployment, cuts in working hours and accelerated increases in living costs—by a combination of inflation and recession."

INCOMING CHAIRMAN Edward J. Legan of the National Safety Council Labor Conference receives the gavel from his predecessor Thomas A. Dillon, right, at the annual meeting of the conference in Chicago. NSC Pres. Howard Pyle, center, congratulates Legan who is an international representative with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Dillon is a business representative with Machinists District Council 55.

Massive Loss of Jobs Laid to Trade Position

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The massive loss of American jobs from the deteriorating U.S. position in world trade is worse than it was six years ago when the AFL-CIO started calling attention to it, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

And the United States is no closer to tackling the root causes of the job loss than it was then, the council said. As a framework for the action the AFL-CIO has been proposing, the council repeated the sources of the trouble:

- The failure of the U.S. trade position to stabilize after the economic recovery of Germany and Japan in the early 1950s.
- The spread of managed national economies.
- The emergence of trade blocs, such as the Common Market, with preferential treatment for members to the exclusion of the rest of the world.
- The internationalization of technology, with U.S. firms investing in foreign countries under licensing arrangements, patent agreements and similar exporting of technology, which was often developed with taxpayers' money.
- The rapid spread of multinational corporations, usually based in the United States but answerable to no government.

These factors taken together, have prompted the AFL-CIO to summarize that "the fact that other nations have higher and often prohibitive barriers against U.S. exports, while the United States is a relatively open market for industrial goods means that the multinational companies can have relatively free rein both abroad and at home, while U.S. workers' jobs and incomes and U.S. communities pay the price."

Repeatedly in the last two years, the AFL-CIO has called for such corrective measures as revisions in accounting requirements and tax laws to meet the problem of tax avoidance by multinational firms; supervision of outflows of U.S. capital and technology; reversal of government encouragement of the export of technology; development of international fair labor standards; reporting of wages paid abroad by U.S. business; modernization of existing tariff, trade and anti-dumping laws; quotas on imports, with some exemptions and provision for growth.

But virtually no action has been taken, the coucil reported, citing the events of 1970—when a trade bill was not passed—as typical.

That year, the Administration sought to encourage exports through subsidies to big business, and the Tariff Commission completed a year-long study by recommending the retention of the "off shore" processing tariff provisions which the AFL-CIO had opposed since 1967.

Most recently, the council noted, the Administration's proposals of August 1971 have included a broader tax, which is at best a stopgap measure, while attempting to revive the export subsidy giveaway and "studiously avoiding" taxes on licensing and patent agreements and on overseas profits of U.S. corporations.

Gains at Bargaining Table Erased As Workers' Buying Power Sags

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The inflationary trends of the past five years are continuing to rob American workers of the wages and fringe benefits won at the bargaining table to the point that the buying power of the average worker's real take-home pay is less than it was in 1965, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention.

And, "despite the outcries in the news media about the size of collective bargaining settlements—and there have been some very large ones—the overwhelming majority have been modest, in the face of the accelerated rise of living costs," the council said.

It pointed out that the cumulative increase in the cost of living from 1967 to 1970 was 16.2 percent, and that in the 1968-1970 period the increase was 11.5 percent.

In 1970, average wage gains were about 6.2 percent, just barely ahead of the 5.9 percent increase in living costs, leaving the average nonsupervisory worker with gross weekly earnings of $119.78, according to the Labor Dept.

At the same time, the council noted, Labor Dept. studies show that it costs $10,664 before tax payments, or $205 weekly, for a typical urban family of four to maintain "a modest but adequate" standard of living.

Even the Labor Dept.'s lower budget for such a family, with some amenities but no luxuries, amounts to $134 a week, or $6,960 annually, the council report noted. And both figures assumed that the family breadwinner employe is fortunate enough to work 52 weeks a year.

The report went on to observe that despite the Nixon Administration's contention that wage increases have been out of line, Census Bureau figures show that the median earnings of many workers fall far below the Labor Dept.'s family budget standards.

"Midpoint earnings, before taxes, of those male wage earners who were fortunate enough to work full-time in 1970 were only about $6,462 for the unskilled, $7,644 for the semiskilled, $9,253 for skilled craftsmen, $9,765 for sales workers and $11,937 for professional and technical workers," the council said.

"So most wage and salary earners were hard-pressed in their attempt to reach and maintain sufficient earnings for a modest standard of living, at recent prices, from their regular job."

"Workers and their families need wage and salary increases to maintain and improve their real incomes," the report continued. "The national economy needs increased workers' buying power to boost consumer expenditures, which account for almost two-thirds of total national production—to lift the economy out of sluggishness.

"Had unions in the past two years failed to gain larger wage settlements than in the early 1960s, both consumer buying power and the state of the national economy would have been weaker."

16 More Locals Affiliate With Internationals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The number of local unions directly chartered by the AFL-CIO declined in the two years since the last convention, continuing a trend.

But the Executive Council report also showed that the 156 remaining directly-affiliated locals had 61,850 members, higher than the 53,300 membership of the 187 direct affiliates two years ago.

The council reported that during the two-year period 16 local unions with a membership of 2,063 chose to affiliate with national or international unions. The motive, the report said, was the desire of the union members involved for active participation in the affairs of a larger body with interests and industry jurisdiction similar to theirs.

Fifteen small locals with a total membership of 569 disbanded during this period, one local of seven members had its charter revoked, and one local was reinstated.

The council report also showed central bodies in all 50 states and 742 local central bodies, down from 765 two years ago.

Vetoes, Fund Cutbacks Extend Schools' Crisis

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The continuing crisis in public education has been dealt a "succession of blows" by the Nixon Administration which "threaten to destroy" the hard-won gains of the last decade, the Executive Council declared in its report to the convention.

The council charged that the Administration, through the use of presidential vetoes and spending cutbacks, had managed to "create a new crisis of even greater proportions" than that which confronted the nation's schools in the early 1960s.

The report recalled that the AFL-CIO had warned of an impending disaster in education in 1963. And Congress responded with the passage of the Vocational Education Act, the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act and a host of other laws designed to upgrade American education.

But the current Administration has curtailed the effectiveness of these laws, the council said, by refusing to spend the funds Congress has authorized to carry them out.

The report observed that although college enrollment more than doubled during the 1960s, federal expenditures to aid higher education were 48 percent of the authorization in 1969, 27 percent in 1970 and 29 percent in 1971.

The council did not disagree with the Administration's contention that "money is not the only answer," but charged that Pres. Nixon is naive if he believes that solving the shortcomings of the schools does not "involve adequate funding."

The report noted that the Administration has recently proposed reorganization of the various federal programs of aid to education into a vague program of education grants to the states to be spent within five broadly defined "national purpose" areas.

But the Administration plan would leave the spending of these funds wide open to local and state political pressures, the council charged, and local needs in education are not always identical with local political needs. It was for precisely this reason that Congress had reacted to specific educational needs that had been neglected by state and local authorities, the council said.

It noted that vocational education, education of the economically disadvantaged and of the handicapped had fallen into a deplorable state in most communities across the nation before Congress established specific aid programs in these areas.

The "block grant" proposals, the council said, would wipe out hard-won progress and be a "step backward."

The council also reiterated labor's firm opposition to proposals for educational performance contracting and the educational voucher plan.

Performance contracting involves the use of private firms which guarantee the attainment of a certain level by students as a condition of full payment. But education "is concerned with the growth and development of the individual," the council declared and such guarantees offer only a false hope.

The voucher plan would provide funds for parents to buy education from their choice of public or private schools and would thus compound the inequities in many school systems, the council said.

The Administration was also accused of a lack of enthusiasm in encouraging school desegration, paying lip service to it but failing to match words with needed funds.

In the area of trade union education, the council said the needs of AFL-CIO affiliates have reached massive proportions as a result of the increasingly formidable challenges posed for trade unionists by a rapidly changing society, complex new laws, and the expanded interests of the labor movement.

Present resources, the report said, fail to meet the need for continuous well-planned, short-term labor education programs. University labor education centers are often underfunded and are few and far between. New techniques and education methods must be explored for future education programs, the

It noted that the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, now in its third year of operation, has made great strides in improving the skills of all who have passed through its doors, but it is obvious that more unionists must be reached.

The report cited long-range plans to expand the Labor Studies Center, but stressed that basic to the continued growth and success of the center is the adoption of a scholarship program devised to insure the participation of all affiliates.

Grunewald Confirmed For Labor Dept. Post

The Senate has confirmed Richard J. Grunewald as Assistant Labor Secretary for Policy, Evaluation & Research. Grunewald has been a vice president of Olin Corp. in New Haven, Conn., since 1965.

Alternatives Fall Short of Need:

National Health Security Termed Labor's Top Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A comprehensive national health care program that will meet the needs of all the American people remains the prime legislative goal of the labor movement, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

The council listed the key ingredients of the health crisis the nation faces—escalating costs, the shortage of doctors and other health professionals, and the gross maldistribution of health manpower and facilities.

And it stressed that the National Health Security bill supported by the labor movement is the only full-scale answer to these problems. Every alternative proposal that has been offered falls short of the need.

The council's report welcomed the growing recognition that the nation does face a health care crisis — something the labor movement has been aware of for many years.

In fact, the council noted, an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement in 1967 remains a valid statement of the nature of the problem.

"The major health problems facing America," the council said four years ago, "have been the runaway costs of care and the failure of the prevailing fee-for-service system to deliver adequate care to many people. This deficiency is general, but it is most acute in the urban and rural poverty areas."

The problems of health care have not subsided, and even Pres. Nixon, last year, conceded that the country faces a massive health care crisis, the council pointed out.

Disorganization prevails in the health care industry, the council said. "Every solo-practice medical or dental practioner is accountable only to himself," while "every hospital or other health facility operates as an independent empire with little or no regard to the necessary relationships to other institutions."

"The result is enormous waste, high costs and poor and inefficient service," the council said.

The nation no longer can tolerate this non-system that is "so costly in lives, suffering and money," it stressed.

The private health insurance industry, including Blue Cross and Blue Shield, has largely ignored the problem the council charged. In fact, by not acting either to control costs or improve the quality of medical care, the insurance industry has become a part of the problem—not a part of the solution of the health care crisis.

"Patchwork solutions to the health crisis are no longer viable," the council said. "Only a complete restructuring of the delivery system can bring the benefits of medical science to the people."

Early enactment of the Kennedy-Griffith Health Security bill, which emerged from earlier measures endorsed by labor organizations, is the answer the medical care crisis, the council advised.

But other federal programs must be continued because they will complement Health Security, the council said. It cited health facility construction, health manpower and other efforts to stimulate the development of prepaid group practice plans.

The council also stressed the need to improve the quality of life for the elderly though increases of benefits in social security.

It termed the Administration's opposition to meaningful improvements "indefensible."

While Congress last year voted a 10 percent increase in benefits over the opposition of the Administration, this was only a stop-gap measure, the council said. "There is a dire need for another substantial benefits increase and the AFL-CIO intends to work vigorously to raise the inadequate 5 percent" increase provided in a current bill, the council stressed.

As for welfare reform, the council welcomed the recognition by the President of the grave weaknesses in the present system—"a hodgepodge of federal-state-local administration that has been more and more costly to taxpayers while denying most recipients even a bare minimum level of living."

But it criticized the inadequacies of the Administration's plan and especially the lack of assurance of adequate income for those unable to work and jobs at no less than the minimum wage for those who can.

High levels of unemployment and inadequate jobless benefits have caused extreme burdens on workers in recent years, the council noted. Congress made some improvements in unemployment compensation programs last year, but additional action is needed to meet AFL-CIO goals.

The failure to establish minimum federal benefit standards was the most serious deficiency of the legislation, the council said.

Labor is convinced, the council stressed, that the poor record of most states demands "a stronger federal role in the unemployment insurance system."

Council Hails COPE's 1970 Record But Stresses New Challenge Ahead

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council gave high praise to the performance of COPE, the federation's political arm, during the 1970 elections. But its report to the convention warned that organized labor faces new challenges and a new test of its political effectiveness in 1972.

The council noted that Pres. Nixon is regarded as "vulnerable" in next year's national election, largely because of the continually rising unemployment and inflation the Administration's economic policies have fostered over the past two years

"However, any repeat of the Democratic in-fighting of 1968 would sap the initial advantage Democrats now appear to have," the council said.

It predicted, too, that a third-party candidacy by Alabama Gov. George Wallace is likely to be a part of the presidential picture again in 1972 as it was in 1968. If so, the council said, labor will again be forced to fight on a "second front" through an educational campaign among its members.

A major new factor in next year's voting, the report noted, will be the 11 million potential voters in the 18-20 year age range.

The council observed that most of the speculation regarding the political impact of this new group of voters has centered on the college population, overlooking the fact that most 18-20-year-olds are not in school.

"Four million in this age group are working; 1.5 million are housewives and 800,000 are in the armed forces. Many are our members. Many more are offspring of union members either living at home, at school, in the armed forces or married and living away from their parents."

The 1972 elections will also include important House and Senate races, the report pointed out. Only a handful of labor's friends among the senators up for re-election are in races considered "marginal," but more than 50 friendly congressmen face difficult contests.

Reviewing COPE's performance in 1970, the report said: "In terms of funding, manpower, communications, registration and get-out-the-vote apparatus, and precinct-level organization — by any yardstick, 1970 was labor's finest campaign effort."

The council saw testimony to the effectiveness of these efforts in the millions of union members added to the voting rolls through labor's nationwide registration effort and in the high percentage of COPE-endorsed candidates winning election victories.

It drew these conclusions from the 1970 campaign:

- "The labor movement's political programs mature and increase in effectiveness with each campaign.
- "Union members, by their votes, showed again—as they had in 1968 by voting overwhelmingly for our endorsed presidential candidate—that they vote their genuine interests, not their interests as defined by demagogues. An open effort was made by the Administration and its candidates to appeal to passions it felt were widespread in workers' ranks. In one Senate race after another, new lows were reached in the conservatives' use of the politics of hate and fear. But, union members—provided by their unions with the facts on issues and candidates—rejected the demagogues.
- "These facts together provide hopeful signs that 1972 will produce even more successful results at the polls."

HEW Issues Ban On Lead Paint

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has announced plans to ban the use of lead-based paint in federally financed housing, including housing constructed with VA or FHA mortgage loans.

A 1970 law prohibits lead-based paint in federally-assisted housing and the deparment's proposed rule will take effect unless modified as the result of comments required within 30 days. The law bars use of paint with more than one percent lead.

The intent of the law is to protect children who eat chips of lead-based paint in dilapidated housing. Lead poisoning in children can cause mental retardadition and death.

Loopholes Persist:

Tax Reform Found Far From Complete

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The task of tax reform is far from complete at the federal level and has barely begun in most states and cities, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its report to the convention.

It noted some significant progress since the federation's last convention—through the 1969 tax reform legislation.

But that law only partially closed most loopholes, and the federal tax structure still is "rigged against wages and salaries" and "rigged in favor of unearned income."

As for states and cities, the council found little improvement over the past two years.

"Unfair sales taxes still remain the principal revenue source of the states, accounting for 60 percent of state tax receipts." And, the council report noted, "cities depend on property taxes for 85 percent of their tax take."

By contrast, "income taxes account for only 15 percent of the total tax revenues of state and local governments." And, with few exceptions, state income taxes are not progressive assessments based on ability to pay, and most local government income taxes "do not reach the investment income of the wealthy, nor do they take into account dependents and other family circumstances which affect ability to pay."

Because the federal tax structure, despite its weaknesses, is fairer than most state taxes, the council reiterated labor's strong support for federal grants to states and cities for needed programs. It cited also the fact that "many public needs involve nationwide social issues, such as education and welfare," while others cross state boundary lines, such as highways, pollution control, manpower training and regional development.

While strongly reaffirming the need for increased federal funding of these and similar programs, the council maintained labor's continued opposition to the "no-strings revenue-sharing proposals" of the Nixon Administration.

The President's revenue-sharing proposals, it said, "represent wasteful and insufficient methods of dispensing critically needed federal aid. They would shortchange the nation's urban areas, and would preclude effective enforcement of national performance standards."

The Executive Council report accused the Administration of sabotaging genuine tax reform while attempting "to heap more of the tax burden upon the shoulders of wage and salary earners and redistribute still greater shares of the nation's income and wealth to those who need it least."

It cited chapter and verse of the various tax proposals and administrative actions taken by the Nixon Administration to document the charge. Repeatedly, the examples proved, the Administration has tried to cut taxes and open new loopholes for businesses and wealthy individuals—which would have the effect of increasing the proportionate burden on low and middle-income families.

Although the Administration has not taken the final step of actually advocating a "value-added" tax—a sophisticated name for a national sales tax—its spokesmen have repeatedly sent up trial balloons indicating that such a proposal is definitely being considered.

"The AFL-CIO has opposed these attempts to add to the inequities in the tax structure," the council report stressed, "and we will continue to do so."

BLACK ATHLETES FOUNDATION representatives confer with Steelworkers Legislative Rep. Kenneth S. Kovacs, right, before testifying at a Senate committee hearing in support of a sickle cell anemia research program. From left are Horace Davis, executive director of the foundations; John Henry Johnson, former football great with the Pittsburgh Steelers, and Dock Ellis, Pittsburgh Pirates baseball pitching ace. The Steelworkers have contributed funds to the foundation's effort to seek a cure for sickle cell anemia, which particularly affects black children.

Legislative Progress Hampered By Stiff White House Resistance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "modest record of legislative accomplishments" in the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention would have been "far better" if Congress didn't have to battle with the Nixon Administration for every inch of progress, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

There were some significant gains. Major, labor-backed bills that became law in the past two years include:

- An Occupational Safety & Health Act, the culmination of years of effort by the entire labor movement.
- A comprehensive tax reform law that took the first step toward the still-unfinished task of equalizing the tax burden and closing loopholes.
- Extension of the Voting Rights Act without weakening amendments, coupled with the 18-year-old vote.
- A public service employment program.
- The Housing & Communities Development Act.

"For the record," the council stressed, "it should be noted that in every instance—at one time or another—the Nixon Administration opposed each of these measures."

Not every battle between Congress and the President, unfortunately, ended with the enactment of needed legislation.

The council report charges Nixon with "placing political aims ahead of social and economic needs" in his repeated use of the veto.

Thus, the President's disapproval killed a series of appropriations bills for health and housing programs, blocked an earlier comprehensive manpower bill, denied a pay raise and a voice in wage-setting procedures to the government's blue-collar workers, and prevented enactment of a federal fire fighters retirement bill, accelerated public works legislation, a family medical practice bill and campaign spending limitations.

Only on hospital construction legislation and the 1971 education appropriations was Congress able to muster the two-thirds majority needed to override a presidential veto.

In some areas, labor's legislative efforts had to be devoted to the defeat of harmful legislation—and nominations.

The fight against the Administration's emergency disputes plan for the transportation industry—including a form of compulsory arbitration—is still going on.

And repeated nominations of unfit persons for high office have become a Nixon trademark.

At the time of the 1969 AFL-CIO convention, the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court was before the Senate—and the delegates in a scathing resolution expressed labor's outrage.

One month later, in a stunning 55-45 vote, the Senate rejected the nomination.

Perhaps the most telling comment came from Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell, who had recommended the appointment despite the known opposition of labor and civil rights groups.

Mitchell told newsmen that he assumed that unions "would not be overjoyed" with the nomination, "but I didn't think they would mount such a nationwide campaign against him."

The sequel came with the follow-up nomination of G. Harrold Carswell. The council report relates that "from the outset the AFL-CIO and other liberal, civil rights groups strongly opposed this nomination," And it recounts the legislative history, ending in the Senate's 51-45 rejection of the nomination.

The council report's 60-page section on national legislation recounts the detailed record of Congress on the bills that labor supported and opposed.

There were areas of inaction or incomplete action on legislation the AFL-CIO considered urgently needed. And there were compromises that diluted the value of needed legislation.

Thus, there were bright hopes that Congress would send to the states a constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and provide for direct popular election of the President.

Such an amendment passed the House by a 339-70 majority. But it was killed by a filibuster in the Senate. And when the 92nd Congress convened, the Executive Council noted, another filibuster killed an effort to reduce the number of senators needed to close debate.

At the 1969 AFL-CIO convention, the need for a higher minimum wage and broader coverage was stressed repeatedly. Yet, the council report notes, improvement in the Fair Labor Standards Act is still on the unfinished business list of Congress.

And the battle over trade legislation to halt the outflow of U.S. jobs, capital and technology still was continuing as the AFL-CIO's ninth convention got under way.

Labor Role Held Vital In Enforcing Safety Act

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Serious questions continue to arise over the federal government's policies and conduct in implementing the new occupational safety law, the Executive Council declared in its report to the convention.

The council expressed concern that the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare are not carrying out their full responsibilities under the act.

It had become apparent to organized labor over the past several months that the Occupaional Safety & Health Administration was attempting to turn back enforcement authority to the states, despite their generally poor record on job safety in the past.

Recognizing the adverse effects that would result from this development, the council cited the need for unions to take a major role in overseeing proper enforcement. It added another caveat: inadequate funding restricting both state and federal performance.

Hence, organized labor must shoulder much of the responsibility if the full potential of the new job safety law is to be realized, the council declared.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have launched a program to achieve adequate appropriations, manpower and enforcement at the federal level. Labor organizations also are watching closely to make sure states live up to their responsibilities under the act.

The council stressed that the role of labor organizations is particularly important because the federal government and the states will not be equipped to mount more than prototype safety programs for some time.

Tracing labor's campaign for the passage of the act, the council recalled its statement of February 1970: "The issue is no longer whether or not any legislation should be adopted, but what kind of legislation."

After an effective bill emerged in the House in August 1970, the Nixon Administration sought to get a weaker substitute measure passed with the support of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

But most of the provisions of the stronger bill were retained in the final act. The council hailed it "as constituting a major victory for every American worker."

Labor Dept. Names Regional Director

Dr. Edward A. Augirre has been appointed to a new position of regional director for the Dept. of Labor in San Francisco.

Augirre will head department operations in California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii and Guam.

Continued Growth Cited In Community Services

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Continued growth has marked the progress of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services in the past two years with 181 fulltime CSA representatives now functioning in 140 communities.

The growth, reported to the convention by the federation's Executive Council, has helped in the development of programs to meet the personal and family needs of union members.

"It has helped provide emergency assistance, through community resources, to union members in need as a result of disasters, strikes and layoffs. It has helped to develop better community relations through public service programs," the council's report said.

The report notes the continuing close relationship with the American Red Cross and the involvement of the department in programs on drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and youth crime and community health affairs.

UNION ECONOMISTS and research directors explore the problems that labor faces in dealing with Phase 2 of Pres. Nixon's new economic policy. Addressing the group at AFL-CIO headquarters is Frank Pollara, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Research. The union economists also attended sessions at the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the two-day meeting.

Direct Aid to Workers Marks U.S. Labor's International Effort

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Projects ranging from low-cost housing in Ghana to farmers' cooperatives in the Philippines are part of the AFL-CIO's continuing aid to the development of free trade unions throughout the world, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

Labor education projects, designed to help free trade unions in the emerging nations cope with such problems as national planning and collective bargaining, have been emphasized in the AFL-CIO's continued participation in the activities of labor institutes in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) now has offices in 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries and has conducted programs which reach 20,000 workers annually, the council reported.

AIFLD projects have included the establishment of two centers for farm workers in northeastern Brazil, interest-free loans for Latin American trade unions, and the construction of 14,971 units of housing. AIFLD has emphasized technical assistance, with U.S. experts working in those countries, and providing university-trained economists for Latin American labor movements.

In Africa, 30 new projects have been started in the last two years, the council reported, bringing the total to 125 projects in 35 countries. These activities, under the direction of the African-American Labor Center (AALC), have included mobile health clinics, vocational training centers, housing construction, cooperative schools and a union accounting program. AALC has also purchased and shipped low-cost drugs and other medical supplies to Africa.

The Ghana Labor College, under a Ghanian staff trained in the United States, and a labor studies center at Haile Selassie University in Ethiopia are among the union education projects under way in Africa. Special educational programs are estimated to have reached another 10,000 African workers in the past two years.

For the first time, AALC conducted a Pan-African seminar on youth last year, and 27 labor leaders from 12 countries attended three-month union education programs in the United States.

Other AALC projects have included training in the development of co-ops in Dahomey; construction of 168 units of low-cost housing in Ghana; establishment of the Kenya Institute of Tailoring & Cutting, which has had 700 applications for its 125 openings; support of a union newspaper in Botswana, a nation which the council describes as surrounded by white racist countries, and programs to train printers in Nairobi and bus drivers in Nigeria.

The Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) has opened a regional office in the Philippines to coordinate activities in Asia. In both South Vietnam and the Philippines, agricultural assistance such as tractors, fertilizer and irrigation systems has reflected the make-up of the work force in those nations.

Some 56 classes have trained 1,168 workers as part of the Philippines' Federation of Free Farmers' social development program in Central Luzon. Similar projects have been undertaken in Taiwan and Indonesia. The council said AAFLI has begun preliminary discussions with Japanese unions on the possibility of collaboration in assisting Asian trade unions.

The Executive Council also reported on "a number of serious developments causing great concern about the future course" of the International Labor Organization, the tripartite United Nations agency.

The ILO invoked a "double standard" in selecting assistant directors general from Communist and western nations, the council reported, and persisted in using Communist propaganda in ILO publications.

This led AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to testify before Congress that, "We have no desire to destroy or withdraw from the ILO, but if it continues in the trends it is going now, we have no further interest in it." The ILO office "has, within the last several months, taken steps to correct some shortcomings," the council noted, but "we cannot say with assurance what the future holds for the ILO."

In other international developments, the convention was told that the AFL-CIO had:

- Urged rejection of the Mansfield resolution for withdrawal of U.S. troops from western Europe because the assumption underlying it, "that the Soviet Union no longer harbors expansionist designs in Europe, (is) unrealistic and fallacious."
- Deplored the treaty between West Germany and Russia since it marked the first western recognition of Russian hegemony over Eastern Europe while the Russians gave no concessions in return.
- Cautioned against West Berlin becoming "an independent political entity" because such a move would be "the first step toward annexation of West Berlin by Moscow's puppet regime in East Germany."
- Announced opposition to United Nations membership for East Germany and urged the UN to carry out its 1951 resolution on examining the feasibility of free elections throughout all of Germany.
- Questioned UN membership for Red China, citing the Mao Tse-tung regime's "record of unceasing hostility to the aims, policies and principles of the United Nations."
- **Urged continued U.S. support of Israel, which "needs the means to defend herself and prevent another war which might lead to a world conflagration."**
- Expressed the American trade union movement's deep concern over North Vietnam's "continued violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention and denial of basic rights to American prisoners of war in Indochina."
- Sought relief for Polish workers suffering from chronic food shortages through an organization like the American Relief Administration in the 1921 Soviet famine.
- Urged the United States to initiate UN action to relieve Soviet persecution of Jews through compliance with the UN convention guaranteeing the right of anyone to leave any country, including his own.
- Protested Franco's persecution of Basques and urged the U.S. government "to bring to bear full diplomatic and economic pressure on the Spanish tyrannical regime to end its barbarism."

3 CWA Pacts Put into Effect By General Tel

Long efforts by the Communications Workers to get three companies of General Telephone & Electronics Corp. to implement new contracts have finally paid off.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Independent Telephone Director Rudy Mendoza said that the General companies in Ohio, California and the Southwest have now agreed to implement the contracts, all of which include retroactivity features.

"This will mean as much as $380 in back pay for some of our members in General of Ohio, whose contracts expired back in April," Mendoza said. The contract in California, on wages only, expired on July 14 and the expiration date in General of the Southwest was June 20.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness approved the wage increases on Sept. 28.

Nixon Policies Scored:

Job Slump Hinders Gains of Minorities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The progress made by minority group members in the 1960s is now threatened by the nation's economic decline, the Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

Between 1963 and 1969, the median income of minorities increased from 53 percent of the white median to 63 percent, but that improvement has been arrested since 1969.

"The economic policies of the Nixon Administration, which have driven unemployment back up to levels which existed prior to 1963, threaten to reverse this movement of minority citizens," the report said. It cited Labor Dept. statistics on increased unemployment in urban poverty areas as one indicator.

The report credited the earlier progress to educational, manpower and anti-poverty programs for Negroes and other minority group members. But the Nixon Administration is dismantling and reducing those programs and substituting in their place "one gimmick after another," the report charged.

"Instead of the federal investment required to achieve the kind of expanding economy required for the future progress of minority group citizens, the nation is offered black capitalism, revenue sharing, the Philadelphia Plan and education voucher systems," the council noted.

Concurrently, the Nixon Administration has acted to stop minority group advancement by opposing cease and desist orders for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, urging the courts to slow down on desegregation of southern schools, announcing opposition to integration of the suburbs, trying to block effective voting rights legislation, and attempting Supreme Court appointments "to appeal to anti-civil rights sentiment North and South."

The success of 90 Apprenticeship Outreach programs, which have placed 10,680 minority group apprentices through June of 1971, is contrasted with the Administration's showcase, Philadelphia Plan, under which the Labor Dept. reports 41 minority group workers, "with no indication that any of the 41 came from sources other than existing union members or apprentices recruited by Outreach."

The report stresses that 95 percent of U.S. workers are hired directly by employers—not through union referral. This, plus the 10 percent unemployment rate in construction, "makes it clear the construction industry and the building trades have been made a scapegoat for the failures of the Administration to provide opportunities for minority group youth and workers," the report said.

Just as cooperation between the AFL-CIO and the minority community has brought success in apprenticeship, the report points out that through work with the EEOC, the number of cases naming unions as respondents was 1,347 in 1966 and only 1,849 in 1970, compared with an overall increase in EEOC complaints from 6,133 cases to 17,093 in the same period.

The report also points out that income from Spanish-surnamed Americans averages about $5,600 a year, even less than the $6,042 average for Negroes. And the average educational level, just over 12 years for all Americans, is 8.5 years for those with Spanish surnames.

Disputes Plan's Success Aided by Cooperation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The internal disputes plan adopted by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention has proved highly successful over a decade of experience, the Executive Council reported.

It gave credit to the cooperation of affiliates and the competency of the mediators.

From its start on Jan. 1, 1962 through the first nine months of 1971, nearly 60 percent of the cases brought under Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution have been settled through mediation—665 out of 1,171.

Many cases, the council reported, were settled informally by the parties after discussions with aides to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

On a more formal basis, disputes are first referred to a panel of officers of AFL-CIO affiliates for mediation. Those still unresolved go to the impartial umpires for the program, David L. Cole and Howard W. Kleeb. All members of the Executive Council serve on the three-man subcommittee that hear appeals and examine complaints of non-compliance.

The umpires have issued 462 determinations during the program's history, of which 154 were appealed. Of the appeals, the council's subcommittees have denied 117, 18 were withdrawn, 14 were referred to the Executive Council and four are pending.

Since the 1967 convention report, the council noted, non-compliance sanctions required under the AFL-CIO Constitution have been removed from three affiliates.

It listed the following unions as presently in non-compliance with the determinations of the impartial umpire: the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Typographical Union, and Printing Pressmen.

2 Pittsburgh Units Select Teachers

Pittsburgh—A unit of nearly 700 paraprofessional school employes here and a group of instructors at the Allegheny County Community College have chosen the Teachers union as their bargaining agent.

The paraprofessionals voted 427-76 in favor of the Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers as bargaining agent. The option was no union at all and there were 30 challenged ballots.

Pres. Al Fondy of Teachers Local 400 said the union will seek a 12-month contract for the paraprofessionals that will expire at the same time as an agreement covering 3,750 Pittsburgh teachers.

The community college instructors on campuses at Northside, Monroeville and West Mifflin voted for the Teachers over the National Faculty Association, 140-26, with 12 ballots cast for no union.

The National Faculty Association is a community college affiliate of the National Education Association.

Council Report Cites Gains, Setbacks

Meany Stresses Commitment To Battle for Economic Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

leading to the second phase of the Administration's policies.

Meany cited the record of Congress "faced with Administration opposition at every step" and listed the large number of problems which are still unresolved. On the international scene, he noted that "an uncertain future" awaits the nation in its current policies toward Red China, and that the fight for peace and freedom still remains unwon.

The federation president pointed out that labor was under attack "because the trade union movement refused to abandon the battle for economic justice and human dignity for all men and refuses, at the same time, to abdicate its leadership role to others. We do not intend to surrender to either group of critics," he wrote.

In his report, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the net worth of the federation had increased $4,684,280 since the last convention, due to the per capita increase voted in 1969 and a constant supervision of expenses.

He reported also an increase of 172,000 in average per capita membership over 1969 despite two years of recession and high unemployment. The total reported membership of 13,177,000 is the highest since the formation of the AFL-CIO, with the exception of 1967.

The council report shows that seven AFL-CIO unions and two unaffiliated groups were involved in three mergers, including the five-union merge to create the American Postal Workers Union. Other mergers include the Steelworkers and the Stone Workers and the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers with the unaffiliated Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

On organizing, the council cited "two phenomenal, and not unrelated, factors" dominating organizing for the past two years—a dramatic increase in membership of public employe unions and "unprecedented escalation of organized resistance to union growth and collective bargaining by employers in the private sector."

In its detailed economic analysis for the convention, the council report recounted the history of Administration policies and said they added to inflation pressures and "depressed the economy." The 34-month record of "Administration game plans have plagued the American people with the worst combination of economic trends," the council said, adding that only decisive government action "can begin to turn the economy around rapidly toward full employment."

Examining collective bargaining results, the report stressed that rising living costs have "washed out" all or most of the buying power of workers' wages and fringe benefits gains during the past five years.

The council reiterated the need for tax reform, citing the federal system as rigged against wages and salaries and favoring unearned income. It restated also opposition to sharing federal funds with the states on a no-strings basis.

The report reviewed developments in social security, welfare reform, child care, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, national health insurance, Medicare and Medicaid and spelled out the framework for new and improved programs in these areas, with special attention on National Health Security.

The record of the Nixon Administration on education is characterized as "a succession of blows which threaten to destroy the progress so far achieved and to create a new crisis (in education)."

Administration attempts to weaken or delay enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 were also denounced in the report, and the council pledged a continuing program to watch over the implementation of the law to prevent its further weakening.

A detailed review of the problems of foreign trade and investment, with emphasis on the growth of multinational corporations, is set out by the council with a call for new policies to "meet today's international economic realities and the needs of the American people."

On international affairs, the council recounted the events of the past two years, noting the danger of a unilateral withdrawal of American forces from Europe, questioning the admission of Red China to the United Nations and the expulsion of the Republic of China, and restating strong opposition to oppression in Poland, the Soviet Union, Spain and elsewhere.

The report reviewed the relationships with the International Labor Organization, noting that "some progress has been made on the problems of principal concern to us and those who share with us the hope of fulfilling ILO objectives."

The role of the Human Resources Development Institute—the AFL-CIO's arm in the manpower field—the development of the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, operation of anti-poverty programs and housing also are dealt with in detail in the report.

Turning to political activities, the council said the 1970 elections showed that labor's efforts overcame "both adverse arithmetic and the calculated use of emotional issues raised to obscure more basic ones," and that COPE was able to give more assistance to endorsed candidates than ever before.

The council warned that in 1972 "any repeat of the Democratic infighting of 1968 would sap the initial advantage Democrats now appear to have," based on Nixon's record and economic policies.

In a detailed examination of recent trends in court and administrative decisions, the council reported that one or two additional justices of a similar persuasion to Chief Justice Berger and Justice Blackmun "would present the union movement with a problem of the first magnitude."

On the National Labor Relations Board, the council said the performance of Chairman Miller "has not allayed the fear that his long-time representation of employers has inevitably influenced his point of view."

On civil rights, the council said the Nixon Administration has attempted to slow down the drive to end segregation and discrimination and that its economic policies had prevented minorities from access to the "mainstream of American society."

It cited successful union efforts to increase the number of minority group members in skilled jobs through Apprenticeship Outreach programs and their extension to qualified non-union journeymen.

It called specifically on AFL-CIO unions to support the A. Philip Randolph Institute and its voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns.

In its detailed review of national legislation, the council took the Administration to task for ill-conceived programs, delaying tactics and its refusal to spend appropriated funds. It hit out also at the President's "insistent and careless use of the veto."

The report also included a summary of state legislative activities and reports of AFL-CIO headquarters departments and the trade and industrial departments.

RAILWAY CLERKS are recognized as the bargaining representative for all Amtrak ticket agents, reservation clerks and information personnel in an agreement signed by BRAC Vice Pres. Bruce Pike, left, and Roger W. Brown, personnel director of the national rail system. Standing are Kenneth A. Housman, left, of Amtrak and Frank Lynch of BRAC.

Modest Progress Seen In State Law Changes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor scored mixed gains in state legislatures over the last two years, the Executive Council reported, finding that on balance modest progress towards labor's legislative goals was achieved in a number of states.

The report cited growing emphasis on the need for state laws assuring full collective bargaining rights for state and local government employes.

It noted that a special Executive Council committee, after reviewing comprehensive public employe labor-management legislation enacted by a few states, drafted a model bill in the fall of 1970 which was approved by the council and distributed to state central bodies.

The council reported that legislatures had made few changes in state laws affecting bargaining rights of workers in the private sector.

Activities of "right-to-work" proponents have diminished considerably in the last two years, the council said.

But in the absence of campaigns to enact conventional open shop laws, the report warned, the National Right to Work Committee has shifted its emphasis to legal action against union security provisions, punitive national legislation and opposition to measures that would guarantee bargaining rights of public employes and farm workers.

With nearly every state now having some sort of minimum wage law, the council said efforts in this area have concentrated on raising the wage floors and extending coverage to agricultural and domestic workers.

The report also noted that legislatures in 22 states took action in 1969-70 to safeguard greater portions of workers' earnings from garnishment. In most instances, the states patterned their changes after federal provisions.

In the area of women's rights, the council stressed that attempts to insure equal treatment on the job should not at the same time weaken existing legal protections for women.

The report noted that Monday holiday laws similar to the new federal laws have been enacted in 45 states.

Nixon's Design for NLRB Courts Viewed as New Danger to Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new element of labor concern emerges from a section of the Executive Council report dealing with the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

Past AFL-CIO conventions have criticized the weaknesses of the nation's basic labor law in effectively protecting collective bargaining rights against an employer determined to use every delaying tactic available to break or weaken unions.

This year's council report reiterates this concern, citing the notorious record of the J. P. Stevens & Co. as an example.

Labor board and court proceedings "have proven too slow and the remedies ordered too weak to check the company's flagrant lawlessness or protect the rights of the workers to join unions and bargain collectively," the council notes.

But its report to the AFL-CIO's ninth convention stresses a new and dangerous aspect of the problem—the strong possibility that the NLRB will be transformed by Pres. Nixon's appointments into a pro-employer agency, perhaps even more so than during the last Republican Administration.

Coupled with that is the similar transformation of the courts which pass final judgment on the NLRB decisions through the review and appeals procedures.

Starting at the top, the council report notes that it is "quite plain" that the justices Nixon has appointed to the Supreme Court "are fundamentally unsympathetic to the views of organized labor, at least in regard to labor-management disputes."

Already, the Executive Council warns, the "highly-conservative" Nixon appointments to the NLRB and the lower federal courts have had an impact.

The report notes that the AFL-CIO protested the appointment of Edward B. Miller as chairman of the NLRB because of his record as attorney for employers in labor relations matters.

No union attorney had ever been appointed to the board by a Democratic president, nor should any be appointed, the council said.

"Unfortunately," it added, "Miller's service on the board has not allayed the fear that his long-time representation of employers has inevitably influenced his views."

The council took note of a study made at the University of California Law School showing that Miller took the employer position in 70 of 73 cases in which the NLRB was divided during his first 11 months on the board.

And the Executive Council comes to this grim conclusion:

"There can be little doubt that such puny protections as the NLRB has provided for workers and unions are destined for further shriveling as soon as the Nixon appointees to the board comprise a majority."

Hospital Worker Bargaining Urged

Many of the hospital strikes of recent years would never have taken place if the workers had collective bargaining rights protected by federal law, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) said.

Thompson is the sponsor of a bill to extend the coverage of the National Labor Relations Act to employes of non-profit hospitals and chairman of a House Labor subcommittee holding hearings on the legislation.

Many of the nations lowest-paid workers are among the 3 million hospital employes, Thompson noted.

"In those few states which cover hospital employes under state labor laws," said Thompson, strikes are rare but wages and working conditions are substantially better.

Meany Warns of Threats to Freedoms

Charges Nixon Seeks to Make 'Scapegoat' of Labor Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

bly, there will be no explanation and no apology if Phase 2 happens to fail.

"Harsher measures will be promulgated against the nation's workers and their unions, and we can expect anti-strike edicts and injunctions and all the other harassments that have been the lot of labor in the authoritarian countries in recent history."

Meany said it was "ironic and interesting to note the new affinity of Mr. Nixon for totalitarian regimes from Peking to Moscow to Athens."

It is ironic, too, he said, that in this instance big business "is applauding and promoting the President's crackdown on labor." He urged business to heed the lesson of history that political domination of the means of production has inevitably included business as well as labor.

"The authoritarian mind in government trusts neither the people nor the free and voluntary institutions of the people," the AFL-CIO president declared.

"The impulse is to control, to direct and to dictate. The only barrier to that impulse, and the only bulwarks of freedom, are our constitutional Bill of Rights, the existence of an effective opposition, free private institutions and the free spirit of the American people.

"Faced with these impediments, the inevitable tendency of power in such hands is to move to defame and to destroy them.

"In defending the rights and the freedom of working people as they are constituted to do, the trade unions of America can expect to be objects of such attention and the targets of this type of power, all the more so if labor is to stand in the struggle."

Meany informed the delegates that Pres. Nixon would address them at 10:30 a.m., Friday, Nov. 19.

Earlier, Meany reviewed in detail Nixon's actions and other developments that led to the naming of the Pay Board and labor's agreement to serve on it provided it was set up as a tripartite body, representing labor, management and the public, and that its standards and rulings not be subject to veto.

But, he stressed, the public members were supposed to be neutral and under no circumstances were they to represent the government.

"Well," Meany said, "the Judge (Pay Board Chairman George Boldt) is on the federal payroll, and he is certainly neutral in the sense that he doesn't know a damn thing about labor and management."

Running the roster of the "public" members, the AFL-CIO president described Arnold Weber as "the hatchetman" who had been on the Administration's payroll until the very day before he was named to the Pay Board.

He called William C. Caples "a nice man" who had spent his entire career on management's side of the bargaining table until two years ago when he became president of Kenyon College. Meany noted that Caples is a former vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

He noted that Kermit Gordon, now head of the Brookings Institution, was at one time director of the government's Bureau of the Budget.

Dr. Neil H. Jacoby, Meany said, is a conservative economist who, as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers under Arthur Burns, "helped fashion those two recessions" during the Eisenhower Administration.

"So there are the public members of your Pay Board. And. of course, it adds up to a stacked deck. It adds up to playing with loaded dice, just as simple as that. There is no hope, or very little hope, for equity."

The AFL-CIO president went on to chronicle for the delegates what he called "four days of complete frustration . . . a debasing experience" during the early stages of the Pay Board.

The delays, postponements of meetings, refusals to face the issues and vote on them during that period, he said, gave him the impression "that they were trying to goad us into walking out."

But, he said, we informed them that no matter how long they delayed it, we were going to be there."

Eventually, he reported, the votes were taken with labor's proposals and those of industry rejected and the public members' guidelines—practically identical with industry's—adopted.

When the labor members sought clarification from Weber as to the meaning of key points, he told them that the major contracts such as those on the railroads, the West Coast docks, in aerospace and in trucking, would all "be taken care of."

"Finally, I said, hell, what about the little guys? You are taking care of all the big guys."

Meany said that there was "a deliberate attempt here to divide the labor movement" through private visits of individual public members to individual labor members.

"I can tell you, about dividing the movement, that I personally spared no effort from the very start of this whole maneuver to try to see to it that labor stayed together.

"I brought in the Auto Workers, the Teamsters, and I want to say they worked with us. They didn't buy this idea they were going to be taken care of. In fact, they stated very, very simply that they didn't care who was taken care of: Unless everybody was taken care of, there was no deal."

Meany earlier had reviewed labor's opposition to other elements of the new Nixon game plan, particularly the proposal for a $3 billion investment tax credit for business.

"Make no mistake about it, this is this man's innate philosophy. Whatever philosophy he has is based on the idea that if you make the fat cats a little fatter, somewhere along the line the poor simpletons are going to profit by it.

"His slogan is 'profits, profits, profits.' "

LABOR'S OPPOSITION to the Supreme Court nomination of William H. Rehnquist is voiced by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn is at right.

Pay Board Service Tied To Justice for Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

Treas. Patrick E. Gorman that he had hoped for a stronger statement, Meany told the delegates that AFL-CIO representatives will stay on the board "only so long as we have some hope" of helping the low paid workers. He added:

"We will decide when that hope is gone. However, we also say that until we achieve these objectives, we will not cooperate. . . . Now, if the President of the United States does not want our continued membership on those terms, he knows what he can do."

He continued: "When we think there is no longer hope, we will call a meeting of the Executive Council and we will get off. If the President doesn't like the terms we lay down here, let him kick us off. It's just as simple as that."

A thunderous roar of "ayes" rolled over the hall when the vote was called for, there were no "nays."

The council statement that won strong approval from the convention said that the "wage control mechanism" established by the President "is being used as a device to destroy the American concept of free collective bargaining."

It charged that the commitment for an independent, tripartite board with public members to be "citizens of high repute, knowledgeability and neutrality . . . has not been kept."

One of the Pay Board's first acts was to nullify thousands "of legal contracts covering millions of workers," the statement declared, adding that "we flatly reject the concept that anyone—be it Pay Board or President—has the power to abrogate any legal collective bargaining agreement or any other contract voluntarily and legally entered into by American citizens."

As the convention was in session, the Senate Banking Committee voted to amend the Administration's economic stabilization bill to require retroactive payment of wage increases denied workers during the 90-day freeze, except where the amount is found "unreasonably inconsistent" with pay guidelines. Earlier the House Banking Committee approved a similar amendment.

Declaring further that "there is little hope that economic justice can be achieved by this board, the majority of whom are guided by the dictates of the Administration or the interests of big business," the council recommended:

"1. That our representatives remain on the Pay Board only so long as a reasonable hope exists of securing recognition of the validity of contracts and of achieving justice for working people generally—including, most particularly, those with low- or sub-standard incomes and those without the protection of strong bargaining representatives.

"Until those objectives are assured, labor cannot associate itself with the actions of the Board or encourage cooperation with their administration or enforcement.

"2. That the unions of the AFL-CIO insist at every level on the validity of their contracts in all their terms and in all their particulars, and that they take every lawful action at their command to insure that their contracts are honored.

"3. That the AFL-CIO continue the legislative effort in the Congress to protect the validity of contracts."

Campaign Funding Bill Backed in Senate Test

The Senate moved towards passage of a nonpartisan method of financing presidential campaigns that would end the dependence of candidates and parties on big contributors.

A 49-46 test vote pointed to adoption of a plan allowing each taxpayer voluntarily to earmark $1 of his income tax payment for a special fund to be used only in presidential campaigns.

Major party candidates would be entitled to tap the fund for 15 cents for each person of voting age; minor party candidates would receive an allotment based on their party's share of the vote in the previous presidential campaign.

The fund would be available only to candidates who agreed not to solicit or accept contributions from other sources.

A somewhat similar provision was enacted by Congress in 1966 but was repealed the following year without ever having been tested.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), also would provide a tax-saving inducement for individuals to contribute to the candidate or party of their choice in federal, state and local elections or primaries.

For each $2 contributed, an individual could deduct $1 from his tax bill up to a maximum of $25.

As an alternative, he could claim up to $100 in contributions as a deduction from his taxable income. This alternate method would be an advantage only for high-income persons who are in a top tax bracket.

Republicans, who traditionally receive the lion's share of contributions from wealthy businessmen and have no trouble raising campaign funds, strongly oppose the measure. That's one reason the sponsors are seeking to add it as an amendment to the Administration tax bill. They hope that way to make it veto proof, by putting Pres. Nixon in the position where he couldn't veto the bill without at the same time killing his own tax program.

The test vote in the Senate came on a Republican motion to separate the campaign funding proposal from the tax bill.

It was beaten, 49-46, with only three Democrats crossing party lines to vote with the solid bloc of Republicans.

Meanwhile, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was nearing a vote on a different—but not contradictory—method of regulating campaign financing.

On the floor was an assortment of bills and amendments taking various approaches to limiting the amount of money candidates for federal office could spend for radio and television broadcasts and other forms of advertising.

The Senate has already passed a spending limit bill.

11-20-71

Farm Group Urges Senate To Reject Butz

Denver—A leading farm organization broke its tradition of neutrality to presidential Cabinet appointments to urge the Senate to reject the nomination of Dr. Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture.

The national board of the Farmers Union said confirmation of Butz would be bad news for the family farmer.

"He has been in the active service of a number of corporations which seek to dominate the rural economy," the board statement noted.

As a former assistant secretary in the Eisenhower Administration under Ezra Taft Benson, the Farmers Union said, Butz helped shape policies that forced millions of families to abandon their farms.

Senate hearings on the nomination are currently under way.

Nixon's '72 Defeat Emerges As Top Convention Theme

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LABOR'S UNITY in the face of Nixon Administration attacks was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation's ninth convention. Meany warned that Nixon is seeking to make unions the "scapegoat" for the failures of his economic policies.

Ovation Backs AFL-CIO Leader:

Meany Exposes Nixon's Ploy To Pin 'Unfair' Tag on Labor

By Tom Castor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Pres. Nixon came to the AFL-CIO convention "to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated," Federation Pres. George Meany charged.

Meany was given a standing ovation of several minutes duration by delegates as he responded to Administration criticism that the President had been treated discourteously by the convention.

Some newspapers in the nation obliged the White House with large headlines describing the delegates as a mass of "jeering labor bosses." Representatives of two of the major television networks reported complaints from the White House on coverage which the Administration apparently was dissatisfied with.

Meany made it "perfectly clear" that organized labor did not intend to be cowed or intimidated by the political gambit, which was complete with a White House photographer who appeared to photograph the President shaking hands with delegates on the convention floor.

"We respect the man that holds the office, and we are going to continue to do that," Meany said. "However, this doesn't mean that we have got to be subservient to the man" and it doesn't mean that "our respect for the President and his office calls for us to submit to something that we consider unjust."

"Otherwise, our pride in America and its institutions would be meaningless."

The President's speech was pure political propaganda, Meany said, "and I have no objection to that because we hear a lot of that, and he certainly should not be barred from making a political speech."

But he added, "I have the impression the President did not come here to make a speech. He came here to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated."

While Nixon maintained a tough posture on his economic policies as he spoke to the convention, Meany noted that the President had not even mentioned the major issue disturbing the trade unions of America:

"Do we have the right to sign a contract with our employers and see that contract observed, or have we lost that right?

"I don't think we have," Meany emphasized, "and we are not going to stop fighting for it."

The delegates gave Nixon modest applause as he approached the speaker's platform and interrupted his address with applause at least eight times.

Although the President brought a prepared text to the convention, he threw it away in order, he said, to "talk straight from the shoulder."

"And that corny act is as old as the Republic," Meany observed.

There was no booing or jeering, but there was laughter from the floor when Nixon told delegates that

(Continued on Page 3)

Vote Fund Plan Wins Over Bitter GOP Bloc

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported plan to free presidential candidates from dependence on wealthy contributors won Senate approval on a key 52-47 vote.

It went to a House-Senate conference committee as part of a revenue package that includes most of Pres. Nixon's proposals for giveaway tax reductions for business. And the combination of the two had the White House in a tizzy.

Republican leaders bitterly oppose the political contribution tax allocation that could wipe out the GOP's traditional money advantage over Democratic candidates.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott served notice that he would

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Delegates Endorse Federation Policy

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO tooled up for a year of intensive political action to turn out the Nixon Administration and its threats to trade union freedom and the nation's economic security.

The political theme and the 1972 elections dominated the federation's three-day ninth convention as the nearly 900 delegates gave a clear and loud mandate to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to carry on his effective and vigorous defense of labor's position on the Pay Board and supported his sharply etched expose of the Administration's maneuvers to cast unions in a poor light.

The delegates gave full evidence of a strong and unified labor movement as they spelled out in 78 resolutions the deep concern of the trade union movement with all facets of American life and cheered the unanimous re-election of Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and 33 members of the Executive Council.

And they cheered even louder when Meany, defending the convention and the delegates from charges that they had treated Pres. Nixon discourteously, termed Nixon's speech "pure political propaganda" and said that "he came here to contrive a situation under which he could claim he had been unfairly treated." **(Story this page.)**

The issue was drawn sharply early in the convention when, after listening to a scathing indictment by Meany of the Administration's past economic failures and his warning of efforts to make labor the "scapegoat" if Phase 2 fails, the delegates unanimously voted for a special Executive Council resolution that AFL-CIO representatives would stay on the Pay Board only as long as there is reasonable hope of securing justice for working people.

The President's speech the following day challenging labor's position on economic policy was answered by quick and unanimous adoption of resolutions highly critical of Administration policies, reaffirming AFL-CIO positions and urging new programs in a wide range of areas.

The President was challenged sharply also by four announced or presumed candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination who told the convention of the overriding need for a new Administration to handle the nation's critical problems. The messages came from four senators—Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), George McGovern (D-S.D.).

The delegates heard also from Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director-designate of the National Urban League, in an address noting the close links between the trade union and civil rights movements and the necessity for close and continued cooperation.

They heard also from leaders of the State of Israel, from spokesmen from the Caribbean and Ireland, from fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada on the problems of those lands and the

(Continued on Page 3)

Full Employment Tops Economic Objectives

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Nixon Administration should re-establish full employment at a decent wage as the "top-priority objective of national economic policy" instead of redistributing the nation's wealth to big business and the rich, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

It spelled out a 10-point program to revitalize the American economy, putting the principal emphasis on the job crisis and the responsibility for alleviating that crisis squarely on the shoulders of the federal government.

The convention called for a federal fiscal policy that would "encourage sufficient job-creating economic expansion."

In closing the convention, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reaffirmed his belief that Pres. Nixon "has nothing in his experience to indicate that he has the ability or intelligence or knowledge to control the economy of this country."

"When you control the economy of this country, you are controlling the lives of over 200 million people, and there is nothing in his track record to indicate that he is qualified to do that," Meany said.

"So as we leave here today, let us leave with determination to carry on this fight and with the knowledge that the one thing we can't do, we cannot submit to an injustice, and under no circumstances can we submit to threats."

The convention noted that 34 months of Administration game plans "have plagued the American people with the worst combination of economic trends—high unemployment, idle plants and machines, rapid inflation and declining public confidence."

And with the economy operating at more than $75 million below its

(Continued on Page 5)

COMEDIAN JERRY LEWIS, honored at the convention with the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award for his humanitarian contributions to America, gets in his own bit of political gamesmanship to bring a chuckle as well as congratulations from Federation Pres. George Meany.

Award, Cheers, Laughs Given to Jerry Lewis

Bal Harbour, Fla.—It was one of those warm interludes that make a convention memorable—rich in sentiment and lightened by the quips of Jerry Lewis.

Jerry is "America's number one funny man," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge said. And, indeed, Lewis demonstrated this anew when he got his turn at the microphone.

But that's not why he was being presented the AFL-CIO's annual Murray-Green Award, which perpetuates the memory of the presidents of the former AFL and CIO—Philip Murray and William Green—while honoring the recipient for notable contributions to the nation's welfare.

Suffridge, in his role as chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, told the convention why Jerry Lewis was chosen.

Jerry's humor emphasizes love and humanity, Suffridge said. "He builds understanding and compassion and brotherhood . . . to make this a stronger and better nation."

He is also "a dedicated trade unionist." In fact, Suffridge quipped, "Jerry pays dues to so many unions that if he were to suddenly retire, trade union membership would decline drastically."

And then Suffridge spoke of Lewis's dedication to the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the fund-raising Labor Day telethon he conducts "that would drain all the energy and strength of a normal man."

Welcoming Lewis into the company of such previous award winners as Harry Truman, Dr. Jonas Salk and Eleanor Roosevelt, Suffridge told him that he has warmed America's heart and "done more than one man's share to make it greater."

And as he presented the award and an accompanying $5,000 check to Jerry Lewis, the convention delegates, guests and visitors rose for a massive, prolonged demonstration—a spontaneous outpouring of warmth and appreciation.

In a minute, of course, they were laughing.

"Let me make myself perfectly clear," Jerry said in a parody of Pres. Nixon. "I am not happy being the second comedian to address this body. I must presume I am Act Three."

He expressed regret that he hadn't been around "to see the joy and excitement on Mr. Meany's face" during Pres. Nixon's address to the convention.

And he suggested that if the President has trouble making things clear, he might take a tip from an earlier president, Calvin Coolidge, who observed that "when people are out of work, unemployment develops."

There were other lines that set the delegates chuckling, and then he put aside his comedian's hat and became very serious.

Of the muscular dystrophy research his fund-raising finances, he said: "We have never been closer to finding the cause and the cure for this dread disease."

He spoke of the early door-to-door fund-raising sponsored by the Postal Workers and the Fire Fighters and how the entire labor movement then pitched in to support the program.

"I am receiving an award that really belongs to the 14 million AFL-CIO members," Jerry Lewis concluded, "and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for letting me keep it."

And again the delegates cheered.

Scholarships Urged For Studies Center

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to make "full and continuing use" of the Labor Studies Center, including the establishment of scholarship programs "to facilitate the broadest possible participation in the center's program."

The Labor Studies Center, now in its third year, in addition to convention action urging the scholarships, was singled out by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as an institution "financed completely by the AFL-CIO" that enables affiliates to train staff people and their "promising young men and women" in the fundamentals of trade unionism.

Meany noted the center will be moving into its new home in the Washington area shortly after the first of the year. A display explaining the center's functions and operations was set up at the entrance to the convention hall.

At Every Level of Government:

Expanded Aid to Education Sought to Avert New Crisis

By Rex Hardesty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention issued a strong appeal for the revival of U.S. education through full funding from every level of government.

The convention resolution was based on an Executive Council report spelling out the dangers to America's school system and charging the Nixon Administration with "speaking with two voices" about education.

"Since 1969, Pres. Nixon's Administration has dealt the public schools a succession of blows which threaten the progress achieved so far and create a new crisis," the report said.

It cited appropriations requests of as little as 45 percent of previous levels, virtual abandonment of vocational education and "bizarre" experiments with educational vouchers under which "public schools, already beleaguered by inadequate funds, would face new uncertainty and chaos."

To correct these mistakes, the convention urged that education—from pre-kindergarten through college and with provision for adult and vocational courses—"be given high funding priorities, especially at the state and federal levels."

The resolution called for expansion of programs to aid education to bring federal support "up to the level of one-third of the nation's total educational expenditure."

In a separate resolution, the convention endorsed the National Partnership in Education Act and urged decisive improvement in the 6 percent of gross national product which the United States currently spends on education.

The resolution noted that "major public school systems such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Gary, Detroit and Dayton and many others are closing or are in danger of closing their schools for weeks and months because of exhaustion of local and state tax revenues."

This stems from reliance on local property taxes as the base for funding education when increasing mobility from district to district should dictate a larger federal role, the resolution said. It urged better balance between the $2,100 spent per college student and the $700 per elementary and secondary student that the federal government is now spending. That balance would be provided by enactment of the National Partnership in Education Act, the convention noted.

Other resolutions called for establishment of courses about the labor movement at the secondary school level and a national policy on vocational education "to redirect education in the 1970s to prepare every person leaving school at the completion of grade 12 for immediate employment."

The convention condemned the Nixon education record for scuttling of college construction, cutting back on college student aid, failing to match words about the emphasis on career education with adequate funds, encouraging recalcitrant school boards to maintain the status quo instead of moving on desegregation, talking about the great promise of early childhood education while cutting back on Headstart, and emphasizing "educational research" while freezing funds.

The convention said the danger of performance contracts was from "educational hucksters who promise guaranteed results" which they can't produce.

Voucher plans, under which parents can go shopping among private and public schools, "could very possibly bring about the total collapse of the public schools, leaving behind nothing but a jumble of competing private enterprise schools," the convention said.

The Administration's "block grant" proposals ignore the fact that "local needs in education are not always identical with local political power," it was noted. Block grants could wipe out the years of work that have gone into fitting congressional projects to the disadvantaged, the handicapped or any others ignored on the local scene, it was stressed.

Job Safety 'Frustrated' By Weak Enforcement

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The goal of a safe and healthy workplace will be "needlessly delayed and frustrated," the AFL-CIO convention warned, unless the Nixon Administration's performance in carrying out the Occupational Safety & Health Act is "drastically improved."

Strengthening amendments to the law are needed, the convention resolution declared, but many of the problems arise out of the administration of the act.

The resolution charged that discretionary powers given to the Secretary of Labor are being used "to delay implementation of standards, soften the impact of enforcement on employers, weaken the act's provisions setting forth the rights and protections for workers, and moving with unseemly haste to abandon federal responsibilities to the various state governments."

It found delay, also, on the part of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in carrying out its occupational health responsibilities. And it found "little, if any" evidence of coordination between the two departments in areas of mutual responsibility.

The convention urged congressional committees to hold oversight hearings on administration of the law.

It spelled out a number of specific areas where the law should be amended, including strict requirements that state plans must meet. It proposed a one-year test period for a state plan to demonstrate in practice that it is the equal of the federal program before the Labor Dept. delegates its responsibility.

The resolution charged that "the inadequate budget requests of the Nixon Administration" have been a major cause of the "less than vigorous" implementation of the law.

If the next budget request "calls for the same diet," the convention said, "Congress should substantially increase appropriations, particularly in the fields of enforcement, standards, training and research."

The resolution also urged expanded programs to train union safety committeemen, and it concluded:

"Our responsibilities are clear—to watch over the federal government's program so that it is not watered down, to seek strengthening amendments to the act, and to do our share at every work site to make sure that no longer will any worker be forced to jeopardize his life or his health."

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Labor Tools Up for Nixon's '72 Ouster

Convention Affirms Support for Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

role of the American unions in international labor affairs.

Meany put the work of the convention in perspective in his concluding remarks, noting that the record will "show the tremendous interest of this movement in improving the quality of American life and in improving the effectiveness of the trade union movement."

The highlight of the deliberations, he pointed out, was "the question of basic trade union freedom. This is really what we have been talking about. . . . This is the thing we are trying to preserve, because everything else we do depends on the maintenance of trade union freedom."

And as to the year ahead, Meany pointed the direction:

"I repeat what I said the other day, and I say this advisedly, and there is nothing disrespectful about it, it is just a question of fact; Pres. Nixon has nothing in his experience to indicate that he has the ability or intelligence or knowledge to control the economy of this country . . . there is nothing in his track record to indicate that he is qualified to do so.

"So as we leave here today, let us leave with determination to carry on this fight and with the knowledge that the one thing we can't do, we cannot submit to injustice, and under no circumstances can we submit to threats."

To carry on the fight the delegates enacted a series of resolutions designed to promote a program of full employment, a thorough and deep cleaning up of pollution, an international affairs policy to bring peace and freedom and keep America in the forefront of democratic leadership.

They voted for a carefully documented program to prevent the continuing export of American jobs, to bring a measure of control over the multinational corporations and bring trade policy into the realities of the world of the 1970s.

Extension of educational opportunities to all Americans at all economic levels, the continuing fight for civil rights and civil liberties, a program of national health insurance, collective bargaining justice for public workers, a no-fare system for public transit, a proposal for controls on handguns, a basic program of tax reform and financing for state and local governments all emerged from the convention.

This issue of the AFL-CIO News deals in detail with the convention's actions, the speakers and the other events of the historic three-day meeting.

Meany Resting Satisfactorily In Hospital

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was resting comfortably at George Washington University Hospital in Washington after being admitted Nov. 25 for treatment of chest pains.

As this issue of the News went to press Meany was in satisfactory condition in the hospital's coronary intensive care unit where he will be kept for at least 72 hours for precautionary care and tests.

A preliminary diagnosis indicated a possible spasm of the coronary artery but tests so far have showed all basic heart functions normal.

Meany was taken to the hospital at 3:30 a.m., Nov. 25, from his Bethesda home by ambulance after he was awakened by chest pains. He had returned home earlier that day from the AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

His illness caused cancellation of his scheduled appearance Nov. 28 on Face the Nation, a CBS interview program.

PRES. NIXON turns to George Meany to make a point during his address to the AFL-CIO convention. Meany later suggested that the point of Nixon's visit was "to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated." Despite their strong disagreement with his policies, delegates listened to the President with respectful attention and occasional applause.

Newark School Battle Draws Strong Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention declared its continuing support for the six-year struggle to organize Newark, N.J., teachers and called on the New Jersey governor to grant clemency to more than 250 teachers who were given jail sentences and fines totaling $100,000 as the result of two strikes.

"Two exhausting strikes against vicious political forces" were necessary, the convention noted—one to win a first contract and another to preserve rights and benefits previously negotiated.

The strikes came after three election campaigns against the National Education Association which resulted in the Teachers winning bargaining rights.

The entire dues-checkoff proceeds of Teachers Local 481 have been appropriated by a court to apply to a $270,000 fine against the union, and the AFT has spent more than a third of a million dollars in support of Newark teachers.

Legal expenses have totaled more than $100,000, delegates noted, and the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review the issues involved.

The convention called Newark "the bitterest battleground for teacher unionism in the history of the labor movement."

Nixon Gambit Bared Down to Last Flourish

(Continued from Page 1)

his 90-day freeze on prices had been effective, "and if you don't think so, go home and ask your wives who go to the grocery stores."

At this point, delegates spontaneously began laughing, and Meany conceded that "this laughter was of a type that indicated disagreement with the President, and I think the ladies laughed the loudest."

However, he said, "we certainly still have a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, and I don't know that they can take away our rights unless they actually put it in the Constitution.

"In other words, I still think we have a constitutional right to laugh."

Nixon's address represented a defense of his economic policies—and foreign policies—the day after the convention had decided unanimously that AFL-CIO representatives would remain on the Pay Board only so long as there is hope of attaining justice for working people.

Nixon quoted Meany's remarks of the previous day in which the federation president said organized labor would continue to insist that contracts be honored and that "if the President of the United States doesn't want our membership on the Pay Board on our terms, he knows what he can do."

In a firm voice, Nixon told the convention, "Well, you know, Pres. Meany is correct. I know exactly what I can do, and I'm going to do it, and I think it is time that we all understand just where we stand on this. . . ."

Nixon never did say exactly what he was going to do, except to declare that he wanted labor's participation, but whether or not he gets it, "it is my obligation as President of the United States to make this program of stopping the rise in the cost of living succeed, and to the extent that my powers allow it, I shall do exactly that."

After the speech, Nixon departed from the routine set by Secret Service men the previous evening—a routine agreed to in minute detail by the AFL-CIO, Meany said.

As if on cue, Secret Service men dropped a rope barrier marking out the President's scheduled route of departure from the floor.

Nixon then waded into the crowd and began shaking hands, deserting the escort committee provided by the federation.

When the delegates began to surge toward the President and his entourage, Meany asked them to "kindly take their seats." After Nixon had left the hall, Meany commented: "We will now proceed with Act II."

This drew a standing, cheering ovation from the delegates, which they did not accord to Nixon.

Meany noted that the White House had complete cooperation with security requests, even though the President had decided at the last minute to visit the convention.

Meany emphasized that a White House request for live television was denied because it would have displaced about 90 delegates from their seats.

And a request that a band play "Ruffles and Flourishes" was rejected because the convention had no band, "only chamber music" and as Meany noted, I don't think you can play 'Ruffles and Flourishes' on a violin. I could be wrong, but this is my impression"

Meany also answered criticism that he was discourteous to the President because he had provided a chair for him in the second row on the speaker's platform.

The answer to that, Meany said, is that it was the same chair in the same position "where all of our distinguished visitors sit in the brief moments before their introduction."

"John F. Kennedy sat in that chair. Lyndon Johnson sat in that chair."

Broad New Protections Sought to Aid Consumer

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention called for a broad program of consumer legislation to protect the interests of workers and their families when they buy products for their homes and personal use.

Delegates urged passage of a new comprehensive Product Safety Act on household appliances to safeguard individuals from harm or injury.

The convention also called for improvement of existing legislation on specific consumer products such as "automobiles, fabrics, drugs, cosmetics, medical devices and household chemicals.

"We again stress the need for a wholesome Fish & Fishery Products Act with strict inspection requirements."

The convention supported legislation and administrative actions to eliminate excessive and unfair finance and insurance charges for consumer credit and "to limit or abolish abusive creditor techniques for collection of debts."

The resolution also urged:

- Federal enactment of auto insurance reform, incorporating the "no-fault" principle of compensation.
- Legislation to remedy the problem of meaningless and ineffective warranties on consumer products and to induce manufacturers to honor their warranties in full.
- Laws to compel informative labeling for consumer products, including "ingredients, nutritional values, expiration dates and durability," pricing in terms of price per unit of quantity plus more extensive use of government grading programs.
- Enlarged powers for such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission to act on behalf of consumers both in the prevention and redress of fraud, deception and unfair practices.
- Consumer class action legislation to enable cheated consumers to sue as a group.
- Prompt action on legislation to establish a federal Consumer Protection Agency.

Convention Lists 891 Delegates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The decisions at the ninth AFL-CIO convention were made by 891 delegates representing 113 national and international unions, six departments, 50 state bodies and 175 central bodies.

The Credentials Committee reported that over 415 representatives of the general and labor press, radio and television were accredited to cover the convention.

There were 101 foreign trade union representatives and visitors from 55 countries registered and lining all sides of the convention hall during the key speeches were hundreds of guests.

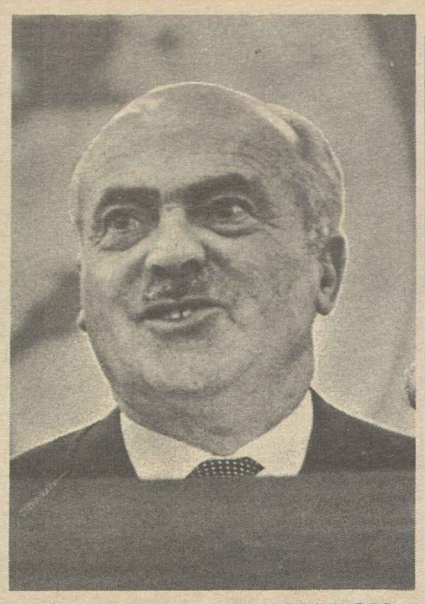
Support Urged for Randolph Institute

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "moral and financial" support of all affiliated unions for the A. Philip Randolph Institute was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

The convention praised Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president, as "a pioneer crusader" in equal rights and "one of America's most influential and persuasive spokesmen for racial justice" despite the relatively small size of his union, the Sleeping Car Porters.

The institute named after him consistently promotes the economic betterment of all workers, the convention said.

JOSEPH ALMOGI



YITZHAK BEN-AHARON

Israel Rejects Attempts At Unjust Settlement

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The working men and women of Israel are not going to accept loaded dice" in negotiations to ease the Middle East crisis, the AFL-CIO convention was told.

Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, the secretary general of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, reported that "the stormy, dynamic growth of our economy and society under a state of siege has brought with it some shadows and some heartbreaking failures."

He vowed that Israel would not allow "the pre-conceived ideas of arbitrators" to dictate terms and said that genuine peace would come only when the Arab states "sit down around a negotiating table with us."

Ben-Aharon and Joseph Almogi, Israel's minister of Labor who also addressed the convention, expressed apprehension over U.S. hesitation to give full support to Israel.

"If the ceasefire has continued for 1½ years, it is because the balance of forces in our area made war too risky" for the Arab nations, Almogi said in appealing to the United States to help maintain the balance of power. "The very hesitation to supply the Phantom aircraft encourages the other side in its inflexibility."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who praised Histadrut as "the trade union movement that built a nation," said Israel's request for aid was unique because for once, "we are dealing with a nation that wants our help and is willing to pay for it."

Almogi reported that "Israel's progress in every sphere continues without let up," but that the threats to its existence also continue.

Ben-Aharon told the delegates that "Jerusalem is one and united," with the Arab trade union branch proudly flying the Histadrut banner in East Jerusalem, an area which "just five years ago was a place of strife and murder."

Both Almogi and Ben-Aharon thanked the AFL-CIO for its support of Israel and Histadrut, and Almogi delivered a message from Prime Minister Golda Meir, who praised the AFL-CIO for putting principle above expediency.

"You made no compromises. Your stand towards problems between nations was never affected by considerations of size, wealth or power," the message said.

Ben-Aharon said encouraging signs for Israel include the growing number of Soviet Jews who "can at last rejoin their people, revive their culture and exercise their religious traditions." He vowed Israel would never forget the Jews "living in jeopardy in the Moslem countries, notably Syria and Iraq."

In a press conference before he spoke, Ben-Aharon said he was most disturbed that U.S. Sec. of State William Rogers recently left his role as arbitrator to become "a partial umpire" in negotiations for peace in the Middle East.

He said Egyptian Pres. Sadat was "cooler than Nasser" and did not seem to believe in military victory, as Nasser did. However, Ben-Aharon said he thought Sadat "probably has hopes that Russia will eventually dominate the area and impose a 'theatre of peace.' "

Study Backed On Conglomerate Ties

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An investigation of the interlocking relationships of corporations, banks and other business institutions was called for by the AFL-CIO convention to measure their impact on democracy and collective bargaining.

The delegates voted support for a Senate resolution introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to set up a special investigating committee.

The resolution noted that "free collective bargaining and democratic unionism are threatened by the increased economic power of absentee management of far-flung and varied operations of giant conglomerates." The anti-trust laws have proven ineffective in the face of the wave of mergers and the growth of the conglomerates, the resolution said.

Job Development Cited:

Funds, Enforcement Urged As Pollution Controls Lag

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal, regional and state enforcement of anti-pollution legislation has not been adequate, the AFL-CIO convention declared as it urged a concentrated crackdown on all violators, revision of federal pollution agencies, passage of additional legislation and federal grants for sewage treatment facilities.

"At least $3 billion each year for the next five years should be appropriated by Congress for federal grants to assist municipalities in construction or modification of sewage treatment plants," the convention said.

"Such a program could create more than 250,000 new jobs, many in areas of high unemployment, with a multiplier effect, adding as many as 300,000 additional new jobs. To assist needy communities, the present 66 percent federal matching ceiling should be increased to 80 percent."

Delegates stipulated that each state plan for pollution abatement require river basin planning as the foundation of its program as a condition of receiving federal approval and financial assistance.

Delegates noted that changes in industrial processes to stop air and water pollution may "cost jobs in one area and gain them in another sector."

"Workers, however, are badly in need of protection against environmental blackmail by management and possible misrepresentation of job loss resulting from the cost of complying with a government abatement order and where companies threaten to leave and relocate in another state or locality, whose laws and enforcement programs are softer on polluters."

To provide that protection, delegates proposed that amendments to the air and water pollution acts set up national standards on all existing stationary sources of air and water pollution.

"The amendment should provide that any employer alleging that an abatement order will cause layoffs, dismissals or cessation of operations, must prove its case before an administrative hearing called by the federal agency involved."

Any company that fails to prove such a relationship, should be subject to civil penalties, the convention declared.

Delegates urged that the Commerce Dept.'s National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and the Army Corps of Engineers Refuse Administration both be transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The responsibilities of the two agencies should be expanded "to cover intra-state as well as interstate navigable waters, underground waters, lakes, estuaries, the contiguous coastal areas and appurtenant land."

The convention also supported amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act which would:

- Require all industrial concerns releasing effluents into water to measure and report the kinds and quality of such effluents to the federal government.
- Provide for issuance of immediate abatement orders enforced by federal court orders. Civil and criminal penalties for violators should be stiffened, the convention said. The Federal Refuse Act should be made an important enforcement tool.

The convention called for increased emphasis on solid waste technology particularly urging separation, recycling and re-use of solid wastes.

"A broad and systematic program should give full consideration to human values, including the jobs of workers in the private sector as well as those employed in the disposal field."

Developing Countries Seek Aid of U.S. Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The trade unions in the world's emerging nations can be the bulwarks of democracy, the Prime Minister of Jamaica told the AFL-CIO convention, but to perform that role, they must have the help of the unions in the developed, industrialized countries.

Hugh Lawson Shearer, who recalled growing up in the trade union movement in Jamaica, thanked the AFL-CIO for the help Jamaica has received from the various government agencies and from the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"There is a continuing need for such support in education, training, organizational techniques and technical assistance," Shearer said. "I urge you to continue to take an interest in the problems of your fellow workers outside your own country."

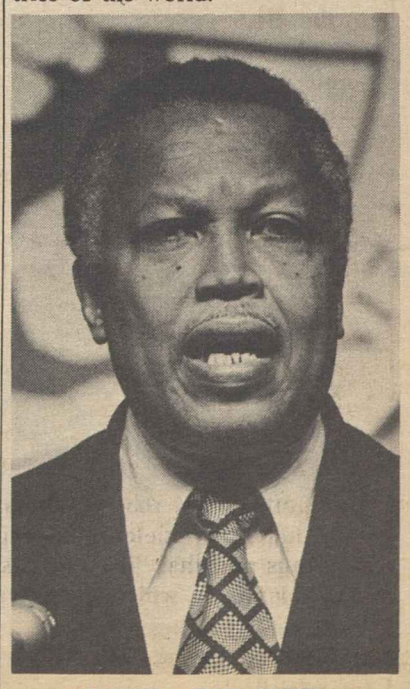
He said he understood U.S. unions' complaints about unfair competition from "cheap foreign labor," and said he would never defend "these cases where goods are deliberately dumped or where workers are cruelly exploited with long hours for starvation wages."

But Shearer said such titles as "cheap foreign labor" should not be used when "differences in workers' wages merely reflect differences between the huge productive capacity of the developed country and that of other countries."

He called for solutions to trade problems which would protect workers in both countries, "for if we are to be able to buy the goods you produce and pay back the loans we borrow, we must be able to sell in your markets the products we are best able to produce."

Shearer pointed out that in some U.S. industries, half of the products weren't known 10 years ago. "We would hope that it is in this area of technological development that the wealthy countries would seek a solution to their problems, leaving the simpler tasks to be carried out by the small developing countries."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised Shearer's remarks to the convention as a "lucid, rational analysis of the problems of a people in an undeveloped country." Meany said Shearer made clear how the lives of the people in those nations can be affected by decisions of the "the so-called wealthy countries of the world."



HUGH SHEARER

National Energy Policy Essential To Protecting Natural Resources

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention renewed the federation's call for a comprehensive natural resources and energy policy, integrated with a full-employment economic policy.

Such action, the convention said, would "protect and preserve the environment, protect the interests of the consuming public and eliminate duplications of functions and waste among the scattered federal resources departments and agencies." Since 1959, the AFL-CIO has urged legislation creating a low-cost, bulk power supply available to all electric companies.

"A long-range national policy is needed that will influence the percent of America's future energy requirements supplied by oil, natural gas, coal and uranium. Such a policy should develop a rational pattern of research, development and conservation of energy resources. Resolution of problems of costs, supply, monopolization, pollution and the necessary restructuring of the federal agencies engaged in these fields."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had reported to the convention that energy costs and prices are rapidly increasing and that there is a mounting dependency on foreign sources of energy fuels.

Electric power reserve levels are so dangerously low in many regions, the council reported, that there is a constant threat of brownouts and blackouts, a situation that has persisted since the mid-1960s.

"Just as the President is now advised by a statuatory Council of Environmental Advisers, a similarly constituted Council on National Energy Policy should be created by Congress," the convention said.

It urged Congress to establish development programs for the nation's enormous oil shale resources and for utilization of domestic coal reserves by converting them into supplies of low-pollution natural gas.

The convention reiterated the AFL-CIO position favoring the development of nuclear power as an alternative source of energy and supporting congressional authorization for a demonstration reactor to be developed and operated by the Atomic Energy Commission.

At the same time, however, delegates demanded protection for workers and the public against hazardous elements, such as plutonium, used by these reactors.

"While we endorse the recent strengthening by the Atomic Energy Commission of its standards governing release of airborne radioactive materials to the general environment, we insist that such reductions be made to apply to all radiation workers as well."

Delegates asked Congress to investigate energy-source monopolization and the failure of the Federal Power Commission and the Dept. of the Interior to provide "adequate protection of the public against energy monopolies."

In 10-Point Program:

Full Employment Tops Labor's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

productive capacity, "the amount of slack is now so great that only decisive government action can begin to turn the economy around rapidly, toward full employment."

The delegates said that for the unemployed and seriously underemployed, improvement and enlargement of the public-service jobs program are required.

"Moreover, immediate increases in public investment to create jobs and lift the economy would mesh with American society's long-range need for greatly expanded public facilities and services."

The convention underscored the need for federal expansionary measures by emphasizing that reduced unemployment would increase the volume of production and reduce pressures on costs and prices.

"Government efforts to drive down interest rates would ease inflationary pressures throughout the economy, while encouraging job-creating expansion."

The delegates reiterated the often-stated position of the AFL-CIO that the President should release the billions of dollars of appropriated funds for public service programs that would create thousands of jobs in a variety of essential programs.

They also urged Congress to vote full funding of federal programs to meet the nation's public investment needs "in such areas as education, health care, low- and moderate-income housing, pollution controls and community facilities."

"In addition, a special program of federal grants to states, local governments and federal agencies is required to accelerate short-term public works construction and repairs in areas of high unemployment."

Such grants could be a key to reconversion by offsetting the declining defense proportion of national production with an increased emphasis on public investment, the resolution said.

"They would also boost government revenues as employment and incomes rise—the soundest way to reduce the federal budget deficits that have resulted from the engineered recession and stretched-out sluggishness."

The delegates asked Congress to expand credit for badly needed housing and public projects, but at the same time called for curbs on credit for such activities as "conglomerate takeovers, land speculation and foreign subsidiaries."

Another basic prerequisite of economic growth, the convention said, is an end to the stagnation of the real incomes of American workers —"to provide workers with a share of the benefits of economic progress and to establish the foundation for the needed expansion of consumer markets."

"Rapid economic growth will not be possible without a substantial boost to consumer sales, which account for almost two-thirds of the national economy."

Group Health Studies Urged In All Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—State and city central bodies were urged by the AFL-CIO convention to work with other community groups to explore the possibility of establishing prepaid group practice health plans.

In communities that do not have such plans, a central body committee should be established and include representatives from local health and welfare plans, the resolution suggested.

The federation also called on affiliates "to include a dual choice option in their collective bargaining demands for health insurance benefits so that each member may have the opportunity to join a prepaid group practice plan should the opportunity arise."

Delegates Protest Move To Undermine BLS Role

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention condemned and opposed what it termed the Nixon's Administration's "effort to destroy the credibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics" and demanded "its retention as an honest and fair public service."

It charged the Administration with attempting to make the BLS a "self-serving propaganda agency."

The action was in reference to the Administration's shakeup of the BLS operation in which key career personnel were shifted or downgraded and in which the interpretation of economic data was separated from the collection and analysis of such information.

An Office of Data Analysis is being planned to interpret such key economic indicators as the Consumer Price Index and unemployment and productivity figures. Recently the BLS discontinued quarterly reports on employment and unemployment in the nation's ghettos, and earlier this year, the BLS suspended monthly press briefings on the national CPI and unemployment reports.

"This attempt on the part of the Nixon Administration to hoodwink and propagandize the American public can result only in erasing the future credibility of both the BLS and the Administration," the convention said.

It pointed out that the BLS has operated on a high level of technical competence through succeeding national administrations and that "its staff has presented fairly and honestly, basic data on which interested persons and organizations could rely. The bureau has built up a high public regard for its abilities, its nonpartisanship and its unswerving dedication to integrity."

THESE DELEGATES to the AFL-CIO convention represented more than 13 million union members in the United States. The resolutions they acted on charted labor's policies for the next two years. The raised platform was for cameramen covering the convention.

Cutbacks in Federal Programs Assailed as Poverty Rolls Grow

Bal Harbour, Fla.—At a time when the number of people living in poverty is swelling, the Nixon Administration is attempting to downgrade the federal anti-poverty effort, the AFL-CIO convention charged.

The Office of Economic Opportunity should be continued as an independent agency, fully funded and with such services as child care, legal aid and community action programs, a convention resolution declared.

While noting that federal programs alone cannot end poverty—that a full employment, expanding national economy is also needed—the convention pointed out that federal assistance is indispensable since 1.2 million people were added to the poverty list last year.

At a time when the anti-poverty program should be expanded, the Nixon Administration cut the budget request for OEO for fiscal 1972 below the level of the previous year, the first year in the program's history that it has not been increased, the resolution said.

"We urge the continuation of OEO as an agency that will serve as a 'command post' for the anti-poverty effort and a visible symbol to the poor of the nation's continuing commitment to end poverty," the convention declared.

It also called for the inclusion of two new titles in the renewal of the Economic Opportunity Act. One is a non-profit Legal Services Corporation and the other a comprehensive child development program.

The resolution opposed turning the anti-poverty program over to state governments or transferring it to old-line agencies.

"Even if Congress rejects the Administration's proposals for government reorganization and revenue-sharing, it is quite evident that changes will be made in OEO by executive order," the resolution said. "Already VISTA has been merged into a new composite agency, several neighborhood health centers have been 'spun-off' to HEW with the probability that the entire program may ultimately be sent over to HEW."

The resolution cautioned that "OEO would disappear and the component programs would be swallowed up in the new super agencies they propose."

While granting "that a small number of community action agencies have acted irresponsibly," the convention said that was no excuse for trying to dismantle them.

"Programs developed by community action agencies have helped many to move out of poverty, the resolution noted, "but equally important, community action programs have created a forum for the poor from which they can speak to the larger community."

Leadership skills and programs attuned to the real needs of the poor have been developed from the community action programs, the convention added, and "the overwhelming majority of CAP agencies have functioned in a responsible manner and tried to serve the poor in their communities in a constructive way."

The resolution noted that organized labor has played an important role in OEO, but in the past two years the relationship between the AFL-CIO and the OEO "has undergone substantial change; it is on a more formal basis than in the past."

To correct that trend, the convention cited the recent reactivation of the OEO Labor Advisory Committee and called for close labor liaison with OEO and the training of union members for active participation in OEO programs.

Radio Free Europe Fund Study Asked

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Any uncertainty over the future of Radio Free Europe should be removed by immediate congressional action, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Referring to the government's decision to halt covert funding of Radio Free Europe as "wise," the convention called for an extension on its interim funding pending further study of a permanent mechanism.

All-Out Drive Pledged To Raise Wage Floor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO set both immediate and future goals for improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act—and pledged an all-out drive to accomplish them.

The immediate goal, in effect, is prompt enactment of the best possible minimum wage bill that can be pushed through Congress.

A convention resolution noted that the House Labor Committee has approved legislation to raise the federal wage floor from the present $1.60 level to $2 an hour. And a bill being considered in the Senate Labor Committee would raise the pay floor to $2.25.

Both bills provide some additional coverage and close several of the exemption loopholes in the present law.

The convention pledged the AFL-CIO "to continue to give top priority support to the maximum immediate improvement feasible" in this Congress.

But the resolution pointed out that even if the labor-supported legislation is enacted, workers receiving the minimum wage will be "near the current poverty level and far below the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard budget." And it warned that "future increases in the cost of living will worsen this situation."

Furthermore, the convention noted, millions of workers would still be left unprotected or only partially protected by the wage-hour law. "The workweek will still be at the 1938 level and prevent a sharp increase in employment. Puerto Rican workers will still be discriminated against. Farm workers will still get second-class treatment. And young people will still suffer from sub-minimums."

The convention pledged that in future action on Fair Labor Standards Act amendments, the AFL-CIO will seek:

- A minimum wage of at least $2.50 an hour.
- Full wage and hours coverage for all workers.
- Equal protection under the law for farm workers, whose minimum currently is below the pay floor for other covered workers.
- The same protection for workers in Puerto Rico as on the mainland.
- Elimination of all subminimums for youth.

A separate resolution strongly reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for coverage of domestic workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Domestic workers have long been exploited, the convention said, and the time has come to include them "in the mainstream of economic life" through coverage by the federal wage-hour law.

Real Reforms Urged to Aid Needy Families

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor stands firm in its support for "early enactment of genuine welfare reform under federal financing and administration."

A convention resolution asked the Senate to raise the minimum basic family assistance payment from the $2,400 in the bill passed by the House to $3,000.

And within a few years, the amount should be raised to "no less than the poverty level," which is currently $3,900.

The legislation should ensure, the convention said, that:

- No payments should be reduced below current levels.
- No welfare recipient should be referred to a job paying less than the minimum wage.
- No mother should be referred to work in the absence of adequate child care facilities for her children.
- The job rights and employment conditions of state and local employes who presently administer welfare must be protected when the federal government takes over the program.

If these changes were enacted, the resolution said, it would mark "the first step toward the genuine reform of the welfare system" that labor has long urged.

But it would only be the first step. And "the AFL-CIO will continue to work for a welfare program that will provide adequate income for the needy who are unable to work, training programs leading to suitable jobs at decent pay for all those who can work, and expand child care, health, counseling, rehabilitation and other supportive services."

The resolution concluded that only such a welfare program "will be fair to recipients and taxpayers alike" and restore "hope and dignity to millions of disadvantaged Americans."

Delegates Spur Congress On Child Care Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to complete action on comprehensive child care legislation for working mothers.

The problem is most acute for the already disadvantaged children of the poor, the convention noted, but it is not confined to them. The number of working mothers has almost doubled in only six years, but there has been only a minute expansion of day care facilities for children.

Furthermore, the resolution stressed, there is increasing pressure to force mothers on welfare rolls to take jobs "even when it means the minimum of custodial care, or no care at all for her children."

The AFL-CIO warned that "if these children spend their early years neglected in a back room or left to roam the streets unattended, the next generation will face problems much more severe than the cost of welfare."

A bill that would make a significant start towards a nationwide program of community-run child care and development centers has been approved by a House-Senate conference committee and is scheduled for final action in the next few weeks.

Under it, the resolution noted, "planning, operation and administration of programs will take place at the local level through the partnership of parents, community and local government."

CHECKING COMMITTEE reports to the convention were federation Vice Presidents Jerry Wurf, left, and Joseph A. Beirne. The delegates adopted 78 resolutions of nearly 200 submitted to the convention.

New Agency Proposed To Beef Up Food Safety

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for enactment of new and more efficient food inspection legislation and the creation of a federal agency whose sole purpose would be the protection of consumers from tainted food.

The delegates declared in a resolution that all existing food protection functions such as meat, poultry and egg inspection as well as the food responsibilities of the Food & Drug Administration, should be integrated into the new agency.

The convention also emphasized that any new inspection legislation should be broad enough to include fish and all other foods "which currently undergo only a comparatively meaningless check once every few years by the FDA."

And the resolution demanded that the Nixon Administration stop "politicking with consumer health."

"Despite the efforts of the Meat Cutters to provide strong consumer protection in new meat and poultry inspection legislation, these programs are in deep crisis," the convention said.

"The laws are satisfactory but their administration and enforcement by the Nixon Administration has been shocking."

"Efforts to favor industry, weakening of consumer protection to aid state bureaucracies, cutbacks in protection because of the unwillingness to spend federal money, refusal to permit any participation by consumers in the inspection program and lack of candor about existing difficulties are only a few of the problems which have taken a dreadful toll in the integrity of inspection."

The convention maintained that the FDA has been ineffective in safeguarding the health of the nation.

"Actions by the Nixon Administration to aid its corporate political partners have brought the FDA to still greater losses of morale and still greater inability to perform its consumer protective jobs. The agency is now shell-shocked from its many failures, unable to say 'no' to industry pressures, and impoverished in its funds and manpower."

The resolution emphasized that the crisis in consumer protection could not have come at a worse possible time—"for new chemical compounds and new technologies pose even more questions to the health and safety of consumers."

"Professional judgments to erase consumer hazards quickly, rather than toadying apologies for offending industries, are absolutely essential."

As examples of lax inspection techniques, the convention cited the occurrence of botulism in the soups of well-known companies and the fouling of foods packed in recycled cardboard containers.

Dr. King's Birthday Urged as Holiday

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, Jan. 15, should be proclaimed by Congress as a legal holiday, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Delegates pledged to continue "efforts to bring about the day when the dream of Dr. King for dignity, justice and peace for all shall be fully realized."

The assassination of Dr. King in 1968 during a strike by Memphis, Tenn., sanitation workers "was a great loss to all Americans, robbing our nation of a leader of men, advocate of brotherhood and understanding and fighter for equality and justice."

'Time Is Ripe':

Health Security Remains Key Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"The time is ripe for enactment of National Health Security," the AFL-CIO declared.

A convention resolution reaffirmed the labor movement's pledge that enactment of the Health Security program "is and will remain our number one legislative goal until victory has been won."

The resolution examined the major alternative proposals to National Health Security—and found them clearly inferior.

Of the plans advanced by the American Medical Association and the insurance industry, it adopted the conclusion of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that these are "thinly disguised efforts to protect vested interests and insurance company profits. They are bandaids, where surgery is required."

As for the Administration plan, "The President's proposals do not match the liberal rhetoric of his health message" and are "far short of meeting the 'massive crisis' in health care the President proclaimed."

As an example of the contradiction, the resolution noted that Nixon's message had called for "equal access to health services for all citizens."

But when the Administration plan was unveiled, it did not cover the long-term unemployed, public employes, migratory workers and part-time employes.

Likewise, Nixon's message asked more attention "to treating illness in its early stages." But his plan, the resolution observed, "provides for substantial deductions and co-insurance payments by beneficiaries which place financial barriers to early treatment and preventive care."

In contrast to the alternative plans, the convention resolution cited these key ingredients of the labor-backed National Health Security bill:

- Universal coverage whether employed or unemployed.
- Comprehensive benefits without deductibles or co-insurance, no exclusions, no waiting periods, no limitations on physical examinations and other preventive services.
- Free choice of physician.
- Financing through social security with matching contributions from federal revenues.
- Provision for a Health Resources Development Fund to be used for health manpower education and training, group practices development and for expanding and improving health services.
- Effective cost controls.

The AFL-CIO resolution noted "a remarkable consensus . . . on the nature and causes of the health care crisis."

It observed that, in addition to the proposals of the various organized interests and the Administration, a number of bills have been introduced by individual senators and congressmen. And "many more bills can be expected in the months ahead as national health insurance is debated."

To date, at any rate, the convention said, all of the proposals advanced lack some important provisions that are in the National Health Security plan.

The resolution concluded:

"In view of the many failings of the other proposals, the AFL-CIO reaffirms its strong endorsement of National Health Security. Only Health Security meets the goal of providing medical care as a right for all Americans."

Legion Chief Cites Veterans' Need for Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Vietnam-era veterans "deserve a better welcome home than being consigned to the welfare rolls," National Commander John H. Geiger of the American Legion told the AFL-CIO convention.

"This country that asked them to serve in its armed forces is the most affluent in the history of mankind, and that affluence must be made to work for the returning veteran by providing him with the opportunity for suitable employment whereby he can provide for his needs and maintain his dignity as an American citizen," Geiger said.

He said the American Legion is vitally concerned with jobs for veterans.

"Jobs for veterans is a priority program of the Legion initiated over a year ago and reaffirmed at our most recent national convention."

Inter-Union Cooperation Stressed As Vital to Organizing Progress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cooperation among AFL-CIO unions is essential to organizing success, convention delegates stressed in a major resolution.

The resolution was based on an Executive Council report that organizing gains in the private sector of the economy have been slowed by a tough anti-union campaign by employers, coupled with a National Labor Relations Board that is being transformed through Pres. Nixon's appointments to reflect "an anti-union, pro-employer interpretation and administration of the labor act."

Against this backdrop, the convention said, "the skill of the individual organizer must be of a higher order and the emphasis placed by unions on their organizing mission of greater intensity."

It called on affiliates "to assure that their organizing program receives the necessary money, material and trained manpower."

It is "crucial" to eliminate organizational conflict between unions, the convention said.

But beyond elimination of needless rivalry, the resolution urged the importance of active cooperation in organizing campaigns.

There are times in organizing campaigns "when it is important to call on other unions for cooperation." And when such a call is made, the convention urged, the cooperation should be quickly forthcoming. "This is the rationale of federation."

The convention resolution called on affiliates "to take part in cooperative organizing programs initiated by the AFL-CIO, whether on a territorial, industrial, company or work location basis."

And the resolution included a reminder of the deeper purpose behind labor's organizing effort—to enable workers to use the machinery of collective bargaining "to provide answers to their problems on the job, to give expression to their hopes and protection from their fears."

It reaffirmed also labor's conviction that "the American concept of trade unionism still offers working men and women the most effective procedures for attaining economic stability for themselves and their families, while contributing to the social progress and general welfare of the community."

Legislation Needed:

Equal Union Rights Set as Federal Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO looked to the day when federal employes will have union rights, pay and working conditions at least equal to the private sector—and pledged its support to achieve these goals.

The convention gave its endorsement to a legislative program drafted by 29 affiliated unions with members working for the federal government.

It termed it "vital" to correct by legislation a long list of "serious deficiencies" in the Presidential executive orders that govern union-management relations in the federal service.

And through resolutions and in discussions from the floor, the convention strongly protested Pres. Nixon's action in ordering a six-month postponement of "already overdue" pay raises for federal workers.

They are being forced to bear "an unjust share of the economic burden imposed on American workers under Pres. Nixon's wage-price freeze policy," the convention resolution declared.

Among its major recommendations was a call for legislation providing collective bargaining machinery to set federal salaries. At present, only postal workers in the largely autonomous U.S. Postal Service, have the right to bargain on wages.

And in a separate resolution, applying to all public employes throughout the nation, the convention called for repeal of repressive laws and granting to public workers the same right to strike accorded workers in private industry.

During floor discussion on the resolutions:

- Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes said federal employes are aroused at having been made "the principal whipping boy" of the Administration's wage-freeze policy.

He stressed the resolution's call for major revisions in the Hatch Act bar to political participation by federal workers.

- Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the newly-merged American Postal Workers told the convention that the spontaneous strike that broke out in the postal service in 1970—which led to the negotiation and enactment of collective bargaining machinery — "would never have been brought to a successful conclusion" without the personal role of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, his executive assistant, James Gildea, Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller and the full support of the labor movement.

The main convention resolution said the present ban on any form of union security is "particularly limiting to good labor-management relations" in the federal service.

It spelled out the weaknesses in the existing bargaining mechanism in government and the steps that should be taken to correct them. In summary, the resolution declared, federal employes should have union rights "similar to those available to private industry."

The resolution, nearly seven pages in length, covered the entire range of working conditions, benefits, regulations and individual rights in the federal service.

It cited the need for improvement in the Civil Service retirement system.

It called for an active union role in job safety programs in which the federal government is an employer as well as the administrator of the law.

It asked the government as an employer to pay the full cost of health and life insurance benefits for its workers.

And it urged Congress to enact legislation to correct the "serious invasions of the privacy and other constitutional rights of federal employes."

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE considered some 200 proposals submitted to the AFL-CIO convention. The committee, shown here at a full session, divided into subcommittees to deal with assigned subject areas.

Protection of National Laws Urged for State-Local Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The exclusion of state and local government employes from federal protective legislation was deplored by the AFL-CIO convention which called for passage of laws to remedy that situation.

In related action, the convention urged Congress as well as states and cities to enact laws guaranteeing public employes the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

"If harmonious labor relations in the public sector are to be achieved, public employes must be guaranteed the right to self-organization, to form, join and assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively over all matters concerning terms and conditions of employment through representatives of their own choosing," the convention declared.

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, who served as chairman of the reporting resolutions subcommittee, underscored the need for public employe bargaining laws by introducing an AFSCME member from Peoria, Ill., who had just completed a 60-day jail term in connection with a 1969 strike there.

The business agent, Harold Benedict, was imprisoned as the result of a no-strike injunction which the State of Illinois later admitted should never have been issued, Wurf noted.

Delegates applauded Benedict after Wurf reported that Benedict managed to organize all the guards before leaving the Peoria jail.

On the extension of federal protections, the delegates urged Congress to bring employes of state and local governments under the Fair Labor Standards Act, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Occupational Safety & Health Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and unemployment insurance laws.

The convention also called on Congress to enact legislation that would safeguard the pension rights of all public employes, since they are excluded from the Welfare & Pension Fund Disclosure Act.

The convention emphasized that a "glaring injustice" has been dealt the nation's approximately 10 million state and local employes because they have not been afforded the protections Congress has offered to private sector workers—regarding minimum wages, overtime, civil rights, pensions, unemployment insurance and health and safety standards on the job.

There is a misunderstanding that public employes do not need these protections or that Congress is powerless to enact them, the resolution said.

"This is not true. The ability of Congress to assert jurisdiction for work standard purposes over public employment is now firmly established."

The U.S. Supreme Court already has ruled in such an instance, upholding the 1966 extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to more than 2 million employes of public hospitals, schools and related institutions.

"The Act, however, still falls far short of the scope of minimum wage protection that this country should provide its low-wage employes. It fails to give equal pay for equal work protection to the majority of women employed by states and political subdivisions," the convention said.

State, county and municipal employes are totally excluded from Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, and the convention found that public employers are "not only engaging in flagrant discriminatory practices against minority-group individuals, but showing little interest in correcting the situation."

Although workers in the private sector have been covered by the unemployment insurance system for more than 30 years, only 16 percent of public employes will be so covered by July 1, 1972.

Convention Re-Elects Top Federation Officers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and the 33 vice presidents of the federation were re-elected by acclamation at the ninth convention.

Meany, the first and only president of the AFL-CIO, was accorded a standing ovation by the delegates as he was named to his ninth two-year term. Thanking the convention, Meany said:

"I am keenly aware of some trying days ahead, some troublesome times. . . . I face those times with complete confidence in the solidarity of this movement and the determination of this movement to preserve its freedom."

Kirkland, re-elected to his second two-year term, told the convention that "your actions have underscored the fact that today more than ever the trade union movement is the main driving force in the struggle for human freedom and human progress."

Earlier the convention had voted to amend the AFL-CIO Constitution and increase the salary of the federation president from $70,000 to $90,000 per year and the salary of the secretary-treasurer from $45,000 to $60,000. The salaries of the top executive officers had last been increased in 1965.

On his return to Washington, Meany personally delivered to Pay Board Chairman George Boldt a letter declaring that he had ordered the AFL-CIO comptroller to withhold payment of the increases to himself and Kirkland until the Pay Board had given its approval.

Re-elected to the Executive Council were the following vice presidents: Joseph Curran, M. A. Hutcheson, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, Karl F. Feller, Peter T. Schoemann, Paul Hall, I. W. Abel, David Sullivan, Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings, William Pollock, Max Greenberg, John H. Lyons, A. F. Grospiron, Matthew Guinan, C. L. Dennis, Peter Bommarito, Peter Fosco, Thomas W. Gleason, John F. Griner, Charles Luna, Frederick O'Neal, Floyd E. Smith, Louis Stulberg, Jerry Wurf, S. Frank Raftery, Alexander J. Rohan.

Full Employment Aim Tied to Job Training

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Any comprehensive, national manpower policy must have the goal of full employment as a basic prerequisite if it is to have any meaning, the AFL-CIO convention declared as it called for consolidation and federal control of existing programs.

In the establishment of manpower programs in both the public and private sectors of the economy, the delegates insisted on "provision of adequate wage and working standards."

"Wages, under these programs, should be at least at the level of the federal minimum wage or the prevailing rate of pay for the occupation, whichever is higher."

"Manpower programs should not be used to subsidize low-wage, substandard employers and to undermine the wage and working standards of other workers, to aid runaways, to subsidize high labor turnover or jobs which do not call for training before hire," the convention said.

It insisted that when the regular job-creating channels in the economy, both private and public, do not create enough jobs, the federal government must provide enough funds for a large-scale, public-service employment program.

"Such a program to create jobs for the unemployed and seriously underemployed would provide badly needed services in hospitals, schools, fire and police departments, recreational facilities, sanitation, pollution controls and other state, local and federal government facilities," delegates noted.

The Public Service Employment Act of 1971 was hailed as an important initial step despite the fact that it only provides 150,000 jobs and that it only operates when the unemployment rate remains above 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

What is needed, the delegates emphasized, is a broadened policy that would consolidate the multiple and various federally supported manpower programs under one consolidated administration in the Dept. of Labor.

"Over the past 10 years, new manpower agencies have come into being with conflicting and overlapping jurisdictions."

As part of the consolidation, the convention urged that the U.S. Employment Service be federalized "to enforce higher standards of performance by state employment service agencies and to assure that the service will pattern its operations according to the needs of the workers and employers to match workers with job openings and not be hemmed in by community and state boundaries."

To Achieve Justice

IT IS OUR DUTY to report to the membership of the AFL-CIO and to the working people of America that the wage control mechanism established by the President of the United States is being used as a device to destroy the basic American concept of free collective bargaining.

The trade union movement joined the Pay Board on the basis of a commitment from the President that it would be tripartite and independent and that the public members would be citizens of high repute, knowledgeability and neutrality. That commitment has not been kept.

We must now report that the public members, so-called, are not independent but rather are handmaidens of the Administration. They are not neutral but have long ties either to industry or to government. In fact, one is still on the government payroll and another was a government official until the day before his appointment to the Pay Board.

As one of its first acts, the Pay Board—by a 10-5 vote with the industry and the so-called public members acting in concert—nullified thousands of legal contracts covering millions of workers.

We flatly reject the concept that anyone—be it Pay Board or President—has the power to abrogate any legal collective bargaining agreement or any other contract voluntarily and legally entered into by American citizens or their representatives. If we were to take any other position, then every contract—mortgage, corporate bond issue, sales contract or any other form of agreement voluntarily entered into by American citizens—would be subject to abrogation in similar fashion, a concept we reject without equivocation.

There is little hope that economic justice can be achieved by this Board, the majority of whom are guided by the dictates of the Administration or the interests of big business.

AGAINST THIS background, the AFL-CIO Executive Council recommends to the Convention:

1. That our representatives remain on the Pay Board only so long as a reasonable hope exists of securing recognition of the validity of contracts and of achieving justice for working people generally—including, most particularly, those with low or substandard incomes and those without the protection of strong bargaining representatives.

Until these objectives are assured, labor cannot associate itself with the actions of the Board or encourage cooperation with their administration or enforcement.

2. That the unions of the AFL-CIO insist at every level on the validity of their contracts in all their terms and in all their particulars, and that they take every lawful action at their command to insure that their contracts are honored.

3. That the AFL-CIO continue the legislative effort in the Congress to protect the validity of contracts.

We will not relax for a moment our fight to increase the standard of life and livelihood for those at the bottom of the economic ladder—those whom the majority of the Pay Board seem to have forgotten.

We repeat what we have said in the past:

The American labor movement will not permit itself to become the scapegoat for Administration policies which have brought this nation to the brink of economic disaster.

—Executive Council recommendations unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO Ninth Convention on Nov. 18, 1971.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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'This Way . . .'

Convention Resolution:

10-Point Program Spelled Out To Block Off Tax Loopholes

Excerpts from the resolution on Tax Reform adopted by the AFL-CIO convention:

THE TAX REFORM ACT of 1969 represented a forward step down the road to tax justice. Some loopholes were trimmed and some relief was given to the poor and to wage and salary earners who have borne more than their fair share of the nation's tax burden. But, the tax structure is still full of loopholes of special privilege for wealthy people and corporations. It still remains rigged against wages and salaries which are taxed in full while only half of capital gains are subject to taxation and some other forms of income are not taxed at all.

The AFL-CIO urges the Congress and the Administration to redress these inequities and complete the unfinished business of achieving tax justice.

1—The Administration-proposed business tax giveaways included in the Revenue Act now before the Congress will cost the American taxpayer and the federal Treasury some $75 billion over the 1970 decade. They should be rejected. The so-called Job Development Investment Credit will create few, if any, jobs. The depreciation provisions result in a huge business tax giveaway and at the same time completely destroy the concept of profits for tax purposes. The Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) gimmick permits corporations to spin off into export subsidiaries in order to defer taxes—perhaps indefinitely—on export income. Yet, no valid evidence has been given that exports would, in fact, increase.

2—We call for immediate enactment of an excess-profits tax. Such a tax should remain in effect during any period in which the wages of workers are subject to freezes, controls, or restraints.

3—Top priority must be given to closing the capital-gains loophole. The preferential half-tax rate which applies to gains on unearned income from stocks or other property sold at a profit and the zero tax that applies to such gains when passed on at death are the most disruptive elements in our tax structure. We believe that there cannot be tax justice so long as unearned income is half-taxed while earned income is taxed in full.

4—The special tax privileges of the oil, gas and other mineral industries should be completely ended.

5—The tax exemption for interest income from state and local bonds should be disallowed. Such income should be taxed in full, with the federal government guaranteeing the bonds and providing an interest-subsidy to assure that the fiscal powers of the state and local governments are not hampered.

6—The minimum-tax provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act which require some tax payments on the part of individuals with large amounts of income from tax sheltered sources such as capital gains, real estate depreciation, oil depletion, and hobby farms should be strengthened.

7—The maximum-tax provisions of the 1969 Act which provide an uncalled for tax bonanza to top corporate executives and others whose income comes from very high fees and salaries should be eliminated.

8—There should be complete elimination of the many business tax measures which contribute to the alarming trend of corporate mergers and acquisitions and spur the growth of huge multinational corporations. New tax measures should be enacted to halt the export of U.S. jobs, remove the incentive to establish production and assembly facilities abroad, and create tax disincentives to curb expanded production abroad.

9—In addition to the reforms in the federal individual and corporate income tax, a major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes is a prerequisite to the achievement of tax justice. Present law provides a host of opportunities to minimize or entirely avoid these taxes or postpone payment for generations through devices such as income splitting, family trusts and gifts.

10—Elimination of these loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and corporations would increase federal revenue by billions of additional dollars each year. It would provide the funds needed to improve and increase public facilities and services in the coming years. It would also provide the basis for a reduction in the relative tax burdens of low- and middle-income taxpayers.

Finally, the AFL-CIO urges a continuing vigil to assure the rejection of all tax devices and gimmicks that run counter to the goals of tax justice. These include proposals such as the value-added tax, which is simply a national sales tax masquerading under a new name, or the addition of new so-called business tax-incentive schemes.

Meany's Rebuttal:

No Discourtesy to President Despite Some Ruffled Feathers

Excerpts from remarks by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the convention, Nov. 22:

THE ACCUSATIONS of discourtesy on the part of the AFL-CIO in connection with Pres. Nixon's visit of last Friday are absolutely and completely untrue and unfair. I didn't hear any booing; I didn't hear any jeering on the part of the delegates during the President's visit.

I would like to go over this whole record and try to set it straight. On the 23rd of September I invited the President of the United States to address this convention, and this is in accordance with a long-time practice. No matter who the President is, he is the first man we invite to our convention. A few days later I received a reply from George Shultz which said that the President would, of course, consider this and look over his schedule and they would be in touch with us a little later.

Well, seven weeks passed with no word of any kind. There was no word as to whether he was coming, no word that he was not coming. Last Wednesday evening at half past eight in the evening I was in the coffee shop downstairs, and I got a telephone call from George Shultz in which he said the President wanted to address our convention at noon on Thursday.

Now, to me it would seem that there was a little lack of courtesy there. He could have told us this, and we would have been glad to work out something. But this was just 12 hours before the convention was to convene. So I told him it would be impossible to make that arrangement, that there was a council meeting set for twelve noon, but that I would be glad to have the President later in the afternoon or any time he wanted on Friday.

So the Friday date was set up for 10:30 a.m. and immediately on Thursday afternoon and evening we were visited by a large number of security people whose job it is to protect the person of the President.

They did request Thursday night that I move these four tables here (in front of the platform) back in order that they could put in special television cameras. I refused to grant that request. I said that this would upset the arrangements for 80 or 90 delegates, and I felt that we had television cameras, that we had tape television, and I didn't feel that we should change that situation.

Then I was asked would I have the orchestra play Ruffles and Flourishes as the President marched from the little door over to here. I said, "We don't have an orchestra. We have what you might call some chamber music." We had an orchestra Thursday morning. I don't think you can play Ruffles and Flourishes on a violin. I could be wrong on that, but this is my impression.

He was warmly applauded when he was introduced. He was applauded at least eight times during his speech. There was some laughter when he said that prices were coming down and if you didn't believe it to ask your wives, ask the housewives of America.

Now, I'm willing to concede that this laughter was of a type that indicated disagreement with the President, and I think the ladies laughed the loudest.

However, we certainly still have a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, and I don't know that they can take away our rights unless they actually put it in the Constitution. In other words, I still think we have a constitutional right to laugh.

When the President left here, instead of going to the office he turned and he went into this roped-off area. A White House photographer appeared and there was a fellow carrying a great big, enormous glaring light. The President started to mill around over there. Now at that time, after two or three minutes of that, the delegates and the guests from the far end of the hall all started to converge over here, and I took the mike and said, as I have said many times, "Will the delegates and guests kindly take their seats."

That is a subject of another accusation. They said that I tried to continue the business of the convention while the President still had the floor.

Well, when he left I committed the cardinal sin of saying, "Well, let's go on with the second act." But that was my reaction.

Insofar as courtesy is concerned, I think we showed the respect that is due to the President of the United States. We were not discourteous, there was no booing and there was no jeering. As far as his conduct was concerned, he gave us his speech. He threw away his written text, and that corny act is as old as the republic. His speech was pure political propaganda, and I have no objection to that because we hear a lot of that, and he certainly should not be barred from making a political speech.

However, he did not discuss the one major item upon which we differ with the Administration, and that is the validity of our contracts.

He said that he read the terms under which we were going to sit on the Pay Board and that he could do as he pleased about that, accept it or not. And he said very forcefully, "I know what I can do, and that is what I am going to do" and then he didn't tell us. But he did not, he did not discuss the issue that certainly is the major basic issue that is disturbing the trade unions of America—do we have the right to sign a contract with our employers and see that contract observed, or have we lost that right? I don't think we have, and we are not going to stop fighting for it.

I HAVE THE IMPRESSION the President did not come here to make a speech. He came here to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated.

As I say, I am proud of the conduct of the AFL-CIO. We respect the office, we respect the man that holds the office and we are going to continue to do that. However, this doesn't mean that we have got to be subservient to the man who holds the office.

This does not mean that our respect for the President and his office calls for us to submit to something that we consider unjust. Otherwise, our pride in America and its institutions would be meaningless.

This is still a democracy. This is still not a monarchy. And the respect for the President and the respect for our rights as Americans is part and parcel of the entire American way of life to which we are committed without reservation.

POLICY RESOLUTION attacking the Pay Board's nullification of thousands of union contracts was adopted at this special meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and approved that afternoon by unanimous vote of the full convention. Presidents of a number of affiliates joined the 35 council members for the discussion.

Resolution Pays Tribute To Meany's Leadership

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO Convention:

WHEREAS, The American labor movement is fortunate, indeed, to have available to it the leadership and guidance of George Meany, and

WHEREAS, As head of a militant and strong AFL-CIO, George Meany has long since established his credentials as the spokesman for advancement of working Americans, as a leader in the national drive for social progress, and as a wise counselor and vigorous captain of those who strive for the continuing betterment of all its people, and

WHEREAS, These qualities have never been more evident, and more needed, than they have been in recent days. George Meany has once again led organized labor to the front rank of those who insist that we solve our pressing current national problems in a fair, equitable and progressive manner; therefore, be it

RESOLVED: This ninth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO expresses its heartfelt appreciation to George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, for his great services to the labor movement and the nation, and voices the trust that these services will continue in the years to come.

Convention Denounces North Ireland Abuses

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention called for withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping force "until peace and reason prevails."

"We urge an immediate end to the Hitlerian policy of internment without charge or trial," which one delegate, Pres. John Driscoll of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, denounced as the equivalent of "concentration camps without trial."

"Britain does not permit that in its own country; why should it permit it to the government of Northern Ireland?" Driscoll asked.

The convention called for dissolution of the Stormont Parliament as non-representative of the half million Northern Irish Catholic minority

It noted that for the past 50 years, the government of Northern Ireland has been dominated by "aristocrats and landlords who . . . have been exploiting the working class of Northern Ireland and for their purpose have been keeping the working population divided along religious lines."

Discrimination against Catholics in employment and in housing has been an official government policy, "devised to cause unnatural divisions between the Catholic and Protestant workers of Northern Ireland," the resolution said.

The convention also urged establishment of a free and independent United Ireland "with guarantees of liberty and justice to all its people."

James Cox, a representative of the Irish Trade Union Congress, addressing the convention on the day the resolution was adopted, said the philosophy of labor organizations must be "that no man and no other nation has the right to impose limitations on the family of man—we must accept that philosophy if we are sincere."

Cox maintained that the problems in Northern Ireland are more economic and political than they are religious or sectarian, and that the Trade Union Congress unites many divergent elements of society in both the Free State and the north.

"We in our movement unite workers of every religion and all political persuasions," he said. "We have Republicans, we have Unionists, we have Socialists, we have Conservatives, we have Catholics and we have Protestants.

With such a wide representation, Cox said, the Irish Trade Union Congress is in an excellent position "to present an economic policy to the government of Northern Ireland that we are satisfied—indeed we are convinced—will pave the way for peace, progress and reconstruction. . . ."

Full Labor Support Pledged to CARE

Bal Harbour, Fla — The AFL-CIO convention called on all affiliates to provide the fullest possible financial support to CARE programs "as a means to strengthen peace and stability throughout the world."

The action marked the 25th anniversary of cooperation between the AFL-CIO and CARE which feeds millions of hungry children in depressed nations, provides schools and medical services and aids free trade unions.

Currently, CARE is bringing relief to 9 million East Pakistan refugees who have fled to India.

Delegates Ask Promotion of Union Label

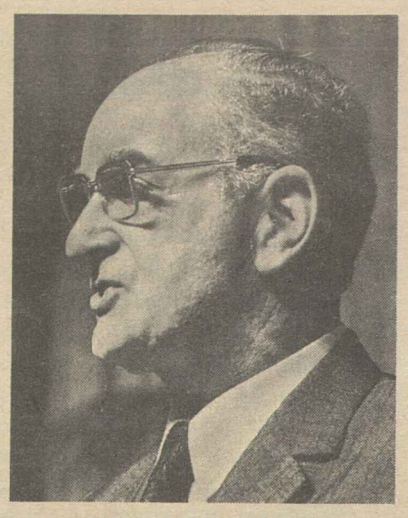
Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention designated Union Label weeks for the next two years and urged all affiliates to participate in the Union-Industries Shows in 1972 and 1973.

The convention set aside the week of Sept. 4-10 in 1972 and Sept. 3-9 in 1973 as Union Label weeks with the aim of making "the general membership of the AFL-CIO and the general public more aware of the need to buy or demand products that bear the union label."

On the Union-Industries show, the delegates noted that the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. "demonstrates the many skills and crafts that are performed by the members of the AFL-CIO."

"Participation by all AFL-CIO national and international unions would broaden the scope of these exhibitions and greatly expand their ability to tell the trade union story to all the nation," the convention declared.

CYRIL PLANT



HUGH SCANLON

LOUIS H. LORRAIN

Fraternal Delegates Cite Threat Posed by Multinational Firms

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The mushrooming of multinational corporations means that labor problems know no national boundaries, three foreign trade union representatives told the AFL-CIO convention.

"More and more decisions affecting millions of working people are being taken out of the national sphere," said Cyril Plant, a member of the general council at the British Trades Union Congress and one of three fraternal delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

Americans know all about the threat, Plant said, "since multinational companies are predominantly American and it is American capital and machinery—and American employment—which is being transferred abroad simply to take advantage of lower labor costs."

Louis H. Lorrain, general vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the convention, "It is obviously no longer possible to look at these economic matters within the boundaries of a single country. Multinational corporations and the gamblers of the international money markets are playing a world game."

The third fraternal delegate, Hugh Scanlon, also a British TUC council member, told the AFL-CIO delegates, "we join with you in your renunciation of the establishment's traditional, continual and utterly false assumptions that the economic difficulties of our two countries are attributable to high wages, strikes, or claims for shorter hours and longer holidays."

All three called for strengthening the ties among free trade union movements around the world, with Plant pointing out it should be closer than annual exchanges at conventions, "where domestic issues and approaches quite rightly form the greater part of the proceedings."

He praised the meetings between British and U.S. labor leaders in May 1971 as helpful in the mutual problems with Lockheed and Rolls Royce. Such exchanges are particularly important, he said, because the International Labor Organization "has prompted expressions of misgivings" in both the AFL-CIO and the TUC.

Plant cited the "disruptive, time-wasting activities of delegates who have pursued political issues at the ILO." He said the TUC was concerned when the United States, "shows signs of such extreme dissatisfaction and disillusion" as withholding dues payments to the ILO, as the U.S. Congress did earlier this year.

Lorrain told the delegates that Canadian workers have been suffering from two directions at the hands of U.S. trade policies—first the surtax on imports into the United States, which is Canada's No. 1 market, then the attempted stimulation of U.S. exports into Canada through the Domestic International Sales Corporation.

"You see it (DISC) as a gift to the corporations of millions of dollars in unpaid taxes," Lorrain said. "We see it as an inducement to (U.S.) corporations to reap new profits at the expense of workers and their families."

Lorrain, who is a vice president of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, said that "if workers in North America are to be properly represented, their unions must be international."

"It is not surprising that employers do not like international unions," Lorrain said. "They would prefer small weak and isolated organizations."

But in Pulp & Sulphite, "American and Canadian members stood side by side in opposition to the 10 percent surcharge," he said. American members may see a few more jobs from the import tax, he said, "but they didn't want that advantage at the expense of Canadian members."

Canada's economic problems are very similar to those in America, Lorrain said, with a government program to curb inflation resulting in 7.1 percent unemployment. The continuation of the surcharge could take it to 8 percent, he said.

Scanlon said he recently addressed the first demonstration against unemployment that the TUC has had to organize in 40 years. "There are nearly 1 million people unemployed," Scanlon said, and tens of thousands more would have been added by Christmas were it not for the government backing for Lockheed and Rolls Royce on which the AFL-CIO and TUC worked together.

"We assert that slumps and depressions are caused by the inability of ordinary workers to buy back the goods they produce," Scanlon said. He urged trade unionists to continue "the struggle to maintain the purchasing power of the people . . . to dissipate the slumps that would otherwise come along."

Florida's Hopes Keyed To Progressive Alliance

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new coalition is emerging in Florida which crosses all the old lines of race, class and economic conditions and carries hopeful implications for the rest of the nation, AFL-CIO convention delegates were told.

Reuben Askew, first-term Democratic governor of Florida, told the convention of efforts to "shift a big chunk of the tax burden away from the wage-earner, the pensioner, the consumer and the homeowner and put it where it belongs—on those who can best afford it."

A first step was the vote Nov. 2 to amend the state constitution to allow corporate income taxes, Askew said. He hailed that vote as a sign that demagoguery has passed in Florida.

"People have sometimes allowed themselves to be used, manipulated fooled, frightened, divided and turned against themselves," Askew said, but that attitude is on the way out. He thanked the Florida AFL-CIO for its help in changing that political atmosphere.

Askew said the emerging progressive coalition has applications "which go beyond Florida and certainly beyond tax reform."

He urged organized labor to continue to reach beyond bread-and-butter bargaining issues, because "what good are wage increases if they're merely swallowed up in state and local consumer taxes and high prices for inferior products?"

Political leaders and labor alike could stand the improved image they would gain by getting behind anti-discrimination laws, representing low- and middle-income consumers before utility and regulatory commissions and joining the war on pollution "so that the good life you seek economically is not taken away environmentally," Askew said.

The governor cited a collective bargaining bill for public employes, dues check-off for state transportation workers and revival of the state mediation services as gains already made on issues of importance to labor and he pledged the continued efforts of his administration to achieve further advances.

Convention Draws Over 415 Newsmen

Bal Harbour, Fla.—More than 415 members of the press and news media covered the AFL-CIO convention.

The total included 13 television crews from the major networks and local stations, plus crews from three foreign countries.

A total of 340 reporters covered the convention full-time, and 76 reporters accompanied Pres. Nixon for his speaking engagement.

Western Union reported that approximately 210,000 words were filed by reporters.

AFL-CIO Stand Reaffirmed:

Peace Commitment Tied to U.S. Strength

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The commitment of the United States to world peace and freedom must be combined with adequate economic, moral and military strength, the AFL-CIO declared in a convention resolution.

In reaffirming the traditional position of American labor that the development of free trade union movements around the world depends heavily on U.S. aid, the convention said it is particularly important today that the United States remain steadfast in its international role.

"American disengagement from world responsibilities would today be more dangerous to freedom and peace than the 'Fortress America' policy ever was," the resolution said. "The coalition of fiscal reactionaries and rudderless liberals which recently defeated the foreign aid bill in the Senate reveals how grave the neo-isolationist menace has already become in our country."

In a separate resolution marking the anniversary of the Truman Doctrine of containment of communism, the convention recalled that a similar coalition of left and right assailed Pres. Truman when he first put forth the doctrine. The forces were led by Henry Wallace and Sen. Robert A. Taft at that time, it noted.

"The fact that there has been no world war for a longer period of time than that which intervened between World War I and II shows how correct Truman was and how wrong his critics and opponents were," the resolution said.

Appeasement policies, the resolution warned, cannot lower international tensions, nor establish a just and stable world peace. "American and allied unilateral concessions—without adequate Communist counter concessions — inevitably bring even more unjust Communist demands." This is a stark truth that the U.S. and its allies have not yet recognized.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, spoke against the resolution. But he stressed that "our differences reside primarily in the area of tactics," and do not stem from any feeling "that the AFL-CIO is not committed to the maintaining of freedom and peace throughout the world."

In other resolutions on international affairs, the convention:

- Called on the Nixon Administration to make a top priority effort to promote the transformation of NATO into a genuine partnership for maintaining peace and advancing human freedom and well-being.
- Voiced opposition to the Mansfield resolution for troop reductions in Europe, because such withdrawals would be "a grave threat to the security of the United States, the freedom of Europe and the security of the world."
- Urged creation of a special commission to study ways to revitalize the United Nations, with specific recommendations that Japan be given a seat on the Security Council and that the UN enforce its rule that member nations be expelled for non-payment of dues.

It was noted that Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland are $130 million in arrears in dues and France is $22 million behind.

- Called on the federal government to "lose no further time in providing Israel with planes and other weapons it must have to maintain the balance of power, defend its national existence and preserve peace." The "unceasing flow" of Soviet arms and personnel to Arab states exacerbates the "danger of a serious clash of arms in the Middle East."
- Called on the government to do its utmost, through the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and other international channels, to secure a gradual reduction in world armament and seek "the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction through an effective system of manned, on-site, international inspection, supervision and control."

But the convention warned that "appeasement policies can never lead to reduced international tension, let alone to a just and stable world peace. American and allied unilateral concessions—without adequate Communist counter concessions—inevitably bring even more unjust Communist demands."

U.S. Assistance Urged For 43 African Nations

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Africa's richness in resources is exceeded only by the poverty and illiteracy of its people, the AFL-CIO convention noted in calling for full-scale U.S. assistance to Africa's 43 independent states.

The United States has a high stake in aiding a continent that has 20 percent unemployment, 92 percent illiteracy and a $150 per capita yearly production rate, a convention resolution noted.

Much of that could be alleviated, the convention said, by development of the vast resources of Africa, which already produces 98 percent of the world's diamonds, 65 percent of cobalt and 35 percent of the chromium.

And if the United States doesn't offer its assistance, "there will be serious danger of Moscow or Peking taking over by masquerading as supporters of freedom and self-determination," it was noted.

Some signs of progress are present, for despite 30 coups and counter-coups in Africa in the last 10 years, most of Africa is becoming nationally independent and free trade union movements are emerging in Nigeria, Dahomey, Uganda, Upper Volta and Togo, the convention said.

But in the areas where national independence is not emerging—as in the racist and colonialist regimes of South Africa and Portugal—the United States and its allies face a critical test, the convention noted.

Unless the western nations "are ready to re-examine and correct their position on national movements" in those countries, the resolution said, "the Free World will be doomed to a repetition of the Vietnamese experience." At the present level of South African armament, "this would lead to the genocidal crushing of 17 million South African blacks."

"A program of economic, political and social assistance would strengthen the new forces of Africa as well as bolster the forces of freedom and independence throughout the world," the convention said.

Ties to Labor Stressed:

Rights Focus Shifts To Economic Front

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"You can't take Title VII down to the grocery store," and black America consequently has got to move on from civil rights acts to economic gains, the AFL-CIO convention was told.

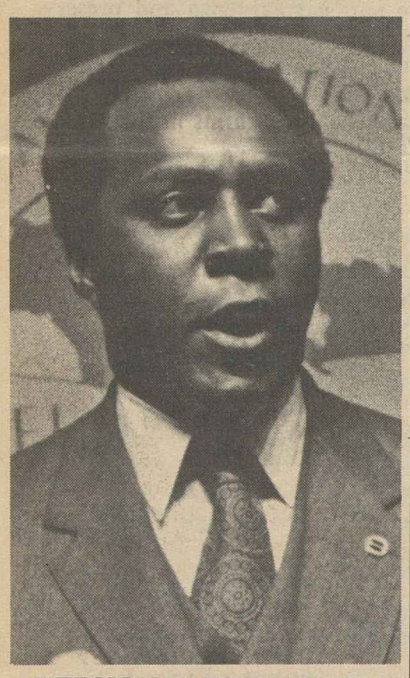
"Instead of the war on poverty, this nation's economic policies constitute a war on the poor," Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., declared in an address to the delegates, "and all the pious sermons about the dangers of inflation can't disguise that fact."

Jordan, the head of the United Negro College Fund who will soon be installed as executive director of the Urban League, said that while recognizable segments of the trade union movement have discriminated against Negroes, he refused to play into the hands of the real enemies of all working people by magnifying "the wrongdoings of a few unions."

Jordan traced the parallels in the history of the trade union and civil rights movements and said both were now moving into "the phase where expertise and sophisticated bargaining will replace marches and demonstrations."

He cautioned them that they'd better go together.

"In a multitude of areas, we both know that our mutual dependence is our mutual strength—divided we will succumb to our common enemies, those who dominate both black and white workers."



VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

Jordan said black workers who are non-union in the construction trades are receiving 40 percent less pay. For the unions, "the large numbers of unorganized black construction tradesmen can ultimately mean more business for non-union contractors and the constant threat of dual unionism," Jordan said. And continued exclusion of blacks from unions serves as a ripe excuse for anti-union forces, he stressed.

A long-range threat is also posed by this large unorganized force, Jordan noted. Today, more and more white-collar technical jobs are being created with white workers getting them, he said, and "their place on the assembly lines and in the trades will be filled by black youngsters whose future commitment to trade unionism is directly dependent upon those unions' positive commitment to civil rights."

Jordan laid out a four-part challenge to the labor movement to initiate more organizing drives among low-paid workers of all colors, to develop and nurture black union leaders, to expand "your very valuable political education programs" into the black community and to break the zoning laws which form a "white suburban noose around the necks of increasingly black cities."

Reciting the successes and goals of labor and the civil rights communities in employment, housing, health care, and education, Jordan pledged continued cooperation from the Urban League in the AFL-CIO's Apprenticeship Outreach and similar programs.

Jordan received a standing ovation from the delegates, after which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged that he would have "the complete cooperation of every segment of the AFL-CIO" in his new position as head of the Urban League.

VISITORS FROM 55 nations, many of them top trade union leaders in their own countries, attended the AFL-CIO's ninth convention. As can be seen here, some came in colorful national dress.

Community Services Go 'Beyond the Plant Gate'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Since collective bargaining agreements can't cover every emergency a worker may face, the labor movement should maintain close ties with community agencies, the AFL-CIO convention said.

Citing the needs of union members and their families for food and shelter "caused by natural and man-made disasters such as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, layoffs, strikes and riots," a convention resolution called for effective ties with community agencies that provide emergency services.

"It is a responsibility of the union to extend its services beyond the plant gate," the resolution said. And to make those services available, labor has to participate in developing all health and welfare resources in the community, it was noted.

In the process, the convention said such participation will "help make communities more representative of the people and more responsive to the people's needs" effective community and public relations for the trade union movement as a whole will be a valuable by-product of the effort, it was pointed out.

To accomplish this, the convention urged a labor role on the policy-making boards of agencies and in developing new facilities and services for social action.

In some instances, labor may have to set up its own community services agencies, the convention noted.

But in most cases, such agencies already exist and the goal can be accomplished through community services committees of AFL-CIO affiliates and the appointment of full-time community services directors, wherever possible, by international unions and state and local bodies, the convention said.

Federation to Pursue Latin Labor Links

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will continue to strive for full cooperation with bona fide labor movements throughout the Americas, a convention resolution declared.

"The great mass of the Latin American peoples are still plagued by widespread social injustice, massive poverty, inadequate housing and educational opportunities and dictatorial military rule," the convention said.

While noting "numerous turbulent changes within the last two years," the convention said that democratic trade union movements in Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras "are making significant gains in terms of collective action to benefit their membership."

The AFL-CIO pledged to keep abreast of developments in Latin America, to maintain its affiliation with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and continue its efforts through the Inter-American Office and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

"Latin American free labor and the AFL-CIO should be in the forefront" in fighting to preserve the Americas from Communist domination, the convention said, and it viewed some recent events with alarm. They are:

- The expanding relations between Chile's Allende regime with Communist powers.
- The continued delay in restoring constitutional government in Brazil.
- The destructive activities of guerrilla groups acting like Fascist bands and keeping Uruguay in a state of siege.
- Peru's unconstitutional and unrepresentative government, which has recognized and favored the Communist workers' federation.

J. P. Stevens Talks With TWUA Slated

Statesboro, Ga. — Negotiations between the Textile Workers Union of America and J. P. Stevens & Co. are expected to get under way shortly, following the Supreme Court's refusal to review a lower court decision ordering the textile company to bargain with the union.

The agreement by the Stevens Co. to bargain with the Textile Workers marks the first time the company has agreed to sit down with a union anywhere in the South.

Progress of Minorities Keyed to Jobs for All

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will press its fight for cease and desist orders for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as one of the additions needed to accomplish the goals of the historic civil rights legislation of the 1960s.

The convention noted, however, that full EEOC compliance and even the best manpower programs aren't going to help if there are no jobs.

"The full employment goal is a prime necessity for the continuation of minority group progress, for narrowing the gap between black and white and for bringing all citizens into the mainstream of American life," the convention said.

Voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns were urged as the route to full employment through the election of a President and Congress that would provide "well-paid and steady jobs, adequate education and decent housing as the foundation stones of a healthy and integrated society."

The convention endorsed legislation introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) to give the EEOC authority to issue cease and desist orders to employers or unions it finds in non-compliance with anti-discrimination laws.

The EEOC, created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, has never had the authority to back up its rulings with the force of federal law enforcement.

But while pressing for full authority for the EEOC as well as full enforcement of the civil rights acts of 1964, 1965 and 1967, the convention noted that enforcement should be intelligent as well as vigorous.

"Misapplication of the intentions of the legislation, or the substituting of quotas and numbers games for sound affirmative programs can do a good deal of damage not only to unions, but to minority workers themselves," the convention said.

"The AFL-CIO urges all its affiliates to develop sound, affirmative action and manpower programs for expanding the opportunities for minority workers," the resolution said.

It called for full utilization of the services of the Human Resources Development Institute in working up manpower programs.

In get-out-the-vote drives, affiliated unions were urged to support the A. Philip Randolp Institute campaigns in the black community and COPE-backed campaigns in the Spanish-speaking communities.

Delegates Ask Reinstatement Of Foreign Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Expressing dismay at the threatened collapse of the foreign aid program, the AFL-CIO convention called on Congress to re-instate it with immediate enactment of a 90-day continuing resolution.

The convention also re-affirmed the AFL-CIO policy calling for the United States to devote 1 percent of its gross national product to foreign aid.

Decrying the recent "short-sighted" action of the Senate in killing the foreign aid bill, the convention resolution said "our country cannot turn its back on the developing countries seeking economic progress and social justice."

The convention said aid from the United States is required to make such countries "less susceptible to pressures by expansionist powers and subversive movements supported by those powers." To rescind foreign aid, the AFL-CIO said, would be "a repudiation of the lessons isolationism taught us at so tragic a cost in the 1930s and 1940s."

Foreign aid helps underdeveloped countries become better customers for products turned out by American workers, the resolution said, and "military aid is needed to give developing nations a defense force which they could not mount with their own economic strength."

Government Employes Win Overtime Case

The U.S. Court of Claims has upheld the contention of the Government Employes that federal workers should be paid for overtime they work.

The court ruled that employes of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Augusta, Ga., were entitled to overtime pay for a period from 1960 to 1966 when they were required by the hospital to be on the job 25 minutes beyond their normal duty hours.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner called the ruling a "breakthrough" and said "employes will now have a fairer chance at getting paid for the overtime they work."

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED to the convention is discussed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, left, Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, and Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel. Abel served as chairman of the convention Resolutions Committee.

4 Democratic Senators Tear Into Nixon Record

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Four senators, all announced or presumed candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, launched sharp attacks on the Nixon Administration in messages to the convention.

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), who spoke to the delegates shortly after Nixon's appearance, termed the President's program "economic madness" that is not in the interests of workers or the country.

The other senators—Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.)—were prevented from appearing before the convention because of Senate votes on the labor-supported campaign funding bill. All three sent messages that were read to the convention.

McGovern told the delegates that the No. 1 national economic priority should be a decent job for every man and woman who wants to work.

Humphrey said in his message to the convention that Nixon had ignored an opportunity for bringing America together in his appearance before the AFL-CIO convention and chose instead to seek a confrontation "in the interest of personal, political gain."

If the President is for law and order, Humphrey said, then he should protect the sanctity of contracts. "To deny retroactive pay to workers who have a binding contract with management violates the basic principles of law and order," Humphrey said.

Jackson, who announced his candidacy during the convention, praised the AFL-CIO for "fighting on behalf of all workers—the unorganized as well as the organized, the small union member as well as the big union member."

In the days ahead, Jackson said, "the voice of the common man is going to be heard. It's going to be heard through the labor movement and on through the presidential campaign."

Muskie said Nixon has scored a number of devastating economic "firsts"—such as the first increase in unemployment since 1960 and the first increase in 10 years in the number of people living in poverty.

He said Nixon's first pronouncements as President paved the way for business to push prices to record levels when he said, "I do not go along with the suggestion that inflation can be controlled by exhorting labor and management to follow certain guidelines."

In his convention appearance, McGovern drew repeated and loud applause from the delegates when he spelled out a six-point plan starting with job creation and including an end to the exporting of jobs; government protection for workers directly affected by federal policies, as in aerospace cutbacks; adoption of an excess profits tax; respect for contracts, and exemption of low-wage workers from wage controls.

Central Bodies Role Stressed By Convention

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "vital role" of state and local central labor bodies was stressed in a committee report adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

It credited labor's central bodies with "remarkable accomplishments" in the political and legislative fields and strongly urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to extend their "support and cooperation."

The report by the convention's Committee on State & Local Central Bodies noted that longer sessions of state legislatures have added to the burdens and expense of labor councils. "As the problems of state and local governments increase, the role of the central bodies in helping to find solutions rises in direct proportion," the report noted.

In other areas, the report said that more than two-thirds of the state bodies have participated in summer school programs or utilized the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

It cited also "productive working relations" with the federation's Human Resources Development Institute and such groups as Frontlash and Senior Citizen councils.

A resolution adopted by the convention urged each AFL-CIO union to "conduct a thorough inventory" of the affiliation status of its local unions with the appropriate state and local central bodies. May 1, 1972, was set as the target date for completion of the survey and a report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

'Giveaway' to Business Hit:

Delegates Ask Tax Justice, Demand Action on Loopholes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A strong call for tax justice was coupled with a sharp attack on "the Administration-proposed tax giveaways" in a major resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention.

Despite some improvements brought about by the 1969 Tax Reform Act, the convention said, "the tax structure is still full of loopholes of special privileges for wealthy people and corporations."

The resolution, adopted while the Administration's tax bill was being debated in the Senate, protested that the package of tax cuts and privileges for business sought by Pres. Nixon will deprive the nation of some $75 billion in revenues over this decade.

"They should be rejected," the convention declared.

It warned that "the so-called job development investment credit will create few, if any, jobs." That's the name the White House has given to its proposal to have the federal government subsidize a portion of all the purchases companies make for equipment by allowing them to deduct part of the price from their tax bill in addition to the normal deduction allowed for business expenses.

Likewise, the special depreciation rules the Administration wants to write into law after having put them into effect as a tax regulation would "completely destroy the concept of profits for tax purposes."

And as for the proposed Domestic International Sales Corporation "gimmick," the convention said this would allow corporations to defer taxes "perhaps indefinitely" on export income even though there is "no valid evidence" it would lead to increased exports.

The convention called for:

- Immediate enactment of an excess profits tax. "Such a tax should remain in effect during any period in which the wages of workers are subject to freezes, controls or restraints."
- Top priority to closing the capital gains tax loophole. "We believe that there cannot be tax justice so long as unearned income is half-taxed while earned income is taxed in full."
- Complete abolition of the special tax privileges of the oil, gas and other mineral industries.
- Ending tax exemption of interest from bonds issued by state and local governments. As an alternative, the resolution suggested, the federal government should guarantee the bonds and subsidize a part of the interest rates so that states and cities wouldn't be hurt by the change.
- Raising the minimum tax provisions which apply to income from "tax-sheltered sources" and which enable many wealthy people to pay a lower tax rate than workers whose earnings are taxed in full. At the same time, the convention said, the ceiling on taxation of the income of high-paid corporation executives should be eliminated.
- Enactment of new tax measures "to halt the export of U.S. jobs, remove the incentive to establish production and assembly facilities abroad, and create tax disincentives to curb expanded production abroad."
- Elimination of tax provisions "which contribute to the alarming trend of corporate mergers . . . and spur the growth of huge multinational corporations."
- A major overhaul of federal estate and gift taxes as "a prerequisite to the achievement of tax justice."

The convention resolution stressed that "elimination of these loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and corporations would increase federal revenue by billions of additional dollars each year."

The additional revenue would meet the need for improved public facilities and services in the years ahead. And "it would also provide the basis for a reduction in the relative tax burdens of low- and middle-income taxpayers."

Finally, the convention urged, a continuing vigil is needed against such proposals as "the value-added tax, which is simply a national sales tax masquerading under a new name."

And it cautioned against "so-called business tax-incentive schemes" that "reward those who need it least, at the expense of those who need it most."

U. S. Standards Urged For Jobless, Injury Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was again urged by the AFL-CIO to establish federal benefit, coverage and eligibility standards for both unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

The convention reiterated labor's support for a full federal program with a single standard of nationwide benefits as a goal.

It urged enactment of federal minimum standards for state programs as a badly-needed first step.

On unemployment insurance, the resolution said that state benefit ceilings should be set high enough so that the great majority of covered workers would receive two-thirds of their lost pay during periods of unemployment.

It called for universal coverage—including domestic workers, farm workers, employes of nonprofit organizations and of state and local governments.

Federal standards, the convention said, should also apply to eligibility, duration, disqualifications and financing.

"Federal legislation should also be enacted to establish an extended benefit program on a continuing basis for long-term unemployed workers who have had a firm attachment to the labor force," the resolution declared.

On workmen's compensation, the convention endorsed a federal standards bill sponsored by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), the chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Meanwhile, it urged, AFL-CIO affiliates should give increased support to efforts to improve state laws.

The benefit goal, as in unemployment insurance, should be not less than two-thirds of lost wages, and there should be no exclusions from coverage, the convention stressed.

The resolution also called on Congress to adopt needed amendments to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act.

When the law was last amended 11 years ago, the resolution noted, it was "a pace-setter among state programs. Today, it is falling behind state programs in terms of worker protection."

'No-Strings' Handouts No Answer For Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America's pressing problems won't be solved by turning federal funds over to states and cities with "no strings" on how the money is used, the AFL-CIO warned.

A convention resolution firmly rejected the Nixon Administration's revenue-sharing proposals. But it recognized that local and state governments have very real financial problems. And it suggested better methods of solving them.

As a starter, the AFL-CIO urged, existing federal grants-in-aid programs should be fully funded and the money that Congress appropriates should promptly be made available to cities and states.

More money is needed for such programs as education, manpower training, health, pollution control and other national priorities, the resolution stressed—and the federal government has an obligation both to furnish the money and to make sure that it is spent for the intended purpose.

"A huge financial burden" could be lifted from cities and states, the convention said, through "federal takeover of the costs of public welfare and the adoption of a program of national health security."

But states could do more than they have to provide revenue for public needs through an equitable tax structure, the resolution suggested.

"States must increase reliance on progressive income tax structures that are based on the principle of ability to pay. At the same time," the resolution urged, "efforts should be made to minimize the inequalities of sales and property taxes."

But when it comes to passing out federal funds, the AFL-CIO emphasized, Congress should decide the priorities, set the tax and spending policies necessary to achieve them—and retain the power of review and scrutiny.

Full Home Rule For D.C. Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The prospects for home rule for the District of Columbia are brighter now than for many years and all possible AFL-CIO assistance will be given to the drive for a final victory, the convention said.

It noted the approval of legislation creating a non-voting delegate and the earlier constitutional amendment granting the vote to district residents in presidential elections as indications that a final bid for full suffrage may be successful.

Geared to People's Needs:

U.S. Trade Policy Overhaul Pressed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—U.S. trade policies should be geared to the needs of the American people and not to the interests of foreign producers, multinational companies and banks, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

In calling for an overhaul of U.S. legislative, administrative and negotiating policies, the convention said there was a critical need "to prevent further displacement of U.S. production, market disruption, the export of American jobs and the erosion of the tax base."

The convention resolution said that Pres. Nixon's actions announced on Aug. 15 "do not deal with the major causes of the deterioration of America's position in international relationships."

The President's program was criticized for continuing loopholes in tax and tariff laws and incentives for foreign production.

"Proposed tax bonanzas to business in the name of encouraging exports—such as the Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC)—would add to the tax burdens at home," the convention said.

Special low tariffs or preferences for imports from developing countries "distort the income and production structures of both developed and developing countries," in the modern era of managed economies and multinational companies, the convention said.

Instead of those devices, the convention called for legislation along the lines of the labor-endorsed bill recently introduced by Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) and Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) that would:

- Give the President authority to regulate, supervise and control the outflows of U.S. capital and curb licensing and patent agreements.
- Set quotas on imports with exceptions and allowances for flexible growth.
- Establish a single agency to serve Congress in all trade matters.
- Provide for negotiation of international fair labor standards in all U.S. trade agreements.
- Require clear indication of the country of origin on all products, components and advertisements about them.
- Modernize and strengthen enforcement of anti-dumping statutes.
- Ease requirements for trade adjustment assistance allowances to make tests for injury more realistic and less complex, with authority over the allowance transferred to the Executive Branch.
- Impose federal standards on international accounting by U.S. firms with foreign operations.
- Require full disclosure on wages and hours paid by U.S. military and business abroad.

The resolution summarized the needed revisions as designed to stop "private greed at public expense."

In convention floor discussion, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky called for the purchasing power of U.S. union members to be rallied behind America-made products through insistence on the union label, or else "our working conditions will be destroyed; our jobs will have disappeared."

INSURANCE WORKERS Pres. William A. Gillen takes a floor microphone to urge passage of a resolution backing his union's effort to win union shop agreements with the Metropolitan Life and Prudential companies in 1972 negotiations. The convention voted its support.

Unity Pledged For Insurance Union's Battle

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Insurance Workers are girding for a confrontation with two of the industry's biggest companies next year—Metropolitan Life and Prudential.

The issue is the union shop—of vital importance in a field with a heavy employment turnover and companies that have refused to agree to union security provisions.

The AFL-CIO and its other affiliates will be solidly behind them, the convention pledged.

Delegates listened to Insurance Workers Pres. William A. Gillen describe how each year his union must replace 25 percent of its total membership just to stay even. The task of completing the organization of the industry, he said, goes undone because the open shop situation "will keep us running forever in the same place."

The union, he affirmed, is determined to achieve union shop agreements in 1972 "and we are prepared to do whatever is necessary in order to accomplish that objective. We see it as necessary for us to be a viable organization."

Gillen asked the convention to call attention to the two big companies "the fact that the little Insurance Workers enter that battle not alone and unallied with friends, but with the support of the unions in the AFL-CIO behind us."

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks then took a floor microphone to express "complete sympathy with the brother's speech" and strong support for the resolution.

The convention agreed and, without dissent, passed a resolution commending "this worthy trade union objective" and pledging to support the Insurance Workers "in its anticipated confrontation with the world's two largest insurance companies."

Labor Law Violations Spur Call for Change

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention called for major changes in the National Labor Relations Act, along with improved and impartial administration of the law.

They noted with concern a decade-long increase in "brutal, discriminatory discharges for union activity."

"There are two reasons for this," the resolution stated. "One is that many employers, such as J. P. Stevens, simply have no shred of decency in their dealing with their employes. The other is that the act, as administered by the board and the courts, has in many cases become virtually useless."

The resolution proposed a number of amendments to the basic labor law to eliminate special preference given to employer complaints about unions—such as mandatory injunctions against alleged unfair practices by unions with no comparable provision for unions to obtain relief from employer unfair practices.

It said the board should have "more effective remedies," including the power to disqualify from federal government contracts employers who "deliberately and repeatedly" violate the labor law.

It proposed punitive damages against employers in cases of flagrant anti-union discrimination.

"In short," the convention said, the act should be amended to take the profit out of unfair labor practices.

The resolution reiterated labor's call for repeal of the "right-to-work" Section 14(b), and urged also changes in the Landrum-Griffin Act to eliminate "unwarranted restrictions on legitimate union activity."

The resolution stressed that "fair enforcement of the act calls for impartial board members and general counsel, not employer lawyers who serve a brief stint to augment their law practice."

In the main resolution as well as in others adopted by the convention, the AFL-CIO called for coverage under the federal labor law of presently-excluded groups "who most need union organization and collective bargaining." The list includes farm workers and employes of non-profit organizations.

The convention also proposed that plant guards be permitted to be represented by the same union that bargains for other workers at an establishment.

And it warned against "vicious proposals" in Congress to put unions under antitrust laws in order to "cripple the free American labor movement and to weaken collective bargaining."

State-County Contract Bars Political Firings

Harrisburg, Pa.—Political patronage has been wiped out for 17,500 members of the State, County & Municipal Employes in their contract with the state of Pennsylvania.

The contract, the first in Pennsylvania under a new public employe law passed in 1970, adds the words "or political affiliation" to a clause outlawing discrimination because of race, creed, color, sex or age.

After the highway workers' contract was signed, AFSCME won representation elections among two other groups of state employes, both in hospitals. In a 20,500-member unit of blue-collar hospital employes, the vote was 12,651 for AFSCME and 538 no union. The state hospitals' licensed practical nurses voted 321 for AFSCME and 130 for a local LPN association.

For the 17,500 highway maintenance employes of the state's Dept. of Transportation, the contract ends the state's age-old patronage system, under which highway jobs were dependent on the governor's election and employes were compelled to contribute to and work for candidates.

The new 18-month contract calls for four increases of 5 percent each. Other improvements include full-paid hospitalization for which workers previously paid an average of $30 a month, fully-paid life insurance of a year's salary, time and one-half pay after eight hours a day and other improvements in sick leave, holidays and grievance procedure.

The contract ended months of court battles over the patronage system. Some 2,500 workers were dismissed last spring, soon after AFSCME won a representation election in the group. Another 1,500 were dismissed in August.

An arbitrator ordered reinstatement with back pay for the 1,500 dismissed in August, but not for the previous group, since AFSCME had not been certified as bargaining agent at the time.

Delegates Back Law to Control Handgun Sales

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Strong federal legislation controlling the sale and ownership of handguns was urged in an AFL-CIO convention resolution.

Such legislation, the convention stressed, "poses no threat" to the many Americans "who use rifles or shotguns for sporting purposes."

Handgun control "represents the most direct route to reducing violent crime," the resolution asserted.

It noted that three-fourths of all policemen killed on duty over the past 10 years were slain by handguns—along with more than half of the nation's homicide victims.

As evidence that gun control works, the resolution cited the superior record of states and cities with stringent laws as against comparable areas without controls.

The 1968 Gun Control Act was a step forward, the convention declared, but its loopholes need to be closed.

FDR's Birthday Urged as Holiday

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to proclaim January 30 a national holiday to mark the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The convention adopted a brief resolution citing Pres. Roosevelt's historic record and his contributions to securing a rightful place in society for working people, and voted to petition Congress to honor his memory with a national holiday.

HEW Hit on Attempted Public Health Cutbacks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An attempt to transfer 200 doctors out of Public Health Service hospitals was strongly condemned by the AFL-CIO convention which urged Congress instead to appropriate additional funds for continued operation and maintenance of the PHS facilities.

The delegates called on Congress to pass a resolution immediately providing for the maintenance of present staff levels in the PHS hospitals and for the addition of new Public Health doctors to meet the needs of the Emergency Health Manpower Act.

The proposed transfer of the 200 physicians to the Emergency Health Manpower Program is only the latest tactic by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to close the PHS hospitals "at a time when there is a greater need than ever before for such services."

The PHS system was established in 1798 to serve merchant seamen and was expanded to serve U.S. Coast Guardsmen and injured government workers. The hospitals also provided emergency services for the citizens of the major port cities where they are situated.

"They are health resources of the kind America has long been in short supply of and are virtually irreplaceable in a period of too little available medical care," the resolution noted.

Instead of dismantling the sorely needed PHS system, the convention urged the government to use "this great potential . . . for new and innovative types of delivery of hospital services and medical drug treatment . . . to the benefit of the primary beneficiaries of the PHS and for all Americans, through an expansion of PHS medical treatment and medical training facilities."

The Public Health Service, with the proper development, "could provide new guidance in the fields of drug addiction, hospital equipment testing, and many other areas where the private medical sector cannot meet the great demands being placed upon it," the delegates said.

In August, Congress reinstated the $14 million left out of the Administration's 1972 budget for operation of the PHS hospitals.

The House and the Senate passed resolutions calling for maintenance of the hospitals through 1972 and also urged that they be modernized.

Rail Nationalization Study Proposed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged to establish a commission to make "an in-depth study" of the feasibility of nationalizing the railroads.

The AFL-CIO convention said a nationalized rail system should be considered because inept private management has "brought the deterioration of railroads beyond a nation's tolerance."

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY discusses procedures during lull in convention with AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Max Greenberg, left, Frederick O'Neal and Joseph Curran.

HRDI Role Is Stressed In Manpower Programs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Manpower Administration's move to decentralize national manpower programs and the enactment of public service employment legislation will require an expanded role for the Human Resources Development Institute, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

The convention mandated HRDI "to offer technical assistance, upon request, to AFL-CIO affiliated unions at the local and state level in resolving problems arising in connection with the involvement of these unions in the public service employment program, authorized under the Emergency Employment Act."

Delegates urged HRDI to continue to make its services available to national and international unions in dealing with manpower problems.

Simultaneously, state and local central bodies were called upon to "take the necessary steps to achieve representation on state and local manpower planning bodies appointed by mayors and governors under the decentralization program, in the interest of meeting the manpower needs of the localities through well-conceived programs directed at existing jobs that meet established wage and work standards."

The AFL-CIO was urged to stimulate through HRDI the participation of organized labor in manpower training programs either as direct program sponsors or in cooperation with management.

The convention called on national and international unions for continued support of HRDI's Veterans' Assistance Program by urging cooperation on the part of their local unions.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention that the results of the veterans' program have been "surprisingly good" with central labor bodies placing veterans in jobs averaging about $3.06 an hour.

The convention urged HRDI to continue and expand its efforts in developing training programs for the disadvantaged and in assisting organized labor to participate fully and effectively in all phases of planning and program development.

This was the specific purpose for which HRDI was founded by the federation three years ago with the aid of a Labor Dept. grant.

Action Sought To Penalize Illegal Hiring

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO convention to legislate criminal penalties for employers who knowingly and willfully hire illegal immigrants, "thus robbing legal immigrants and American citizens of employment opportunities at decent wages."

The convention noted that the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service apprehended 317,000 illegal immigrants in 1970. It is estimated that the total number of illegal immigrants may be as great as 1 million.

"Because of their illegal status, these immigrants are easy subjects for blackmail, exploitation and intimidation by unscrupulous employers, who can turn the illegal immigrants into the authorities whenever they potest their sweatshop conditions," the resolution noted.

It urged Congress to provide additional funds to the Immigration & Naturalization Service for a more adequate staff to handle the agency's responsibilities, including more effective patrolling of the nation's borders.

A congressional study also was urged "to determine the economic and social impact of exploitation of illegal immigrants."

Local Gives Up 4-Day Week As Too Tiring

Kent, Wash.—A four-day, 40-hour week has been dropped at the Heath Tecna Corp. here because workers found the 10-hour shifts so tiring that efficiency dropped.

"Errors increased and production went down," said Ed Bernoski, business agent of Machinists Local 79 which represents the employes.

Bernoski said the union would not be averse to trying the four-day, 40-hour week again under a different operation, but noted that efficiency dropped during the final two or three hours of the shifts, especially during hot weather.

Some Machinists worked Monday through Thursday and others worked Tuesday through Friday of the week, giving them three-day weekends.

The shop would have minimal staffing Mondays and Fridays, sometimes making it difficult to get our pressing orders.

Shoe Workers Sue on Denial Of Import Aid

The United Shoe Workers have filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging the U.S. Tariff Commission's interpretation of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to deny relief to workers manufacturing shoe components.

At issue, USW Pres. George O. Fecteau said is a commission ruling that U.S. companies making component parts for shoes are not affected by the competition of imported shoes containing identical components.

The dispute stems from a petition filed by the union in July. It sought aid for workers at the Brown Counter Co. in Haverhill, Mass. The workers had lost their jobs, said the petition, because increases in shoe imports had reduced the market for American made shoes. The reduced market also cut the need for counters, one of the basic components of a shoe.

The commission "declined to accept" the petition because it did not regard imports of goods containing counters to be "directly competitive" with counters themselves. A motion for reconsideration was also subsequently denied.

The Tariff Commission interpretation, asserts the suit, "is a misunderstanding and misconstruction" of the law.

"Contrary to the commission's interpretation, adjustment assistance is available to parts production employes whether the part they make is being brought into the United States separately or as a component," the union declared.

It is seeking for a declaratory judgment rejecting the commission interpretation and requiring it to process the original petition for aid.

Fecteau noted that the outcome of the case would affect many industries besides shoes because subcontracting component parts is routine practice among manufacturers.

Adjustment assistance, which includes extended unemployment compensation, job re-training and other benefits, is provided by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 for workers and companies damaged by the higher levels of imports resulting from the act.

Improvement Essential:

Lag in New Housing Tied to Nixon Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO convention recommended that the national housing goal of 2.6 million units a year be reaffirmed and outlined the failure of the Nixon Administration to meet that goal as set forth in the Housing Act of 1968.

"During 1969 and 1970, housing starts were at an annual rate of 1.45 million units, including 770,000 mobile homes. The rate for these two years meant that America fell woefully short of meeting the shelter needs of her citizens," the convention declared.

"The last six months have shown some improvement in the annual rate of housing starts as funds not being used for commercial and industrial expansion shifted into housing. However, the current rate of 2 million units is still considerably short of the 2.6 million . . . goal."

The convention said the importance of housing cannot be minimized either from the standpoint of shelter or as a means of employment, and noted that the housing commitment in both the private and public sector must be bolstered if there is to be improvement in the economic health of the nation.

"To this end, there should be far more funds and far more emphasis placed on directing job-producing federal funds into housing and community development. These programs reap double benefits: jobs and community well-being," the delegates said.

The convention called specifically for:

- Construction of a minimum 1 million units a year for low- and moderate-income families.
- Establishment of metropolitan housing authorities that would represent a community-wide approach to a community-wide problem.
- Consolidation of major development programs into a single community development concept.
- Establishment of a federally funded urban development bank—Urbank—that would provide long-term loans to nonprofit quasi-governmental organizations receiving federal funds and pursuing the public policy in housing and related areas.

"However, we must recognize that all the legislation in the world is not going to do the job if the Executive Branch is not committed to implementing those laws," the convention noted.

"The pattern established by the Nixon Administration is long on rhetoric and short on performance, particularly in the housing field. Administration budget requests for housing and related urban programs are grossly inadequate."

Delegates urged immediate, further reductions in the FHA-VA allowable interest rate and an end to the policy of charging discounts to the consumer.

The cost of financing FHA has risen 356 percent in the past 20 years while the cost of land has shot up 296 percent.

"A national housing policy geared to meeting the needs of all Americans cannot tolerate a continuation of these inflationary pressures on the cost of shelter," the convention said.

It called for government discouragement of land speculation and a firm commitment to the Fair Housing Act of 1968, charging that such a commitment is lacking on the part of the Nixon Administration.

"We insist that affirmative government action be taken to overcome segregation in housing on the basis of race, creed, color, religion or economic status."

Union Support Urged For Mortgage Trust

Bal Harbour, Fla.—All international unions and state and local central bodies were urged by the AFL-CIO convention to participate "to the greatest extent feasible" in the federation's Mortgage Investment Trust.

The trust was organized in 1964 and has since become an attractive means of generating low- and moderate-income housing while receiving a yield competitive with other investments and maintaining a high degree of security.

The convention noted that since 1964, growth of the trust has proceeded at an increasingly rapid pace.

"In the past two years, the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust has grown from $6.7 million in participants' investments on July 1, 1969, to $24.6 million on July 1, 1971.

"Loans are made only to sponsors or developers of AFL-CIO union-built projects thereby creating additional union jobs through the investment of union monies. Participants have the privilege of earmarking their funds for projects in their areas if the investment is commensurate with the size of the requested project."

The convention emphasized that these are creative investments that add to the nation's inventory of housing, particularly low- and moderate-income housing.

"All these benefits are available in an open-ended trust that permits the participants to withdraw from the trust on 60 days written notice at the then current market price."

With private pension fund levels estimated at $136 billion in 1970, the convention made these other recommendations:

- That all trustees and managers of union general treasury funds and of labor-management pension and welfare funds examine all available investment alternatives carefully, considering the social benefits of each.
- That up to 30 percent of the reserves of union general treasury and pension funds be voluntarily invested in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages and construction loans.
- That international unions cooperate in placing information about the MIT before their affiliated locals and before trustees of pension funds.
- That governments explore new financing methods, using both public and private investment to bring new resources to bear on high priority urban needs.

White House in Tizzy:

Senate Ties Vote Fund Plan To Nixon Giveaway Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

urge the President to veto the entire tax bill if the campaign funding section stays in the final version. But if Nixon were to do so, it would mean abandonment—certainly for this year—of the business tax relief that is at the heart of his new economic policy.

After inclusion of an amendment aimed at lessening GOP opposition, the political funding section was approved by a majority made up of 50 Democrats and two Republicans, over the opposition of 42 Republicans and five southern Democrats.

If the House concurs—an event that House Republicans will fight hard to prevent—here's how the plan would work:

- A taxpayer filling out his return could direct that $1 of the federal income tax he pays be earmarked for the presidential campaign fund. He could either check a box for the money to go into a non-partisan fund available to all candidates, or he could write in the name of the party or nominee of his choice. If he does not do either, no part of his tax payment will go into a political fund. And whether he chooses to earmark a tax dollar or not, the amount of his income tax payment will be unchanged.
- Based on a formula of 15 cents for each person of voting age in the United States, a candidate who accepts money from the fund is limited to a total of $20.4 million—and would be barred by law from accepting any private contributions that would bring his campaign total above that amount.

The actual allocation formula is complicated. But if the fund comes up to expectations, the two major parties would be entitled to the maximum amount. For the 1972 election, George Wallace's American Independent Party would be eligible for up to $6.3 million based on his share of the vote in the previous presidential election. New parties which poll at least 5 percent of the vote would be entitled to reimbursement after the election for a proportionate share of the allocations.

- If a candidate chooses not to tap the fund, there is no restriction on the amount he can collect and spend from private contributions.

The political fund would be available only for expenditures after a candidate is nominated—not for primary expenses. Its use would be subject to whatever spending restrictions Congress may impose in other laws. For example, the Senate already has passed a bill limiting spending for political broadcasts, and similar measures are pending in the House.

Another tax provision dealing with political contributions was not opposed by Republicans, who are expected to profit from it somewhat more than Democrats.

This would allow either a modest tax credit or a larger tax deduction for a contribution to a political candidate, party or committee for use in either a primary or general election for local, state or federal office.

A taxpayer could claim against his tax bill 50 percent of contributions of up to $25 for a single taxpayer or $50 for a couple.

An alternative provision, more advantageous only for high-income taxpayers, would allow a deduction from taxable income of up to $50 for an individual or $100 for a couple.

The battle over political financing almost overshadowed the other sections of the tax bill, including these main provisions:

- An investment tax credit allowing business firms to subtract from their tax bill 7 percent of the cost of machinery and equipment—applying only to American-made products while the import surtax remains in effect, with presidential discretion thereafter. The Senate, however, added to the House-passed bill a 10 percent credit for investments designed to create jobs in areas with unemployment rates of 6 percent or above.
- **An accelerated depreciation tax deduction for business, which labor had termed a "giveaway" that would deprive the government of needed revenue.**
- Retroactive repeal of the 7 percent automobile excise tax and the 10 percent tax on light trucks. The Senate bill would allow the auto tax to be reimposed on cars imported from nations that discriminate against American-made autos.
- An increase in the personal income tax exemption from the present $650 to $675 this year and $800 in 1972—$50 more than the figure in the House bill.
- The "low-income deduction"—the amount any person may deduct from income without itemizing—is scheduled under present law to be $1,000 in 1972. The House had voted to raise the amount to $1,300, and the Senate then voted to make it effective this year. Coupled with the rise in personal exemptions, this would mean that in 1972, no federal income tax would be due from a family of four with earnings under $4,500.
- Taxpayers with higher incomes who do not itemize their deductions would benefit from a provision, effective in 1972, raising the standard deduction to 15 percent up to a maximum of $2,000. Present law allows a 13 percent deduction to a ceiling of $1,500. The House and Senate bills are the same.
- **The Senate added an important child care amendment not in the House bill. It would allow deductions for the cost of child care up to $4,800 a year with no restriction on income when there is only one parent with responsibility for the child. For families with two parents, the full deduction would be allowed if the family income is under $18,000, with a declining deduction for higher incomes.**
- Both the House and Senate bills provide a smaller tax loss than the Administration proposed on profits of exports sold through specially-created subsidiaries. The Senate bill would deny the tax break to profits that are invested in foreign plants and equipment.
- A new provision added by the Senate would allow a 20 percent tax credit to employers who hire welfare recipients through the Labor Dept.'s work incentive program.
- The Senate authorized the President to impose restrictions on imports when he decides that U.S. industry is threatened.
- Included in the Senate bill is a labor-supported extension of 26 weeks additional unemployment compensation in states with high unemployment.
- The Senate granted a tax credit of up to $325 a year on the first $1,500 of college costs.
- The Senate raised the existing ceiling on tax-exempt public bonds to finance new industry from $1 million to $5 million. Labor opposed this liberalization which could encourage runaway shops and plant piracy.
- **A Senate amendment could give elderly couples with a combined income of less than $6,500 a tax credit of up to $300 on property taxes they pay. If they rent, 25 percent of the rent is treated as taxes.**

Differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill must be resolved in conference, and then the final version must be approved by the House and Senate before going to the President's desk.

Local Affiliates Per Capita Tax Left to Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Proposals to change sections of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with directly affiliated local unions were shelved by the convention in favor of a less formal approach.

A resolution calling for a constitutional change expressed concern that per capita payments by directly affiliated locals might be less than the cost of services provided by the AFL-CIO and tend to discourage locals from affiliating with international unions that charge a higher per capita rate.

The convention's Constitution Committee saw no reason to rewrite the present constitutional provision which merely stipulates the minimum per capita rate for directly affiliated locals. Instead, it recommended that the AFL-CIO Executive Council act administratively to set per capita rates at a level "more consistent" with the costs of administering and servicing the locals.

It also recommended non-concurrence with a proposal to set a firm time limit for direct affiliates to come into international unions. The committee said the Executive Council should "reinforce its efforts" to encourage such affiliations. But it rejected the proposal for compulsion.

In both cases, the convention approved the Constitution Committee recommendations.

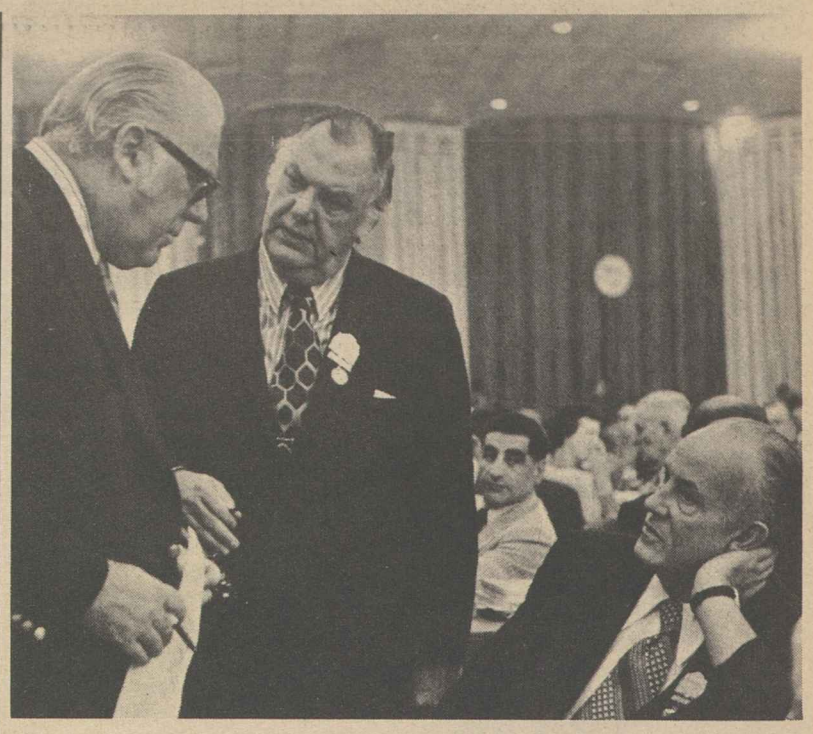
AFL-CIO Asks Rejection Of Agriculture Nominee

The Secretary of Agriculture should represent farmers, not big business, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller called on the Senate to reject Pres. Nixon's nomination of Dr. Earl Butz for the Cabinet post.

Biemiller cited the role of Butz as a leading spokesman for corporation farming as opposed to family farms, as a longtime foe of the food stamp program, as hostile to environmental protection and consumer interests.

In a letter sent to all senators, he said big business "already has too much domination of the Executive Branch" of government without adding the nation's farms to the list.



IMPROMPTU CONFERENCE on the convention floor is held as federation Vice President S. Frank Raftery, left, head of the Painters, confers with Bricklayers Pres. Thomas F. Murphy and Plumbers & Pipefitters Pres. Martin J. Ward.

Price Index Edges Up, Workers' Pay Declines

Consumer prices edged up again in October while the take-home pay of workers declined—reflecting the greater clout that the wage-price freeze has on earnings than on prices.

The Consumer Price Index rose two-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. After seasonal adjustments, the October rise was one-tenth of 1 percent.

But the BLS also noted that real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents dropped two-tenths of 1 percent. The average weekly take-home pay, based on 1967 dollars, was $92.14—down 16 cents from September.

Real spendable earnings for the typical worker were 2.8 percent higher than for October 1970, the BLS said. However, it also pointed out that the price index climbed 3.8 percent over the year.

Prices rose sharply for cars and wearing apparel last month, while the indexes for most food items declined.

The prices of new cars jumped 3.7 percent over the month, but used cars were selling for only one-tenth of 1 percent more, the BLS said.

Prices of women's and girls' clothes were 1.2 percent higher. Men's and boys' clothes rose eight-tenths of 1 percent.

Rent and homeownership costs also increased three-tenths of 1 percent last month, the BLS reported.

A two-tenths of 1 percent decline in the food price index was led by a three-tenths of 1 percent drop in grocery store items. Meat, poultry and fish prices were down six-tenths of 1 percent and fruits and vegetables dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent.

But the costs of food eaten away from home—restaurant meals and snacks—increased three-tenths of 1 percent. This was the smallest increase in this index in seven months, the BLS said.

The index for services rose two-tenths of 1 percent in October, somewhat below the increases of the five preceding months.

U. S. Urged to Bar Contracts To Scofflaws

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government shouldn't do business with firms that "flagrantly, deliberately and repeatedly violate the National Labor Relations Act," the AFL-CIO said.

A convention resolution noted that some of the largest government contractors in the textile industry have been repeatedly found guilty of violating federal labor law and have made it clear that they have no intention in the future of recognizing the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

Presidential executive orders have barred government contracts from firms that discriminate in hiring or pollute the air, the resolution pointed out.

It called on Pres. Nixon to order a similar crackdown on employers who deliberately break the federal labor law.

Labor Affirms Stand on Sex Discrimination

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor's commitment to non-discrimination on the basis of sex was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO convention.

"We seek to honor this commitment in collective bargaining agreements, in the conduct of union affairs and in legislative enactments," the delegates declared.

The convention continued AFL-CIO opposition to the equal rights amendments to the U.S. Constitution as being "ultimately more harmful than helpful to the legal rights of women."

"The labor movement seeks to be increasingly responsive to the needs and wishes of its women members, within the context of overall trade union objectives," the convention said.

"These include economic security for all workers, the extension of the minimum wage and other labor standards legislation, provision of day care centers, maternity leave and benefits, access to education and training, equal pay for equal work and elimination of discriminatory employment practices based on sex."

Delegates defeated a proposal that the convention urge consideration of female representation on the federation's Executive Council.

"The AFL-CIO cannot set qualifications for office on the basis of race, creed, color or sex," the convention said.

Political Stakes High:

'Total Commitment' Vital for '72 Victory

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The political stakes have never been higher than they are for the 1972 presidential election and a victory will come for organized labor "only with total commitment at all levels of the trade union movement," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

"There will be a strong possibility to support a winning presidential candidate and to elect a substantially more liberal House and Senate," the delegates said in a resolution.

"Such a combination could produce needed social legislation on the same scale as 1965-66, following the Johnson landslide."

The convention took pains to point out that the 1972 campaign begins now, with all-out cooperation with COPE, the AFL-CIO's political arm.

"All levels of the leadership and staff of the labor movement should make political action a priority from now to Election Day 1972," the resolution stressed.

It said activity must begin at once, "particularly at the local union level where members can be reached, educated and motivated, and persuaded to register and vote and contribute $2 to COPE."

At its pre-convention meeting, the federation's Executive Council approved a recommendation from the COPE Operating Committee to increase its voluntary contribution goal to $2 from each union member, instead of the $1 asked in previous years.

The main purpose of the increase is to meet skyrocketing campaign costs, which have tripled since 1956.

The AFL-CIO convention called for establishment of a COPE committee in every affiliated union, "charged with the responsibility of engaging every member possible in the democratic process."

Collection of COPE contributions was held vital to the '72 campaign, and the convention urged federation affiliates to ask every member for COPE dollars.

It called for an extra effort on the part of local unions, state and local central labor councils and international unions to involve the approximately 11 million youngsters in the 18-20 age group who will be eligible to vote in their first presidential election.

"Young members, and the voting-age offspring of union members, can bring tremendous new zeal and energy to our political programs," the convention said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had reported to the convention that most of the emphasis concerning the political impact of this new group of voters has centered on the college campus.

But as the council noted, that point of view overlooks the majority of the new potential voters who are not in school.

The council said Pres. Nixon will be "vulnerable" in the 1972 election because of continued high unemployment and high prices that the Administration's economic policies have fostered over the past two years.

But the council warned that any repeat of the 1968 Democratic infighting could sap the advantage that Democrats appear to have now.

Convention Endorses Free Public Transit

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal funds, public ownership and low fares were prescribed by the AFL-CIO to cure the deterioration of the nation's mass transit services.

In the most comprehensive resolution on the subject ever adopted at a federation convention, delegates also called on the U.S. Dept. of Transportation to finance and test in at least one metropolitan area a "no-fare" transit system.

Bus and subway service must be "convenient, economical, safe and comprehensive" if cities are to survive, the resolution warned.

High fares lead to increased use of private cars, with increased pollution and traffic-clogged streets. And, the resolution pointed out, reduction in patronage leads to reduction in service and still-higher fares to renew the cycle.

The convention resolution was submitted jointly by two unions that at times have been competitors—the Amalgamated Transit Union and the Transport Workers Union.

Only a publicly owned system "can concern itself with people rather than profit," the resolution said.

But even under public ownership, transit service will continue to decline "so long as the community relies solely upon the fare box to provide needed transit services."

The resolution pledged the AFL-CIO to:

- Support legislation providing subsidies from general tax revenues of local, state and federal governments for mass transit systems.

The goal would be to reduce fares and, if possible, eliminate them. It would put transit service on a par with other public services such as libraries, parks and schools.

- Seek public ownership of all private transit companies.
- Insist that in all legislation and programs existing employe and union rights and contracts be protected. Transit workers should also retain their full political rights when a private system goes under public owership.
- Seek a large-scale test of a system that does not charge fares to patrons.

The resolution stressed the importance of "a reasonable alternative to the private use of automobiles."

A transit system of the nature contemplated by the resolution could link "the ghetto worker with the suburban job."

It could lead to reduced welfare costs, make recreation centers available to larger numbers of people, avoid displacing homes with more and more urban highways, and stabilize cities, the resolution asserted.

The "vicious cycle" of reduced patronage and higher fares reduces employment opportunity for transit workers at the same time that it reduces transportation service for the public, the resolution noted.

It warned that the situation has already deteriorated to the point that less than 25 percent of the travel within the nation's urban areas is by means of public transportation.

Shorter Hours Seen as Path To More Jobs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Shorter work schedules would mean more jobs at a time America desperately needs more jobs, the AFL-CIO convention pointed out.

A decrease in the hours of work, whether on a daily, weekly or annual basis, was urged by the convention as an aid in curbing the widespread unemployment caused by national economic stagnation, automation, import-related plant closings and the return of servicemen from Vietnam.

But the convention specifically opposed all plans to extend the number of hours in the workday. "If Congress wishes to alter the current workday-workweek standards, such changes should include an eventual reduction in the standard workweek to four days of eight hours," the convention said.

It noted that the U.S. Dept. of Labor has held hearings on exemptions to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to allow the 10-hour day under some government contracts. "We are not so naive as to believe that the initiation of the four-day, 40-hour, no-overtime pay arrangement in the area of government contracts would not lead to its quick application throughout the work force," the convention said.

In another resolution, the convention said that a decrease in hours worked, with no reduction in wages or benefits, would both increase efficiency and provide great social gains. Every available study has shown increases in productivity, morale and attendance when the work schedule is shortened, it was pointed out.

11-27-71

'Bold New Approach' Urged in Social Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO proposed a "bold new approach" to improving social security benefits—and a new means to help finance the program.

A convention resolution said social security beneficiaries need "more than sporadic, stopgap and piecemeal legislation to deal with their economic plight."

It proposed, instead, "a comprehensive reform on all fronts to lift the burden of poverty" from retired and disabled workers so that they can spend their remaining years "in comfort, security and dignity."

The cost of future improvements in benefits should be met in part by payments from general tax revenues into the Social Security Trust Fund, the resolution urged. At present, the program is financed by a payroll tax levied on workers and their employers.

The resolution reiterated the key provisions of the social security legislation sought by the AFL-CIO:

- A first-stage 15 percent across-the-board increase in benefits in 1972, followed by an additional 20 percent increase in 1973.
- An increase in the minimum benefit to at least $100 a month, with a higher minimum for workers with many years of service.
- A raise in the wage base on which social security taxes are levied to at least $15,000. The resolution said this would restore the situation that existed in the early years of the program when the taxable wage base covered the full earnings of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

A higher taxable wage base would also mean that higher-paid workers would receive bigger pensions when they retire and their dependents would have more protection—in return for the higher payments they would have to make into the fund. To keep the wage base from again becoming outdated, the resolution said, it should be adjusted from time to time "in line with increases in wage levels."

- A reduction in the waiting period for disability benefits to one month. The convention said also that "older people who are below retirement age but who are not totally disabled" should be eligible for benefits "if they are unable to engage in their usual occupations."

Government Attacks On Press Assailed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Keep the government out of the newsrooms and broadcasting studios, the AFL-CIO convention said.

It expressed "grave concern" over governmental attacks and encroachment on broadcasters and newspapers.

A free press and broadcasting system "is a measure of a free society," a convention resolution affirmed, "and anything that weakens it weakens all the liberties Americans enjoy."

Chemical Union's Boyle Asks Unity

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The labor movement "can no longer stand the luxury of fragmentation, we must unite," Chemical Workers Pres. Thomas E. Boyle told the ninth convention.

In a brief address marking the return of the Chemical Workers to the federation, Boyle said "if we have any differences, if we have any fights, let us have them in our own house."

Boyle thanked the federation's top officers and presidents of affiliated unions for helping prevent potential raids on the Chemical Workers, singling out for particular attention Machinists Pres. Floyd Smith.

Opposition to Rehnquist Reaffirmed by Delegates

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor's opposition to the appointment of William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court was strongly reaffirmed by delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention.

"Political extremism of the right and the left has no place on the Supreme Court," the convention said in calling on the Senate to reject the nomination.

The resolution challenged Pres. Nixon's description of Rehnquist as a "strict constructionist."

Rehnquist's record, writings and statements all indicate that "he is a strict constructionist of the Constitution prior to the adoption of the Bill of Rights."

The convention resolution noted Rehnquist's evasiveness at Senate hearings as to his views "on such constitutional questions as wiretapping, executive power and civil liberties."

It said the American people have the right to know whether Rehnquist is "more loyal to a President than to the Constitution" and whether, on the Supreme Court, he would "respect individual liberties more than executive power."

Pres. Nixon has repeatedly tried to pack the Supreme Court with reactionaries, the convention charged.

"The Senate properly rejected his nominations of Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell," the resolution noted.

"It must do so again . . . The future of today's citizens, their children and their grandchildren, is too important to permit a man of Mr. Rehnquist's philsosophy to exert his influence over the constitutional direction of American society for the remainder of this century."

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Senate Votes Retroactivity, Bars Delay in Federal Pay

New Veto Threats Hurled:

Nixon-Congress Conflict Sharpens

Conflict between Congress and the Nixon Administration sharpened as the White House hurled new veto threats in an effort to flag down legislation that would force Pres. Nixon to choose between swallowing programs he doesn't want or abandoning his own legislative priorities.

The heaviest White House attack was levied at the Senate-passed tax bill. But Administration officials were also working to scuttle a comprehensive child care program for working mothers that has been passed by both the House and Senate.

In both cases, Congress used Administration bills as a vehicle for its own legislative initiatives.

In the case of the tax bill, a House-Senate Conference committee bowed to most of the White Houes objections. The revenue portions of the final version of the bill deviate only slightly from the House measure that the President had deemed acceptable.

But the conferees refused to give in completely to the President's demand that they scrap the Senate-approved plan to finance presidential campaigns by allowing each taxpayer to allocate $1 of his tax payment to a special campaign fund.

In a final effort to avoid a veto, they agreed to put off the first use of the fund until the 1976 election. This would leave the Republicans with a big financial advantage in the 1972 election—both because the party traditionally has received the lion's share of big contributions from wealthy businessmen and be-

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Court Order Winds Down Dock Strike

New York—Nearly 45,000 striking Longshoremen began heading back to work last week in 13 ports from Maine to Mexico after Pres. Nixon invoked his emergency powers under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Administration obtained a federal court injunction ordering the men back to work for a "cooling off" period of 80 days during which further negotiations are to take place.

But a spokesman for ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said no new talks had been scheduled with representatives of the shipping industry, and that the two sides were as far apart as ever on basic issues.

A major stumbling block involved management's demands for modification of the guaranteed annual income provisions in the Port of New York—the nation's largest—where more than

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY proposal, conforming to the specifications of the Kennedy-Griffiths bill, is urged by AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman during the White House Conference on Aging. The measure was adopted by the conference. Seated to Seidman's right is Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Urges Income Floor:

Aging Parley Backs Health Security Plan

By Tom Castor

The White House Conference on Aging, called by Pres. Nixon himself, went on record as favoring National Health Security and major improvements in the social security program—two proposals long urged by the AFL-CIO.

"The White House Conference on Aging has produced some important resolutions which, if implemented, would not only greatly improve the lives of the elderly, but bring benefit to the entire nation," said AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman.

Seidman and nearly 100 other representatives of organized labor were delegates to the five-day conference, explaining and arguing labor's position on socially relevant measures among the 3,500 delegates from across the country.

The delegates were divided into 14 sections which formulated public policy recommendations on the aging. The individual recommendations of these sections became the conference recommendations.

The labor representatives worked closely with a number of organizations involved with the social problems of the elderly as well as groups such as the National Council of Senior Citizens, the Urban League and the National Caucus of Black Aged.

Labor was particularly active in the income section of the conference, which produced the recommendations on National Health Security and social security.

"Priority consideration should be given to the establishment of a

(Continued on Page 7)

White House Goes Along 'Reluctantly'

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted to overrule the Pay Board and allow workers to collect retroactively most wage increases that were denied them during the 90-day freeze period.

It also, by a near-unanimous vote, agreed to give federal employes the bulk of their comparability increases on Jan. 1—as originally scheduled. Pres. Nixon had ordered the salary increases postponed until next July so that government workers would "set an example" to the rest of the country.

Both labor-supported provisions were added to the Administration bill extending the President's economic stablization powers an additional year. The amended bill was approved, 86-4.

The House Banking Committee, meanwhile, completed action on a companion bill. It has a retroactivity provision similar, although not identical, to that adopted by the Senate.

So strong was the Senate sentiment for retroactivity on frozen pay hikes and equal treatment for federal workers that the Administration caved in without a fight.

Word was sent to the Senate through the chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Banking Committee that the President would reluctantly accept the retroactivity and federal pay provisions.

The Senate committee had written into the economic stabilization bill authorization for payment of frozen wage increases in amounts

(Continued on Page 3)

Nixon at the AFL-CIO—An Eye-Witness Account

Ed Townsend, labor correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, covered the recent AFL-CIO convention. His eyewitness report on Pres. Nixon's visit to the convention, the delegates' reaction to his speech and the subsequent moves by the White House to "manage" the news appeared in the Dec. 1, 1971 edition of the Monitor under the headline "Labor Convention Rift in Retrospect." This is what he wrote.

Pres. Nixon may prove to be the strongest single unifying force for American labor in years. The union movement thrives on causes—and the President's appearance at the recent AFL-CIO convention has developed into one.

Delegates who attended the convention in Florida are convinced by what happened there that the President and his Administration now are committed to wage war on labor.

When the convention opened Nov. 18, many AFL-CIO affiliates were not too unhappy with Phase 2 controls—they had won substantially what they wanted except for the retroactive payment of raises that were due but withheld during the Aug. 16-Nov. 14 freeze.

By the end of the convention, the attitude had changed. More than anything else this was a result of exaggerated reports of the

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Treasurer Nominee's Hiring Practices Hit

The AFL-CIO voiced "vigorous opposition" to the appointment of Mrs. Romana Banuelos as Treasurer of the United States and called on the Senate to reject the nomination.

William L. Kircher, the federation's organizing director, said Mrs. Banuelos has repeatedly shown contempt for the nation's laws by hiring large numbers of illegal border-crossers from Mexico to work in her food processing plant near Los Angeles.

The effect, Kircher told the Senate Finance Committee, was to deprive Mexican-Americans legally in the United States of job opportunities and to discourage union organization because illegal aliens are under constant threat of being turned in for deportation if they displease their employers.

Kircher also submitted to the committee a telegram from Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, denouncing the nomination and terming it "unthinkable" that Congress would approve the appointment of "any person en-

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS to the eighth convention of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries was delivered by Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers. Mrs. Maggie Reimann, left, served as convention chairman.

Auxiliaries Set Sights On '72 Election Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries vowed to wage an across-the-back-fence political campaign in 1972 and took steps during the eighth convention here to insure a broader political action program.

"There is no better time than now for the auxiliaries to organize women . . . so that we can effect a change in 1972," Sec.-Treas. Novella Porter told the 84 delegates representing 15 affiliates with a combined membership of 32,000.

To help pay for expanded programs in political action and organizing, delegates voted an increase in per capita payments to $1 per year from all international and national union auxiliaries as well as directly affiliated auxiliaries. The annual payments had been 12 cents and 36 cents respectively.

Mrs. Porter was re-elected secretary-treasurer, a post she has held since 1967, and four vice presidents were returned to office:

Mrs. Maggie Reimann, Postal Workers, chairman of the executive board; Mrs. Viola Moss, Bookbinders; Mr. Lela Cornett, Steelworkers, and Mrs. Rosine McLemore, Sleeping Car Porters.

New vice presidents elected were Mrs. Marlene Donahue, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mrs. Shirley Olson, IBEW, and Mrs. Mary Lusk, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Mrs. Marcella Beatty serves as executive director of the auxiliaries.

Mrs. Porter said that increased emphasis will be put on educating newly franchised voters and getting the union apprentice's wife into the auxiliaries program.

A man is apt to be a more active union member "if his wife belongs to an auxiliary," she declared.

In addition to political action, delegates pledged continued support of union label and union boycott programs, noting that union wives spend 90 percent of the union-earned dollar.

First prize in a drawing to defray convention expenses was won by the Poplar Bluff, Mo., AFL-CIO.

Signalmen Pact Ratified, Sent To Pay Board

Chicago—Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen "overwhelmingly" ratified a contract which provides a 46 percent wage and fringe benefit increase over 42 months—retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970.

More than 26 percent of the package already has gone into effect, including a 13.5 percent increase ordered by Congress last May when it sent the striking Signalmen back to work for more than four months.

But the Pay Board must pass on 5 percent raises due next Jan. 1, Apr. 1, Oct. 1 and the following Apr. 1 for nearly 13,000 workers.

The Pay Board decided to postpone that decision Nov. 29, ordering the Signalmen and the Association of American Railroads to provide additional information on their contract agreements.

The 20-percent increase over the next 18 months exceeds the 5.5 percent annual guideline of pay increases set by the Pay Board, but still is below the more than 15 percent annual increases the board allowed 80,000 coal miners.

Almost all of the remaining 600,000 rail workers have similar contractural raises coming up between now and the middle of 1973. The Signalmen's settlement is considered a "test case" that probably would set the pattern for the other rail unions.

Robert Wilson Named Labor Board Solicitor

Robert J. Wilson, associate chief counsel on the staff of a National Labor Relations Board member, has been named solicitor of the NLRB. He succeeds Eugene S. Goslee, who became one of six new trial examiners appointed by the Labor Board.

City Mirrors Industry's Woes:

Steel Layoffs Transform Gary Into Economic Disaster Area

By Mike Bosch

Gary, Ind.—High unemployment and big layoffs have become increasingly commonplace throughout the nation, but until recently they were not matters of immediate concern to the people of Gary.

After all, Gary is a steel town and steel is at the center of the American economy. Joblessness and layoffs were something that happened at other plants, in other communities.

Suddenly the people of Gary, and those in many other steel producing centers around the country, are learning what it means to be laid off and what continuing high unemployment can do to a city.

The jobless rates and totals vary in the different sections of steel country, but they are all much higher than the norm.

It was expected here that even if there were no steel strikes this year, some sort of layoffs would occur. But there had been an abundance of overtime in the period leading up to Aug. 1—the contract expiration date—and few workers minded the prospect of a brief vacation from the sweltering steel mills.

When they came, however, the volume of the layoffs hit the community like a sledgehammer. The president of Steelworkers Local 1010, Jesse Arredondo, said he received a phone call from a newspaper reporter at 3 a.m. the day he returned from the steel negotiations in Washington asking for a comment on the massive layoff that was coming the next day at his plant. Arredondo said he didn't know anything about it but, "when I got to the union hall in the morning I found I had only 3,200 people working out of a membership of 18,000."

Cases like this were reported everywhere that steel is made across the country. Additional thousands of steelworkers were laid off in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and in the Buffalo area.

But Gary's almost total dependence on steel left the city particularly hard-hit. Its unemployment rate ranges from 30 to 41 percent, depending on whether you accept the figures offered by the Indiana State Employment Service or Mayor Richard G. Hatcher.

Whatever the figures are, says Hatcher, there is no denying the "fact that Gary is in a crisis employment situation."

Official statistics list a little over 25,000 unemployed in the entire three-city metropolitan area of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago, even though Gary alone has more than 25,000 applications for unemployment insurance benefits.

In the past, Gary has seldom had to worry about work for its citizens, as the demand for steelworkers more often than not outstripped the local supply of labor.

The downtown section of the city, just a few blocks from the gates of the mills, had always been packed with shoppers. Today, the streets are almost deserted. The stores are empty and the shopkeepers, feeling the effect of a ruptured economy, are laying off their employes in ever increasing numbers.

City officials claim that each job in the steel mills generates one and one-half jobs in the community. They fear that these jobs will not return to the local economy until long after the mills are back to normal.

"With the type of ethics that the people of Gary have," said one city official, "when they do go back to work they'll pay all their back bills before they ever think about any new buying, and it will take months before the rest of the community gets back on its feet."

One shopkeeper on Broadway, Gary's main street, replied with an obscenity when asked how business was. When pressed to suggest a solution for Gary's woes, he said, "make those smoke stacks blow their beautiful, dirty smoke again."

Beyond the complaints of those who want work but can't find it, there is a curious reluctance to talk about the causes, effects and solutions of the city's unemployment problems.

Local newspapers, after an initial spurt of reporting on the situation, now print very little about unemployment. "We're trying to play down the layoffs because its bad for advertising," one newspaper employe said.

And U.S. Steel, the largest single employer locally, is not helping matters. Even though food stamp offices have been set up in area union halls to facilitate aid to the needy, the job has been made difficult by the company's refusal to disclose how many workers it has laid off or who they are.

Without U.S. Steel's cooperation, unemployment figures take weeks to compile and are instantly obsolete because as workers are called back in one department, they are laid off in another.

Union leaders in the area estimate that of 70,000 Steelworkers normally employed, about 20,000 are out of work.

U.S. Steel also refuses to disclose at what percentage of capacity it is operating.

"Orders during August were spotty and increased to the level of 'depressed' during September and have stayed on a plateau since then," was the only comment a company spokesman would make when questioned about the mill operating levels.

Another U.S. Steel official added that if orders don't improve shortly, "we are considering curtailing operation" even further during the "last two weeks of December."

Adding to the steel industry woes is a huge cutback in orders, from Detroit. Despite an upturn in auto sales, the auto makers, who normally account for about 20 percent of the total steel sales, are continuing to draw on stockpiles they had built up in anticipation of the steel strike that never occurred.

Steel officials now say they "don't see" a return to normal operations on the near horizon and express hope that it will be "by the end of the first quarter."

In the meantime, the people of Gary are running out of food and money.

Local welfare officials say food stamp outlays have risen $500,000 a month with long lines of additional applicants being processed every day.

Because of additional strains placed on their budgets, welfare officials have had to cut off allotments for rent payments and other services to welfare recipients because as Township Trustee Dozier Allen put it, "Food comes first; everything else is being put aside to see that no one goes hungry."

Allen charges that the Nixon Administration could help Gary, but refuses to do so.

"I've asked the Secretary of Agriculture to lower the price of food stamps, but I was turned down," he said.

Mayor Hatcher, along with steel company, union, Chamber of Commerce and community representatives, recently journeyed to Washington to ask for federal help. But the group received little in the way of assurances and even less in the way of immediate help.

Even the small amount of aid they are eligible to receive has been caught up in a hopelessly mired sea of politics between the Republican-controlled state and national governments and solidly Democratic Gary.

Gary officials point out that Indianapolis, with a Republican mayor and 5,000 fewer unemployed, initially received more than five times as much as Gary in Emergency Employment Act funds.

After strong protests and a survey conducted by volunteers which proved that 41 percent of the people in Gary who wanted work could not find it, the city received another $939,000 in aid. The total amount is still less than Indianapolis received.

Gary has asked the federal government to declare it an economic disaster area.

"No matter how the President says his freeze measures will help," asserts Hatcher, "it's going to take a while—and we need help now."

LAID-OFF STEELWORKERS line up to apply for unemployment insurance benefits in Gary, Ind. Most of the steelworkers had worked at U.S. Steel, the city's largest single employer.

Bars Federal Pay Delay:

Senate Approves Retroactive Boosts

(Continued from Page 1)

that are not "unreasonably inconsistent" with the wage guidelines announced by the Pay Board on Nov. 8—generally 5.5 percent, with consideration for inequities and substandard conditions.

The language is similar to the proposal made last month by labor members of the Pay Board—and rejected by a 10-5 majority made up of the public and management members.

It would order retroactive payment "of any wage or salary increase (including any insurance or other fringe benefit offered in connection with an employment contract) which (a) was agreed to in an employment contract executed prior to Aug. 15, 1971, (b) was scheduled to take effect prior to Nov. 14, 1971" and which was not paid because of the freeze "unless the President determines that the increase provided in such contract is unreasonably inconsistent with the standard for wage and salary increases" that have been set for wage increases generally.

Although the Senate voted on dozens of amendments during its consideration of the bill, no senator sought to eliminate the retroactivity provision.

The federal employe pay provision was added as an amendment from the floor—adopted by a 77-1 vote.

It marked a complete turnabout since early October when the Senate and House both refused to overturn Nixon's six-month postponement of pay increases based on comparability with private industry jobs. At that time, before the Phase 2 wage policy was known the Senate vote was 51-32 to uphold the President

If the House should follow the Senate's lead, the pay raise federal employes would receive in January could not exceed the 5.5 percent wage guideline. That would leave them slightly under the estimated comparability level of about 6 percent.

The legislation does not directly affect the government's blue-collar workers, whose wages are based on area prevailing rates. Nixon earlier ordered their wage adjustments postponed six months as well, an action not subject to congressional review.

But senators during the debate firmly established "legislative history" that it is the intent of Congress that blue-collar workers receive their prevailing rate increases, subject only to the general 5.5 percent ceiling.

The Senate also voted to require confirmation of the full-time chairmen of the Pay Board and Price Commission, although allowing a 60-day grace period in office to the present chairmen while confirmation action is pending.

It specifically excluded from wage controls workers with "substandard earnings," including all persons whose wages on an annual basis would be less than the government-defined poverty level for a family of four.

And it voted 50-36 for an amendment exempting from all wage and price controls the newspaper, magazine, book, and broadcasting industries. Supporters of the exemption argued that it was a needed safeguard against "economic censorship" by the government of unfriendly news media.

It also voted unanimously to exclude from Pay Board controls pension, insurance and health-welfare benefits affecting units of fewer than 1,000 workers.

On prices and rents, the Senate authorized courts to award a plaintiff punitive damages as well as attorney fees for deliberate overcharges. The award could be either a flat amount from $100 to $1,000 or three times the amount of the overcharge.

The Senate rejected, however, an amendment that would have exempted state and local governments and their employes from wage controls. The vote was 56-36.

And it turned down amendments that would have shortened the extension of the President's economic stabilization powers which will expire at the end of April under existing law.

Among the miscellany of amendments offered was one by Sen. Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio) that would have rewritten the nation's labor laws. It included the "final offer selection" form of compulsory arbitration proposed by the Administration for transportation industries, but would have made it applicable to all industries. It also incorporated portions of bills proposed by three senators.

The Senate quickly disposed of that effort by voting, 58-29, to table the Taft amendment.

A 20-POINT AGREEMENT covering bargaining rights for AFL-CIO community affairs representatives working for United Way organizations is signed in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are William Aramony, national executive, and Bayard Ewing, board chairman of United Way; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, and Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Pay Board, Price Panel Issue Series of Rulings

The Pay Board and Price Commission—the two economic control agencies for Phase 2—issued a series of rulings on individual cases as they relate to the 5.5 percent guideline on average annual wage increases and the 2.5 percent guideline on price boosts.

Both agencies issued a series of ground rules for Phase 2. The Pay Board adopted a policy on merit raises and other income issues, and the Price Commission said that large regulated utilities will need its permission as well as that of federal and state agencies to raise their rates.

But there was no movement on what organized labor considers the main issue—retroactive payment of wage increases frozen during Phase 1, although the board exempted workers earning less than $2 an hour from the rule against retroactivity.

The Pay Board invited an appearance by Prof. John Dunlop, chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee which has allowed 400 retroactive pay boosts out of 500 pacts reviewed since the freeze ended.

By a 10-3 vote, the Pay Board allowed a 15 percent rise in the first year of a contract between the United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. The majority pointed out that nearly a third of the amount is to increase welfare fund benefits which were due long before the freeze took effect.

The Pay Board has postponed a decision on parts of a 46 percent wage and fringe benefit package negotiated by the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970. Twenty-six percent of the increase already has gone into effect, but the Pay Board will rule on the remaining 20 percent and asked both parties to the contract for additional information.

On merit increases, the Pay Board ruled that they are subject to the 5.5 percent guideline where there is no contract.

But where there is a contract, the rate range for merit increases may be carried forward into a new contract negotiated after the freeze expired without the merit pay being counted towards the 5.5 percent guide.

Thus if a new contract retained the old merit range of say $200 to $250 a month, increases within that range would not count against the 5.5 percent. But if the range were increased to $225 to $275, any merit increment in that range would be subject to the guideline.

The Pay Board delegated to the Internal Revenue Service the initial decision as to whether an individual is entitled to retroactive pay increases under the board's regulations, but included a right of appeal to the board itself.

The Price Commission said that public utilities with operating revenues of $50 million or more, which includes nearly all major utilities, must file rate increase requests with the commission.

The commission said it had received 339 price increase requests from 291 major firms since Nov. 14.

Notable exceptions to the 2.5 percent guideline were approval of a 7.2 percent increase for Bethlehem Steel Co.'s price of tinplate products, and a 7.2 percent price increase for the National Steel Co.

The board also approved price increases for all major auto producers, the highest being granted to the Chrysler Corp. for a 4.5 percent on 1972 automobiles. The company had asked for an increase of 5.2 percent.

Meanwhile, Pres. Nixon appointed a 14-man Rent Advisory Board to be headed by Thomas B. Curtis, vice president and general counsel of the Encyclopaedia Brittannica and a former congressman from Missouri.

Pact Defines Labor's Role In United Way

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A memorandum of understanding reached between the AFL-CIO and the United Way of America spells out the mechanics of labor's participation in the activities of the national community fund-raising organization.

It also opens the way for formal collective bargaining on the wages and working conditions of AFL-CIO community affairs representatives assigned to United Way and declares the right of all employes of voluntary community agencies to union representation.

United Way is made up of local United Givers, Community Chest and similar organizations.

The 20-point memorandum was signed for the AFL-CIO by Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge, chairman of the Executive Council's Community Services Committee, and Leo Perlis, director of the federation's Dept. of Community Services. Signing for United Way were Bayard Ewing, chairman of the board of governors, and William Aramony, national executive.

The memorandum provides for AFL-CIO representation among United Way officers and two seats on the executive committee. It also provides for a director of the UWA Labor Participation Dept., to be nominated by the AFL-CIO, as well as at least six AFL-CIO community services representatives, four to be assigned to regional UWA offices and more to be added as additional offices are developed.

The parties agreed to work together to develop and train AFL-CIO community affairs representatives assigned to full-time work in regional, state and local United Way organizations and to orient all United Way staff members in labor policies and programs.

The memorandum declares the UWA's belief "that voluntary community health and welfare agencies, including United Way of America, should respect the right of their employes to join organizations of their own choosing for collective bargaining and grievance purposes."

Longshoremen Returning to Docks Under Taft-Hartley Act Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)

80 cargo-laden vessels were tied up as a result of the two-month strike which began Oct. 1.

A presidential emergency board appointed by Nixon reported that there was no agreement, either, on seven other issues the ILA is seeking to negotiate in a master contract covering the Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

These included wages, hours, pensions, welfare, length of contracts, cargo containerment and the use of aboard-ship hauling.

New York-New Jersey dockers were returning to work under the terms of their expired contracts which guarantee them pay for 2,080 hours of work annually—at base pay of $4.60 an hour—whether they work that many hours or not.

In some ports, reporting Longshoremen found that the docks weren't ready for their return after the 59-day walkout.

Stevedoring firms apparently had not had time to establish and post work schedules, and unloading equipment, which had not been maintained during the strike, had to be serviced. In the Port of New York, Longshoremen spent their first days back at work unloading and loading baggage from passenger lines.

James O. Langston, director of the New York Waterfront Commission's longshore hiring centers, said it was the "slowest recovery from a strike" he had ever seen.

It was the second time in seven weeks that the government had invoked Taft-Hartley provisions against longshoremen.

On Oct. 6, back-to-work orders were issued against the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen after a strike by that union closed West Coast ports for more than three months.

In seeking to enjoin the Atlantic and Gulf Coast strikes government lawyers presented affidavits by Cabinet members charging that the longshore strikes threatened public health and safety.

Paul W. McCracken, outgoing chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said continuation of the strike would "weaken the ability of the United States to pursue its national security objectives in the world and to maintain prosperity in the domestic economy."

Meany Making Good Progress

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was making "excellent progress" at George Washington Memorial Hospital in Washington, his doctors reported.

All medical tests are normal, they said, adding that Meany was resting quite comfortably.

Care and Feeding of a Myth

THE NEWS MEDIA of America have created a new myth—that the recent AFL-CIO convention treated Pres. Nixon discourteously—and the White House has displayed all of its Madison Avenue skill in demonstrating how to care for and feed a myth and turn it into a monstrosity.

The White House shooting script was simple and "perfectly clear." It involved having the President show up at the AFL-CIO convention—after delaying a reply to an invitation to speak for seven weeks—with a "gutsy" well-rehearsed, off-the-cuff speech that would draw an unpleasant reaction from the delegates—maybe even a few boos and jeers.

The President executed his role well except for some nervousness during his speech when he momentarily made Vice Pres. Agnew the President and a few other slips when expected applause lines bombed.

But the delegates didn't cooperate. They didn't boo or jeer. They were polite and cool and unimpressed. Here's how one reporter on the scene. Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. reported the incident:

"Getting a clear picture of the Nixon visit to the convention is getting more and more difficult as the White House builds up pressure on the media to play up the 'abuse' theme.

"Some reporters who covered the convention and strove to write unbiased stories report that their editors had received White House calls urging that the 'abuse' theme be played and replayed.

"All three television networks received similar White House calls. The New York Times reports that ABC news executive Av Westin received three calls 'from a White House official, whose name he would not disclose, shortly after the President left the convention hall. . .'

"With few exceptions, convention reporters from all media were startled by the reports on maltreatment of Nixon. They emanated mostly from White House correspondents. The reception was icy but polite. The only jeering that took place came from the far-left Progressive Labor Party picketing the Americana Hotel and the convention."

CONN'S REPORT NOTES that "almost all reporters covering the convention say that the discourtesy charge is not only an exaggeration but a myth."

A delegate at the convention arose the next day and, mentioning the media reports on the Nixon visit said, "I very frankly wonder if I was even here." He voiced the concern and disbelief of all the delegates and their guests.

Media people know that it takes a long, long time, if ever, for an answer to catch up with a charge, for the truth to catch up with a malicious lie, for the facts to catch up with and explode a myth.

But we urgently suggest that this time around the media take another look and correct the record so that it shows in George Meany's words that "we respect the office (the presidency), we respect the man that holds the office, and we are going to continue to do that. However, this doesn't mean that we have got to be subservient to the man who holds the office."

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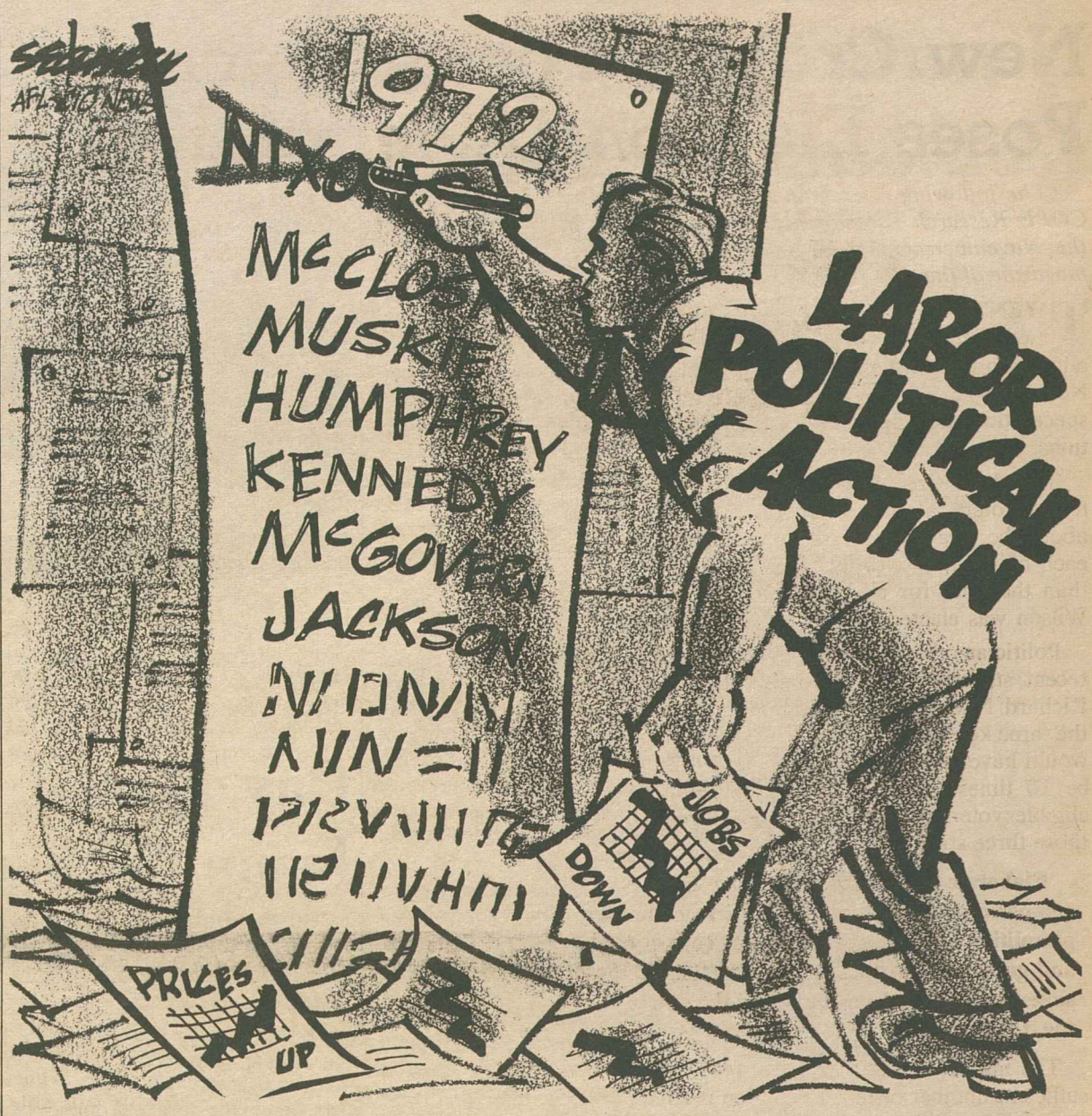


A Word Edgewise:

McCarthy's 'Crusade' Ascribed To Boredom and Injured Pride

By John P. Roche

EUGENE McCARTHY'S behavior in 1967-68, and his subsequent performance, left a number of his devoted associates utterly baffled, if not disillusioned. Why would he turn over his seat on the Foreign Relations Committee to a "hawk" like Gale McGee? Why, indeed, would be simply quit the Senate, deserting one of the most useful forums in the country? On the other side of the Hill, long-time McCarthy watchers were equally puzzled because the notably lethargic senator, who had been one of Lyndon Johnson's pocket votes when the latter was Senate majority leader, was out leading a "crusade." What in God's name had gotten into him?

While I have no claim to intimacy with Eugene McCarthy, I followed him closely long before he hit the limelight. He was easily the wittiest man in Washington, and after two or three conversations—in which he would invariably turn his mordant rapier on the operations of the Senate—one began to ask "Why is he in the Senate?"

An extremely intelligent man, bored to death, is a potential tornado. The classic example was Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1912 split the Republican Party largely because he had nothing better to do with his time and talents.

John Kennedy once referred to Congress as a "zoo," but he was willing to put in his time (tempered by extraordinary absenteeism) because to him the Senate was a launching pad for the presidency. McCarthy was in a curious way nonpolitical.

A Minnesota congressman tells the story that in 1958, McCarthy came to his district—which had fearful unemployment—and gave a marvelous, philosophical speech. When the meeting ended, the women were wiping tears from their eyes, saying what a grand talk that was, and demanding when the congressman and Sen. Humphrey were going to do something about unemployment! McCarthy had a special dispensation from mundane political chores.

Then came 1964 and what must have been the trauma of a lifetime. Suddenly it seemed as though there might be relief from the boredom of the Senate: the vice presidency.

Lyndon Johnson let it be known that McCarthy was at the very top of his short list. McCarthy gathered an organization at the convention in Atlantic City, and even published a most attractive brochure, which featured a photo of Johnson with his arm around McCarthy and a presidential quote that Gene was a man "to go to the well with." Right down to the wire, McCarthy was kept in suspense.

NOW IT HAPPENED that Pres. Johnson had long since selected Hubert Humphrey, but he wanted some tension at the convention and he was convinced that if he told the exuberant HHH, even in strictest confidence, the word would be all over town in five minutes.

"He wouldn't have told them," the President once said to me, "but they would have taken one look at that grin on his face and headed for the phones." So Johnson played cat and mouse with Eugene McCarthy and by doing so created a mortal enemy. McCarthy is a proud Irishman; one does not use his ego as a football. Like Pat Moynihan, who got similar treatment in the imbroglio over the Negro family, McCarthy would have supported Benedict Arnold for President to beat Lyndon Johnson.

Much of the confusion about McCarthy's campaign arose from a failure to realize that he was not waging ideological warfare. All the whooping and jumping left him cold: he was not a messiah, he was off on a blood feud. If the "kids" got disillusioned, that was their problem; he had never pandered to their illusions in the first place. And Johnson's exit on March 21, 1968, took much of the steam out of his campaign. After all, nobody can really hate Hubert Humphrey.

So here it is, 1971, less than a year before another election and McCarthy is prowling around the margin: still bored, still sharp and witty. But with no enemy. It remains to be seen how far boredom alone can activate him, though one suspects that he will remain on the sidelines shooting darts at all the players.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Looking to '72:

New Crop of Young Voters Poses Election Uncertainties

(The following is excerpted from an article by COPE Research Director Mary Goddard Zon in the November American Federationist, monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO.)

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION PEOPLE between the ages of 18 and 24 who will be eligible to vote in their first presidential election on Nov. 7, 1972, are now the subject of intense study, speculation and a spate of carefully hedged predictions.

The sheer size of this year's body of new potential voters fascinates election watchers. That is about the total number of votes cast for FDR in each of his four elections, and 6.5 million more than the total for all candidates when Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1916.

Politicians in both parties mull over a more recent statistic: a switch of 225,000 votes from Richard Nixon to Hubert Humphrey in 1968 in the three key states of Illinois, California and Ohio would have elected Humphrey. In 1972 there will be 10 times that number, or 2.3 million newly eligible voters among the 18- to 20-year-olds in those three states.

Elaborate charts and maps have been drawn comparing the number of new voters with voting pluralities in recent presidential, congressional and gubernatorial races and projecting the possible impact of the new voters on the outcome of the 1972 elections.

The impact could, of course, be enormous if a sufficient number of that 25 million is added to the pot of 73 million voting for President in 1968 and if they come down in significant numbers on one side or the other. Even if those conditions are not met, the impact could be decisive in a close election when any group can justly claim a decisive role. But most current interest centers on discovering who these young people are and guessing how many of them will vote and how they will vote.

Of the 25 million, 13.9 million would have been eligible to vote in 1972 even if the voting age had not been lowered, and 11.1 million were enfranchised in July 1971 when ratification of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowered the voting age to 18.

Nearly 8 million are now in college—3.9 million among those who will be 21 by election day and 4 million in the younger group. That is an important fact, and its most important aspect may be that it means that almost 18 million, two-thirds of the total, are not college students. They are jobholders, job-seekers, housewives, members of the armed forces and high school students.

Even though the great majority of young people has had no college experience, the general level of education has risen dramatically in recent years. In 1970, for the first time, the average voter was a high school graduate. While about one out of four (23.7 percent) aged 21-24 had one or more years of college experience in 1960, nearly two out of five (37.5 percent) had at least one year of college in 1970.

In 1970, over half (55.2 percent) of the population aged 25 and older finished high school, while 80.5 percent of those aged 20-24 had high school diplomas. The general rise in scholastic attainment can be expected to continue and to figure prominently in predictions of expected voter turnout.

The theorists betting on a big youth vote in 1972 discount the experience in four states. Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii and Kentucky, where voters under 21 were enfranchised before ratification of the 26th Amendment. In 1968, fewer than 40 percent of the under-21 potential in those states actually voted. Nationally, only 52 percent of the first-time presidential voters between 21 and 24 actually voted, compared to a 62 percent national average.

Since these two groups—those under 21 in four states and those 21-24 nationally—share almost the same educational experience as the current crop of new voters, various theories are advanced to explain their poor 1968 turnout. None is as persuasive, however, as the notion that voting is an acquired habit.

CENSUS FIGURES for the past two presidential elections show voter participation rising in stages to peak at those aged 45-65 before beginning to drop. The 65- to 75-year-olds still vote more heavily than 25- to 34-year-olds and a higher proportion of those over 75 still make it to the polls than do those in the 21- to 24-year-old group. Blacks and Chicanos have been discouraged from acquiring the voting habit by mobility and other factors. There are low voter turnouts even among middle-income, educated whites in the District of Columbia, where the right to vote is relatively new.

In summary, young voters seem to be somewhat more likely to vote than earlier first-time voters, somewhat more liberal than the general electorate and somewhat less inclined to accept a party label.

Like the women who preceded them into the voting lists, a great many will share the political goals of other voters of the same economic and social experience—if not those of their own parents, those of somebody's parents.

Most issues that concern them are not peculiar to their age or to their generation.

They are not immune to the appeal of style and appearance.

And if they like attention, and who doesn't, they are going to have an awfully good time in the next 12 months.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE POWER TO TAX is the power to destroy. This is an aphorism that is frequently cited by powerful economic interests whenever they feel that the federal government or the states are taking too much money out of their pockets through taxation.

What these same economic interests rarely note is that the power to tax also is the power to determine who shall be poor and who shall be rich as they devise and get adopted all sorts of tax "loopholes" for themselves.

In the long run, it is Congress that decides who gets taxed and how much, but it is unprecedented for a President of the United States to take upon himself the power to redistribute the national wealth as he sees fit.

Yet, Pres. Nixon has done just that. By executive fiat he has taken tens of millions of dollars out of the pockets of workers and put those same millions into the pockets of their employers without even taking the trouble to explain how this can be an equitable act.

We have, then, the spectacle of the leading Republican of the nation—wedded to the concept of the rights of property—destroying those same rights by the stroke of a pen.

For the contracts made by many unions in voluntary agreement with their employers for wage increases to become due on specific dates represent property rights no less "sacred" than the property rights represented by huge factories in major cities or "No Trespassing" signs on country farms.

What happens to the money that should have been paid to thousands of workers but that was never paid because of the President's 90-day freeze?

Obviously, if the Pay Board continues to insist that retroactivity be denied except in special cases, we shall continue to have the economic injustice that monies agreed to be paid out will never be paid but will remain in the pockets of those who agreed to pay them.

What is inexplicable about the quarrel over retroactivity is the unctuous rebukes that so many Administration spokesmen and editorial writers have visited on labor's head because labor has had the audacity to ask that it be paid what is due it.

THE PECULIAR LOGIC of the Administration in denying to workers the use of this same money that is to be given to industry has a parallel in its treatment of wages and dividends. Wage increases are to be limited to 5.5 percent; in a spirit of presumed equity, dividend increases are to be limited to an even lower rate of 4 percent.

Yet, the fallacy to the claim of "equal sacrifice" has been completely exposed in the Wall Street Journal, surely the most influential voice of business in the nation. Discussing this concept of "equity," the Journal notes:

"Suppose a company's profits are rising so that it might think of raising its dividend. Because of controls, it instead re-invests the added profits into the business, increasing the company's value and no doubt the price of its stock.

"Rather than getting increased dividends, then, the stockholder has stock that is worth more. If he chooses, he can sell some or all of the stock and, if he has held it six months or more, pay taxes on his profit at capital-gains rates, which are likely to be lower than the taxes on dividends or other ordinary income."

The Wall Street Journal rather piously observes that under a controlled economy "absolute equity becomes an absolute impossibility."

American workers are not used to getting "absolute equity," but the American press would do well to examine more closely than it has the inequity of Phase 2 before chastising the American labor movement as it is now doing.

Federal Involvement Pressed:

Workers, Employers Benefit From Child Day Care Centers

EMPLOYERS are beginning to realize the advantage of quality child day care services for their workers, but they still balk at spending the money it takes for full-range facilities, a union social projects expert declared.

Joyce Miller, social services director of the Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing Workers, said that the union's pilot day care centers in Chicago and Baltimore have demonstrated that "people work better when their minds are at ease, knowing that their children are well taken care of." She said that employers find it "easier to hire people," and that absenteeism and turnover decline.

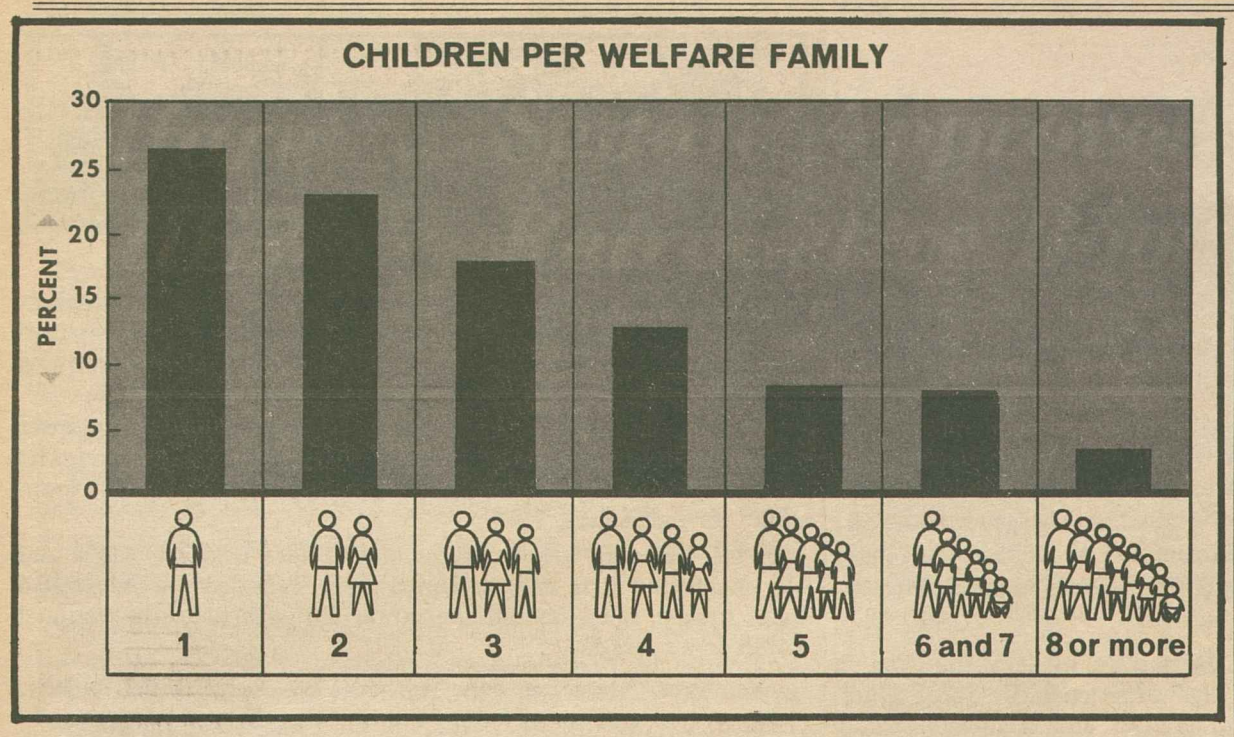
Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. Mrs. Miller stressed that the growing demand and need for quality day care cannot be met by voluntary efforts alone, and urged approval of the federal Comprehensive Child Development Act proposed by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.). She praised the thrust of the Mondale bill as toward "the needs of children, rather than just the need to get mothers out of poverty and put people to work."

She scored the charge of conservatives that the Mondale proposal would be a "child control act." She said the "danger of the federal government controlling our children through the day care system" is no more real "than in Medicare . . . the public school system . . . or any other governmental program."

Mrs. Miller said that despite such detractors, there is growing recognition of the need for readily available, full-range child care facilities, at a cost that mothers who must work "to put groceries on the table" can afford. She said that more and more unions are becoming interested in "day care programs for their membership," with facilities placed in either the neighborhoods where the workers live or "in the factories."

She also pointed out that state and local governments are becoming more active in the day care field, noting that the state of Illinois now operates 36 centers in housing projects, and the city of Chicago recently created a Dept. of Day Care.

FULL-RANGE DAY CARE at rates working mothers can afford helps employers hire and hold more stable and efficient employes, Joyce Miller, center, director of social services of the Clothing Workers Chicago Joint Board, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning her were Robert Barr of Fairchild publications and Ruth Jordan of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



Insurance Industry Practices Cited As Cause in Soaring Health Costs

Much of the blame for escalating medical care costs must be borne by the health insurance industry, which has grown into a $12-billion-a-year business, an article in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine charges.

The coverage of commercial health insurance policies is slanted toward in-hospital services—"the most expensive type of medical care," writes Allen Y. Zack in the November issue of the Federationist.

The record of the commercial health insurers and the non-profit Blue Cross plans with their emphasis on hospitalization—rather than preventive care—has been brought out by numerous witnesses in congressional hearings, Zack notes.

He cites the testimony of a Florida hospital director, who said: "Insurance companies have done very little to curb the health care price rise, in fact, they do a great many things to cause costs to rise. It's easier to raise the premium and blame and the doctors and hospital for the rising cost."

Zack also points out that hospital utilization studies "consistently show that Blue Cross patients tend to remain hospitalized three to four excessive days."

All insurance companies, Zack contends, "share the blame for leading policies in favor of hospital care—and the payment practices of the non-profit Blue Cross plan sometimes fail to lead to the best medical care."

The article refers to several examples cited by congressional witnesses showing that often more costly hospital operations were performed instead of less costly and at times less risky alternatives that could be done in a doctor's office.

The result, Zack observes, is that "the unsuspecting patient has been made to feel that care outside the hospital is second rate. This is a major factor in escalating medical costs."

Although Blue Cross plans pay a lower hospital rate than other commercial insurers that operate for a profit, the Blues are asking for huge premium increases across the country and attempting to cut back on coverage, Zack reports. Several instances are cited:

- In 1969, Blue Cross of New York City asked the state for a 44.8 percent increase for one type of contract. An even bigger boost was approved for 52.6 percent.
- Massachusetts Blue Cross filed for a 33 percent increase last May, less than six months after it was granted a 15 percent hike.
- In Philadelphia, it sought to drop an out-patient program on the charge that patients abused it. But it failed to note that patients could get into the facility only on the order of a doctor.
- Connecticut subscribers were notified they could select a program of lesser benefits rather than accept higher rates.

Zack also points out that in terms of dollars most of the Blue Cross business comes from government money, not private contracts.

"In addition to its regular business, Blue Cross administers the Federal Employes Health Benefits program, medical benefits for military dependents, most of Medicare and, in 20 states, Medicaid."

Other forms of commercial health insurance are analyzed in the article, including the "junk" policies that pay a flat rate to the patient during his stay in the hospital.

"These policies, frequently advertised in newspaper supplements, are notorious high profit-makers for the insurance companies. The ratio of payments to premiums is the lowest of any form of medical insurance—less than 50 percent."

The amount the commercial insurance companies pay their subscribers for these policies usually falls short of meeting the patient's hospital costs, Zack reports.

"Despite this record, the insurance companies are queuing up at the Capitol in hopes of convincing Congress that national health insurance must be given to private insurers," Zack notes.

He points out that Blue Cross already has undertaken a lobbying campaign to convince key decision-makers "that only through Blue Cross can truly effective and efficient provision be made for financing the health care of the nation."

Education a Key Factor In Family Income Level

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Education remains a crucial factor in the income level of both poor and affluent families in America, University of Michigan economists report.

The 1970 Survey of Consumer Finances, published by the University's Survey Research Center, reveals that among families with incomes of $25,000 or more, 69 percent of the family heads had at least some college training.

In contrast, among families with incomes of less than $3,000, 65 percent of the heads had less than a high school education.

The report also noted that educational attainment is strongly related to both past and expected income increases. Realized and expected income increases in 1969-70 were reported more than twice as often by family heads with a college degree than by those with eight grades or less of education.

The survey report also deals with installment debt, housing, automobile purchasing, household appliances, vacations, financial assets, ownership of stocks and long-range attitudes of the American consumer.

Highlights of the survey include:

- **Installment debt**—Just under half of all American families had outstanding installment debt in the first part of 1970, a small decrease from the 51 percent of the year before. The decrease was confined to the less affluent families.
- **Credit cards**—Fifty percent of all families report the use of at least one credit card, including 78 percent of families with incomes over $15,000.
- **Housing**—During the last 20 years home ownership has become increasingly common, especially in the upper-income groups. Nonwhites have increased their home ownership at a faster rate than whites, although only 40 percent of nonwhite families owned their homes in 1970 compared to almost 67 percent of white families.
- **Automobiles**—Expenditures for automobiles continue to rise, although much of the increase can be attributed to increased prices and the buying of more options.
- **Vacations**—Sixty-two percent of families earning more than $15,000 took a vacation in 1969, compared to 21 percent of the families earning less than $3,000 and 39 percent of the families earning between $7,500 and $10,000 a year.
- **Financial assets**—The proportion of families holding no liquid assets reached a low of 16 percent in 1970, while the proportion holding more than $5,000 reached a high of 21 percent. Close to two-thirds of all families now have a savings account with a median holding of $1,300.
- **Stock ownership** — Families owning stock reached a high of 26 percent in 1970.

System Short of Needs:

Myths on Welfare Exploded by HEW

By John R. Oravec

Charges continue to crop up that the nation's welfare rolls are made up of loafers, cheats, illegitimate children and mainly blacks who refuse work. The charges are more myth than truth.

These misconceptions proliferate without regard for the facts, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare declares in a new pamphlet.

The purpose of the pamphlet is to explode many of the popular myths that have emanated from many sources, particularly conservative politicians, as the welfare rolls climbed to the highest level in history.

During the same time, unemployment has also risen sharply. And the disadvantaged, the under-employed and the "new poor"—including many white-collar and technical workers who had held secure jobs—are now on public assistance.

John D. Twiname, administrator of the HEW Social & Rehabilitation Service, observes in introducing the pamphlet that the misconceptions not only malign the victims of poverty, but also the social workers who strive "to make the present inadequate welfare system work."

One of the major myths coming from welfare critics is that many persons on public assistance are able-bodied unemployed males.

The fact is, HEW points out, that fewer than 1 percent of the 13 million Americans on federal-state welfare programs are employable males. And about 80 percent of those want to work, according to a government sponsored study. About half of the men already are in work training programs.

The largest group on welfare—55.5 percent—is composed of children. Another 18.6 percent are mothers with no male in the family, and about 14 percent of the welfare mothers work while another 7 percent are in work training.

Elderly persons make up 15.6 percent of the welfare rolls. The remaining 9.4 percent are blind and disabled persons.

The charge that welfare families are loaded with children is another unfounded myth, HEW says.

The average welfare family has a mother and three children. Most of the children are two years old or older. Since the typical welfare family receives assistance for about two years, HEW points out that most of the welfare children were born or conceived before the family applied for public assistance.

Another myth, that most welfare families are black, is also untrue, HEW stresses. The largest racial group—49 percent—is white. Negroes represent about 46 percent of the welfare families and the other 5 percent is from other racial groups.

Contrary to often-made charges that cheating on welfare is widespread, the government pamphlet says it is actually almost non-existent.

"Suspected incidents of fraud or misrepresentation among welfare recipients occur in less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the total caseload in the nation, according to all available evidence," the pamphlet says.

The length of time a family remains on welfare is much shorter than most critics contend. The facts show that the typical welfare family has been on public assistance for 23 months.

The myth that welfare recipients would rather stay on public assistance rather than work also is unfounded when the level of payments is taken into account, HEW says.

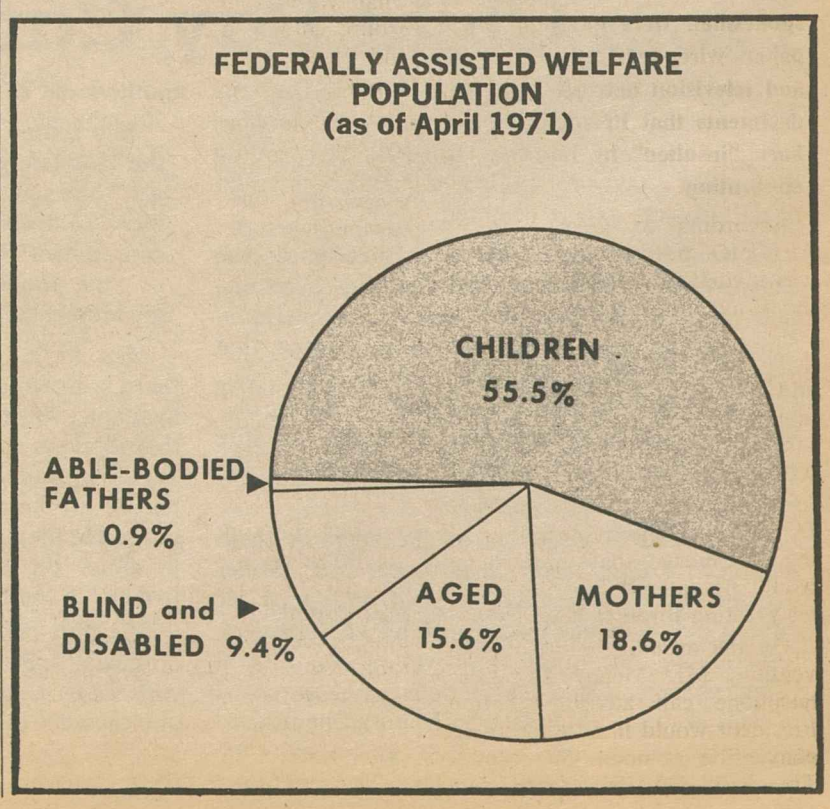
Average payments vary from state-to-state, ranging from a low of $60 a month in Mississippi to $375 in Alaska. In all but four states, the payments have been below the established poverty level of $331 a month. Most states pay less than their own established standard of need.

Another myth: "Give them more money and they'll spend it on drink and big cars." But a government survey found that welfare families would use the extra money for needed essentials, mainly food, clothing and housing.

Besides subsistence, welfare agencies provide other needed services for the poor. These include health care advice and referrals, counseling on financial and home management and employment.

To meet the many needs of the poor, the recent AFL-CIO convention called for "genuine welfare reform." It urged a $600 increase in the proposed basic family assistance program to $3,000 a year.

It also stressed that no welfare recipient should be referred to a job that pays a sub-standard wage, nor should a welfare mother be referred to work without adequate child care services for her children.



White House Parley:

Conference on Aging Endorses Health Security, Income Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

comprehensive National Health Security program which would include the aged as well as the rest of the population," the conference said.

"Financing the program solely through wage and payroll taxes and contributions from general government revenues would insure that health care expenses would be a shared responsibility of the government, employers and individuals. There should be no deductibles, co-payments or co-insurance."

Seidman pointed out that the conference recommendation conformed specifically to the language of the Kennedy-Griffiths National Health Security bill now before Congress.

The conference declared that until such a comprehensive health system is established, "the benefits of Medicare-Medicaid should be increased immediately to include, at a minimum, out-of-hospital drugs, care of the eyes, ears, teeth and feet—including eye glasses, hearing aids, dentures, etc."

The conference also called for "improved services for long-term care and expanded and broadened services in the home and other alternatives" to institutionalizing patients.

It is the federal government, the proposal noted, that "must assume responsibility for assuring an adequate supply of health manpower and essential facilities and for improving the organization and delivery of health services."

On social security, the conference called for a minimum standard of income adequacy for elderly couples. The report from the income section set that minimum at $4,500 a year—the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "intermediate" budget for an elderly couple in the spring of 1970.

"This level must be adjusted annually for changes in both the cost of living and rising national standards of living," the conference said.

"For single individuals, the minimum annual total income should be sufficient to maintain the same standard of living for couples, or not less than 75 percent of the couple's budget."

"The economic situation of the elderly, if past experience is repeated, will improve more slowly than that of younger groups even with an upturn in the national economy," the conference recommendation noted.

"Immediate action to increase the income of the elderly is urgent and imperative."

Again, the government was called upon to make sure the program works as the conference proposed, that "the basic floor of income for older people should be provided through a combination of payments from the social security system and payments from general tax revenues."

Such a financing program has been urged repeatedly by organized labor.

In addition, the conference said, "there should be a supplementary payment system based on an income test to bring incomes up to the minimum, financed entirely from federal government general revenues and included in a single check from the Social Security Administration.

"The financing of the social security system should include a contribution from general revenue and the whole structure of payroll taxes should be reviewed to lighten this burden on low-income workers."

The conference urged the federal government to encourage broadened pension coverage under private pension plans and called on state and local governments to remit part of the elderly's property taxes.

A Reporter Who Was There Saw Nixon Greeted 'Politely' But Cooly

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO delegates' "crude and insulting" treatment of the President. The White House and top Administration aides apparently had encouraged such reports, in labor's view.

Debate will go on for a long time as to just what happened at the convention. Boos and jeers were reported, but to this reporter, who was present, there were none. The President was received politely, though not enthusiastically.

When he entered the convention hall most delegates stood and applauded him.

Others sat silently. He was lightly applauded at least eight times. He drew critical laughter on two occasions when delegates disagreed with his assessment of gains being made against price increases.

However, hardly half an hour after the speech ended, "disturbed" Nixon Administration spokesmen were advising newspaper wire services and radio and television network news departments that Pres. Nixon had been "insulted" by labor at the convention.

According to George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Pres. Nixon was invited on Sept. 23 to address the convention. A few days later AFL-CIO was told that the President would look over his schedule, and get in touch with Mr. Meany later.

There was no word directly to AFL-CIO from the White House for seven weeks. Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson was reported as saying in Chicago that the President would not attend but would send his greeting through Sec. Hodgson.

On the evening before the convention, Mr. Meany received a telephone call advising that the President would like to address the convention at noon the next day. The AFL-CIO Executive Council had an important luncheon meeting at that time.

Mr. Meany said that the noontime hour was not practical, but that the President would be welcome to speak Thursday afternoon or anytime Friday. An alternative time was then set for 10:30 Friday morning, the second day of the convention.

Secret Service and other presidential aides took over and laid out detailed plans for the appearance. AFL-CIO cooperated except on two requests: the White House wanted the speech televised live, but to comply with the request required moving four tables on the convention floor and displacing 100 delegates; AFL-CIO said they could not do this.

Also the White House asked to have the convention orchestra play "Ruffles and Flourishes" as the President entered the hall. But Mr. Meany said there would be "only what you might call a chamber group," and "you can't play 'Ruffles and Flourishes' on violins."

Subsequent published reports that have been echoes of comments by Republican leaders say AFL-CIO refused live coverage of the speech and sent its orchestra out of the hall so that it could not play a presidential greeting.

Reports also say that Mr. Meany refused to introduce Pres. Nixon. AFL-CIO insists that Mr. Meany's introduction was the traditional one for any president: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

After the address during which the President was noticeably nervous, Mr. Meany went to the microphone routinely to express appreciation. According to security arrangements, he was to do this and then leave the platform with the President accompanied by an escort committee.

The President left the platform alone, while Mr. Meany was at the microphone. As he did, security officers removed the rope barrier that had been erected at their insistence to keep delegates back, and the President went into the delegates' area.

Labor sources say that a White House photographer and an assistant with floodlights appeared to take pictures of the President shaking hands with delegates.

Mr. Meany was obviously surprised. Delegates began breaking from delegations in other parts of the crowded hall. He rapped his gavel and said. "Will the delegates and guests kindly take their seats." After the President left the hall, Mr. Meany said, "Well, let's go on with the second act." These two remarks were the basis of later reports that Mr. Meany snubbed and insulted the President.

Mr. Meany and delegates who now have gone home to their union constituencies were convinced that the President's appearance was political in purpose, that it was part of the strategy aimed at splitting labor's rank-and-file.

The incidents at Bal Harbour, Fla., might have faded away quickly except for the national reaction. Treasury Sec. John B. Connally, Jr., House minority leader Gerald R. Ford, and others high in the Republican Party took occasion to attack Mr. Meany and labor for "insulting" the President.

Management organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers deplored the "arrogance" of organized labor.

The White House indicated mail and wire support coming in from across the country for the President.

The large question now: Can Phase 2, that depends so largely upon cooperation, succeed in an atmosphere of infighting?

GRADUATION CEREMONIES for the 39th class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development included presentation of diplomas by Andrew C. McLellan, left, the AFL-CIO's inter-American representative. Receiving his certificate is German Larenas Kramer, of Chile, the class spokesman.

Social Changes Spur Latin Union Growth

The economic, industrial and social changes occurring in Latin America are telescoping into a few years the experience of decades in the more developed industrial nations, a Labor Dept. official told the 39th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"It is evident that the labor-movements, in their vital role of protecting the interests of the working population must progress at an accelerated rate of speed in their approach to . . . responsible participation in the democratic development of society," said Donald M. Irwin, a deputy under secretary for international affairs.

Irwin's remarks were made during graduation ceremonies for 25 students, representing 12 Latin American countries.

The students completed a six-week course on Community Development & Cooperatives at the AIFLD's Front Royal, Va., institute with side trips to Mexico, the West Virginia coal fields and New York's Spanish Harlem.

The aim of the AIFLD program is to strengthen democratic trade unionism in Latin America and make possible direct worker participation in the Alliance for Progress.

Irwin told the graduates that when unions are injected into the planning and control mechanisms of an economy, "they need to cope in a responsible fashion with the tough questions where simple choices are not to be found."

Chosen to speak for the class was German Larenas Kramer, a lawyer for a community services center in Santiago, Chile.

"We should like to see an enormous concerted effort by all the countries of Latin America, with the support of the United States, to foster social development which might modernize our societies and end this domination of the many by the few," he said.

"We have seen that all the workers of our Americas face similar problems and that we must unite in the struggle and the search for just solutions while respecting the nuances and realities which shape our varying situations."

Andrew C. McLellan, the AFL-CIO's inter-American representative, presented diplomas to the graduates.

Activities Schedule For Studies Center

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has 10 institutes scheduled for December and January, including six special seminars on occupational safety and health. They are:

Unions in American Society in the Next Decade, Dec. 6-10.

Health Care in the United States, Dec. 13-17.

New Staff Program, Jan. 16-18.

Arbitration Institute, (at University of Illinois, Champaign), Jan. 23-28.

The occupational safety institutes will be at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Dec. 6-10; University of California, Berkeley, Dec. 13-16; Universities of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Wisconsin, Madison, Jan. 10-13; Ohio State University, Jan. 16-19, and Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Jan. 30-Feb. 4.

Hearing Asked On State Safety Enforcement

The AFL-CIO has requested an administrative hearing to look into the Labor Dept.'s application of the federal job safety law in state enforcement programs.

Organized labor has repeatedly protested that the rule adopted by the Labor Dept. for the development and enforcement of state job safety plans falls short of federal standards.

In a letter to Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health charged that this rule "constitutes an abuse of the discretionary power vested by Congress in the Secretary of Labor."

George H. R. Taylor, executive secretary of the committee, said that the questionable rule allows a state to submit and have approved an enforcement plan that is based "on a series of nebulous promises of future performance."

He further noted that such plans can meet indices of performance "which do not afford at least as effective protections of the health and safety of workers as those set forth under the federal provisions of the act."

Approval of the state plans will result in millions of workers being denied equal protection under the law, Taylor stressed.

President Forced to Choose:

New Veto Threats Sharpen Nixon Clash with Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

cause the party in power normally finds it easier to raise funds.

A steady stream of White House pronouncements had termed the Senate-passed bill completely unacceptable to Pres. Nixon.

It was a "budget-buster," the President and his aides complained. What the Senate had done was to balance out the heavy tax cuts the Nixon Administration had proposed for business with a variety of reductions for individual taxpayers, particularly those in the lowest-income brackets.

It had also added a generous program of tax deductions for child care expenses and a new program of extended unemployment benefits in states with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more.

The President's initial blast at the Senate bill coupled both the non-business tax cuts and the campaign funding plan as "unacceptable."

Partly as a result of the White House pressure, and partly because of House opposition to large-scale Senate rewriting of legislation, the conferees scrapped most of the Senate revenue amendments.

The extended unemployment benefit provision was discarded as "non-germane" to the bill.

An increase in the personal exemption for each taxpayer to $800 in 1972 was dropped to the House-passed level of $750.

A Senate-proposed $300 tax credit to reimburse elderly persons for property taxes or the tax share of their apartment rent was stricken from the bill.

Provisions authorizing the President to raise the surcharge on imports, impose quotas or retaliate against countries that place restrictions on U.S. goods were dropped.

So were various other revenue-losing Senate amendments, including a tax credit for college costs and a higher investment tax credit for firms located in areas with high unemployment.

The child care deduction provision stayed largely intact, although it was trimmed back somewhat.

And the increase in the minimum standard deduction—a benefit for low-income families—was made applicable for next year as in the House bill rather than for the 1971 tax as the Senate had voted.

While business benefits remained high, when the conferees had completed their work on the revenue sections of the bill the tax cut for a couple with two children and an income of $10,000 would amount to only $19 this year and $38 in 1972.

The White House agreed that the revenue provisions now were acceptable to the President, but bluntly asserted that the bill would still be vetoed if the campaign funding provision was retained.

"This is not a bluff," Nixon's press secretary Ronald Ziegler, told newsmen.

After the conferees put off the effective date until 1976, however, White House spokesmen held out a possibility that the President might sign the bill after all.

On the child care program—tied to a bill extending the Economic Opportunity Act, the basic anti-poverty program—a House-Senate conference committee had already trimmed back the legislation so that free care would be available only to families below the poverty level.

Most of the committee members, including several Republicans who helped work out the compromise, were under the impression that the final version was acceptable to the Administration, or at least to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Elliot L. Richardson.

But with White House encouragement, House Republicans served notice they will fight to kill the entire bill when the conference report reaches the floor. And Richardson, after a White House meeting, sent a letter declaring the measure unacceptable because it gives cities preference over states as "prime sponsors" of comprehensive child care programs.

The Administration has sought only custodial-type "baby-sitting" programs so that mothers on welfare could take jobs. By contrast, the congressional approach has been for quality care that would help the development of the child and be available to a broader segment of the population than just welfare families.

Nominee for Treasurer Hit on Hiring Record

(Continued from Page 1)

gaged in the practice of hiring illegal entrants for the purpose of exploiting them."

Earlier, Mrs. Banuelos told the committee she was "unaware" that her firm had been employing illegals until federal immigration agents raided her premises Oct. 5 and seized 36 of her workers.

But U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell confirmed to the committee that the raid was the sixth his agency had conducted at Mrs. Banuelos' taco and tortilla factory in the past four years—and each had turned up illegals in the work force.

The job of Treasurer of the United States, whose name appears on all currency, is considered a political plum and has few duties. And her appointment was considered a move by Pres. Nixon to win political favor in the Mexican-American community.

But Kircher, who was accompanied by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn, said it was no compliment to pass up many highly-qualified Mexican-Americans to appoint "a person who has such questionable employer practices so deeply etched in her record."

He noted that a bill recently passed by the California legislature and signed into law by Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan would subject employers such as Mrs. Banuelos to criminal penalties for knowingly employing illegals.

In view of the repeated raids, he said, it is hardly credible that Mrs. Banuelos wasn't aware of her firm's hiring practices.

And, Kircher added, "she certainly knew what she was saying during a union organizing campaign at the factory when she told workers that the union couldn't protect their right to stay in this country."

Kircher told the committee that "the NLRB files indicate that Mrs. Banuelos didn't cotton too well to the idea of the workers unionizing, which is another characteristic of employers in their usage of wetbacks."

Funds Asked For Freedom Stations

The AFL-CIO has called for continued funding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty while a tripartite commission studies the activities of both agencies.

In a letter to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said: "Organized labor has long supported the lessening of tensions between the peoples of the East and West by means of the free flow of meaningful information and ideas—a concept which has served as the guiding principle of these two agencies of our government."

Smaller Areas Absorb Shift in Jobless Rates

Severe unemployment conditions shifted somewhat in November as the Labor Dept. reported the number of major areas with a jobless rate of 6 percent or more dropped from 65 to 60 while the list of smaller areas rose from 785 to 799.

Seven of the nation's 150 major job centers were removed from the "substantial" unemployment category and two others were added.

At the same time, 17 "non-major" job centers were put on the substantial unemployment list and only three were removed, the Labor Dept. said.

The major areas deleted from the substantial unemployment category are Binghamton, N.Y.; Flint, Kalamazoo, and Saginaw, Mich.; Dayton, O.; Shreveport, La., and Fort Worth, Tex.

Added to the list are Johnstown, Pa., and San Juan, P.R.

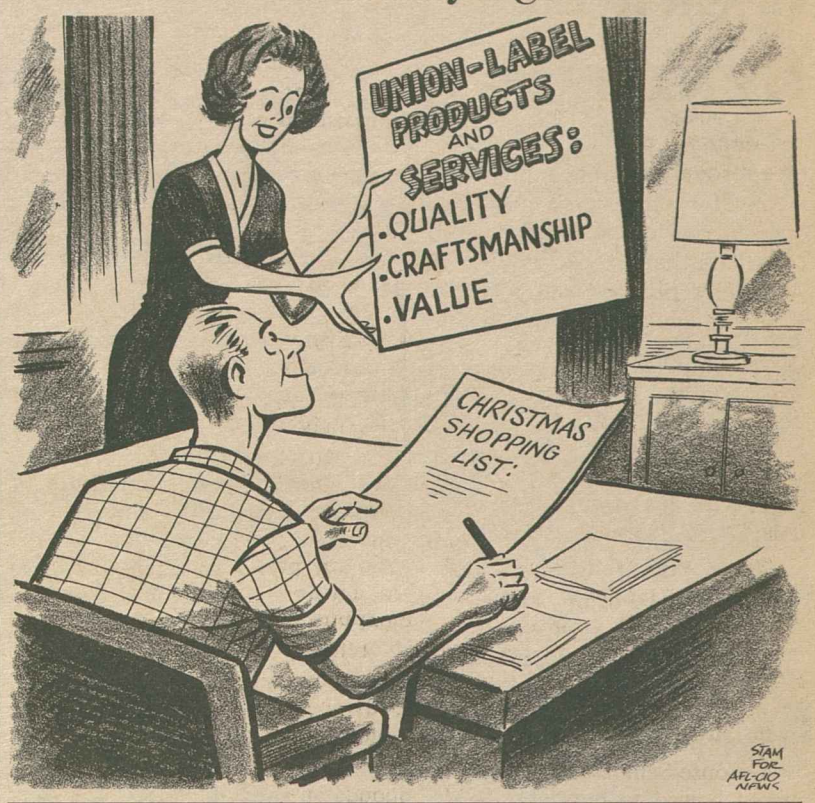
The Labor Dept.'s substantial unemployment list for November includes the 60 major areas and 299 "other" areas. But six of the major areas and 504 "other" areas are also classified as having "persistent" unemployment.

Areas with persistent unemployment, as defined by the Labor Dept., are those having a jobless rate of 6 percent or more for the past calendar year and at least 50 percent above the national average for several years. Substantial unemployment means that an area has unemployment of 6 percent more and the trend is expected to continue for at least two more months.

The 17 smaller job centers put on the substantial unemployment list include 10 areas in Minnesota: Arlington, Cloquet, Fergus Falls, Glenwood, Granite Falls, LaCrescent, Montevideo, Morrris, St. Cloud and Winona. The others are Athol and Gardner, Mass.; Hawthorne, Nev.; Gatesville and Swan Quarter, N.C.; Williamsport, Pa., and Drakes Branch, Va.

The three smaller areas removed from the list are St. Joseph, Mo.; Manteo, N.C., and Conway, S.C.

'Here's Your Buying Guide!'



Election Spending Limit Cleared by Wide Margin

Candidates with the most money to spend won't be able to dominate the airways during election campaigns under legislation that both the House and Senate passed by huge, bipartisan majorities.

The similar, but not identical, bills impose spending ceilings for major campaign expenses and close glaring loopholes in existing laws requiring the reporting of campaign spending and large, individual contributions.

A House-Senate conference committee has been set up to reconcile the bill passed by the House on Nov. 30, 372-23, with the version adopted by the Senate last August on an 88-2 vote.

The overwhelming bipartisan support appeared to preclude the danger of a presidential veto. Last year, Pres. Nixon vetoed a bill limiting spending for radio and television broadcasts but not curbing other campaign expenditures.

Both the House and Senate bills apply to campaigns for all federal offices—Congress as well as the presidency. The legislation is separate from the provision the Senate wrote into the tax bill allowing voters to earmark $1 of their tax money to finance presidential campaigns. It neither contradicts nor is dependent on the presidential campaign fund.

The election reform legislation had strong labor support. Its key provisions include:

- A limit of 10 cents for each person of voting age in the constituency for specified major campaign expenses. Both bills apply the limitation to campaign broadcasts and advertising in printed media, including newspapers, magazines and billboards. The House added to this list the cost of computerized mailings and automated telephone campaigns.

No more than 6 cents per potential voter, however, could be spent for television and radio broadcasts.

- A limit on the amount of money a candidate may spend from his own pocket for campaign expenses. This is intended to lessen the advantage now held by wealthy candidates. In the 1970 elections, for example, 11 of the 15 major senatorial candidates in the seven largest states were millionaires.
- Strict reporting of all campaign expenditures and contributions, including the previously anonymous fund-raising functions in the District of Columbia. The Senate bill would establish a federal elections commission to oversee enforcement and would require reports to the clerk of the local U.S. district court. The House version would merely require reports to be filed with the clerk of the House or the secretary of the Senate. Under the Senate version, individual contributors of $100 or more would be identified by name. The House bill would identify only donors of over $100—thus excluding purchasers of tickets for traditional "$100-a-plate" fund-raising dinners and receptions.
- The Senate bill, but not the House version, would repeal the "equal time" provision for broadcasters, allowing stations to give free time to major candidates without equal treatment for every minor party candidate.

12-4-71

A threatened anti-labor amendment to the House bill never reached a vote as its sponsor, Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.) found himself outmanuevered.

Crane, an extreme conservative, sought to bar unions from spending their funds for a variety of purposes permitted under present law, including nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns.

But the House adopted instead a substitute amendment that merely wrote into law existing court rulings specifying the right of unions to communicate with their members on political issues and carry on voter campaigns that are aimed at union members and their families.

There is no change in the existing law prohibiting contributions from the treasuries of unions or corporations to candidates for federal office, but allowing voluntary contributions through groups such as COPE and its business counterparts.

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Child Care Veto Assailed As 'Crass Political Action'

Tax Handout Is Cleared By Congress

Congress put its final stamp of approval on a tax bill that the AFL-CIO charged would hand over to rich corporations billions of dollars that are needed to meet America's pressing public needs.

The final version of the Administration-sponsored tax legislation will enable business firms to pocket more than $88 billion in tax savings over the next decade—substantially more than twice the amount of tax savings for individuals.

It is "tax folly," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said, not "tax justice." It represents an "unconscionable redistribution of wealth to those who already have much."

A House-Senate conference committee bowed to most Administration demands in dropping Senate-added provisions that would have provided greater equity for individual taxpayers. And it alleviated Republican fears that Democrats would be able to match GOP spending in the 1972 presidential election through a procedure allowing taxpayers to voluntarily allocate $1 of their payments to a presidential campaign fund. The effective date was put off until the 1976 election.

Labor had urged rejection of the final version of the bill. But the House approved the conference report by a 320-74 vote. And the Senate quickly followed suit, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

The biggest boon to corporations is a permanent 7 percent investment tax credit that will amount over 10 years to a government subsidy estimated at $52 billion on the cost of equipment. Over the same period, companies will pocket more than $30 billion through an accelerated depreciation formula written into law.

The largest savings to individuals would come through repeal of the excise tax on cars and a higher standard deduction for low-income taxpayers. While welcoming these improvements, the AFL-CIO termed them "meager sops."

As for the Administration's claim that its tax bill is a "job development" program, Biemiller said "no one should be deceived by the Madison Avenue gimmickry in the title. It will not develop jobs or revive America's badly-depressed economy. All it would do is give public money to private corporations who certainly don't need a government handout."

Court Ruling Deals Blow To Retirees

The U.S. Supreme Court dealt a severe blow to retired workers when it ruled that their unions have no right to negotiate benefit improvements for them because retirees are not "employes" subject to the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

The decision could upset the established practice of bargaining on retirees' benefits which has been going for more than 20 years in some industries. The Steelworkers, for example, have historically bargained to improve benefits for its retired members, although management has stipulated that it wasn't obligated to do so.

The high court, in a 6-1 decision, upheld a ruling of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals involving Allied Chemical Workers Local 1 and the Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

The union had negotiated a health insurance plan for workers at the company's Barberton, O., facilities, and after the introduction of Medicare, it sought to renogiate benefits for retirees.

The company refused to bargain on the issue and made unilateral adjustments in the financing of the benefits. Pittsburgh Plate Glass contended that it had no obligation to negotiate on benefits paid to workers already retired.

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board ruled in favor of the company on the

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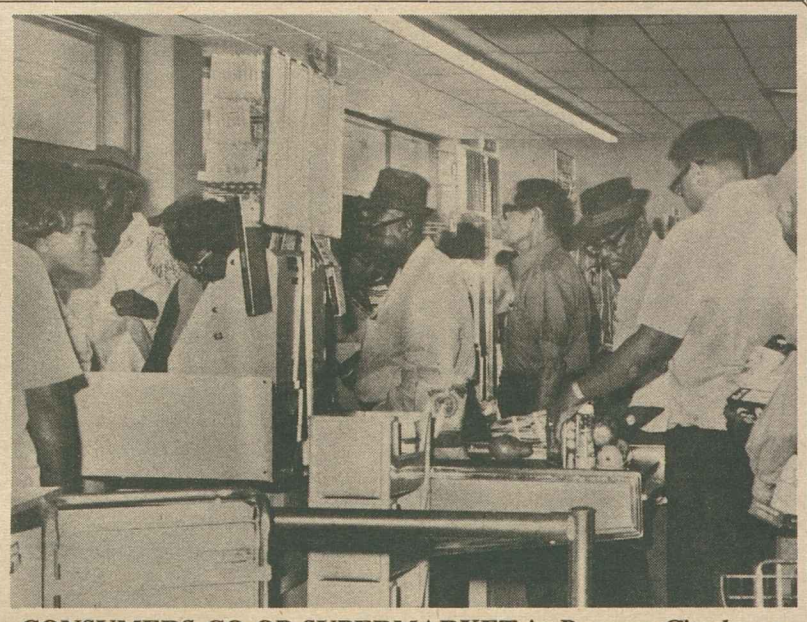


CONSUMERS CO-OP SUPERMARKET in Panama City has a brisk business on the first day of operations from members of Local 900 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, which is sponsoring the chain. The 5,000-member local raised all funds and directed the establishment of the co-op. Additional stores are planned for Panama City and in Colon.

5.2 Million Out of Work:

Jobless Rate Back At 6 Percent Mark

By Tom Castor

Unemployment climbed back to the 6 percent mark in November, or substantially the same level of joblessness that has persisted in the American economy for 13 straight months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS said that the bulk of the overall rise in joblessness stemmed from job losses by white males in the 20-24 age group who had been employed full-time, rather than from the unusually large number of persons entering the civilian labor force—389,000.

Employment increased on a seasonally adjusted basis to 80 million, the highest level in the history of the country, but 5.2 million American workers were without jobs.

The increase in employment was concentrated among adult women, the BLS said.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said the November statistics "once again . . . give the lie to Administration rhetoric."

"They prove the President's policies have not even made a dent in America's worst economic problem —unemployment."

"American workers—those unemployed or partially employed or facing layoffs—know that unemployment won't be ended by either slogans about the 'new prosperity' or giant tax handouts to wealthy corporations," Kirkland said.

"America must be put back to work and an Administration dominated by the big business 'trickle down' theory is not doing the job," he declared.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson laid part of the blame at the door of Congress, which he said has failed to act on Administration bills designed "to stimulate employment."

"For the third month in a row," Hodgson said, "I find it necessary to urge the Congress to act." He called the unemployment level "unacceptable," and said "perhaps more than words, these unemployment figures dictate the need for immediate congressional action."

While Pres. Nixon's new economic policies may not have been making a dent in the unemploy-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kirkland Hits Appeasement Of Rightists

By David L. Perlman

A historic new program of quality day-care services for children of working mothers was killed by Pres. Nixon's veto before it could draw its first breath.

Its enactment had been hailed as one of the great congressional accomplishments of this generation. It would, if signed into law, have authorized a multi-billion dollar federal program for local-sponsored and operated child care centers offering a full range of educational, health and nutritional services.

Nixon's veto is "indefensible" and a "crass political action," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said. "At the very time he is demanding that Congress pass a tax bill loaded with giveaways to the nation's giant corporations, he is denying federal help to the children of working people and to the poor."

Kirkland charged that the bill was vetoed "to appease the Republican Party's extreme right wing."

Nixon's veto message in fact parroted in only slightly less extreme language the blatant scare tactics ultra-conservative groups had used to distort the nature of the bill.

It is "the most radical piece of legislation to emerge from the 92nd Congress," Nixon claimed.

All but embracing the extremists' charge that providing quality care for children whose parents are at work would somehow break up the American family, the President said: "There is a respectable school of opinion that this legislation

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Pension 'Reform' Scored as Boon to Rich

Pres. Nixon's so-called pension reform plan would be another tax bonanza for the wealthy, the AFL-CIO charged, with few if any advantages for the average worker.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland termed the President's glowing description of his proposal "an exercise in deceit."

The proposal relegates to a "study" by two government departments the one area of pension reform most important to America's workers—a reinsurance program that would guarantee payment of earned pension benefits even if an employer went out of business, defaulted on his payments or was swallowed up by another company.

By contrast, Kirkland noted, there would be all sorts of tax advantages for what Nixon described as "self-reliant" Americans.

"For the average man," Kirkland said, "the President's pension proposal is an exercise in deceit. It promises much, but it will deliver nothing for today's elderly and nothing in the future for those whose income is below $10,000 a year.

"It is a bonanza for banks, insurance companies and mutual funds—another raid on the federal treasury to benefit the wealthy.

"We will fight it vigorously in the Congress and will continue our efforts to constantly improve the social security program."

The principal beneficiaries of the new round of tax exemptions proposed would be such high-income professionals as doctors and lawyers.

Lower-income self-employed workers might have the theoretical right to set up tax-sheltered retire-

(Continued on Page 7)

Business Group Sells 'New Prosperity' Line

A "nonpartisan" group of businessmen has formed an organization called the Citizens for a New Prosperity aimed at merchandising Pres. Nixon's Phase 2 control program to "stop inflation."

Billed as a nonprofit public service organization and as tax exempt, the idea was the brainchild of Hobart Lewis, president and editor-in-chief of The Reader's Digest, and hotel-restaurant magnate J. William Marriott, Sr., both staunch Republican supporters and contributors.

Although Lewis denied to newsmen that his close friend, Pres. Richard Nixon, suggested the effort, he did say that he and Marriott asked the White House about it "and naturally they were delighted. We've had full cooperation from the White House."

Citizens for a New Prosperity even sponsored a "New Prosperity Week," Nov. 29-Dec. 4, to hold down prices.

But questions arose as to just how serious this effort was when it became known that Lewis's Reader's Digest asked for a rate increase during New Prosperity Week. The request was referred back to the magazine by the Price Commission for further information.

A letter from the Citizens for a New Prosperity—over The Reader's

(Continued on Page 3)

HOTEL AND MOTEL WORKERS meet with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) on Capitol Hill after the 100-member group asked Congress to waive Phase 2 wage controls on low-income workers. At right are Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council and Legislative Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert.

Joblessness Back at 6%, 5.2 Million Out of Work

(Continued from Page 1)

ment rate, they made a 74-cent dent in average weekly earnings which were down to $128.74 from October.

Average hourly earnings, at $3.47, were off 2 cents from October.

The teen-age jobless rate stood at 17 percent for the fourth consecutive month, and the jobless rate for whites rose from 5.3 to 5.7 percent after edging down in the August-November period.

The unemployment rate for Negroes, which had been on the increase since the beginning of the year, dropped from 10.7 percent to 9.3 percent.

The number of workers with part-time jobs for economic reasons—those who want full-time work, but can't find it—rose to a 10-year high of 2.6 million, seasonally adjusted. The number has hovered around the 2.5-million mark for a year.

The average duration of joblessness dropped in November from 12.2 weeks to 11.7 weeks—but mostly due to a large increase in the ranks of those unemployed five weeks or less.

Since May, the average duration of unemployment has fluctuated narrowly around 12 weeks, about 3 weeks above the year-ago levels.

The number of those unemployed 15 weeks or more totalled 726,000, jumping 185,000 from the previous month. Workers unemployed 27 weeks or more declined from nearly 600,000 to 567,000, seasonally adjusted.

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 age group jumped from 7 to 8.2 percent during November, returning to the level of last spring, but still below the 11 percent high recorded last February.

The number of unemployed veterans increased 50,000 over the month to 320,000.

For nonveterans in the same age group, unemployment remained at 7 percent, essentially unchanged from October.

The average work week for rank-and-file workers rose one-tenth of 1 hour to 37.2 hours.

Wage Control Waiver Asked At $125 Level

A delegation of hotel and motel workers from the New York City area called on Congress to exclude workers earning less than $125 a week from the Phase 2 wage controls.

A 5.5 per cent ceiling on wage increases for these workers will cause severe hardship on them and their families, 100 representatives of the New York Hotel & Motel Trades Council said.

The group presented Congress a petition containing 15,000 signatures from among its 30,000 affiliated council members. The council is made up of locals from seven AFL-CIO unions.

Phase 2 controls will have a significant impact on the wage earner at the lower end of the economic ladder, including those in the hotel and motel service industry, the group said.

It stressed that virtually all the income of workers in the industry earning less than $125 a week is used to pay for essential family needs—food, clothing and shelter.

The delegation headed by Council Pres. Jay Rubin and Legislative Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert, met on Capitol Hill with congressional representatives from the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area.

It also had sessions with Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and House Speaker Carl Albert.

The council is made up of locals from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Upholsterers, Firemen & Oilers, Service Employes, Operating Engineers and the Painters.

NLRB Ruling Upholds Rejection of 'Lie' Test

Louisville, Ky.—An employer cannot discharge a worker for refusing to submit to a polygraph or "lie-detector" test involving questions about his love life or his union activities, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The examiner recommended that the NLRB order National Food Service, Inc., here to reinstate three workers with full back pay.

They were discharged because they refused to take the lie-detector test in which they would be required to answer questions on whether they had violated a company policy forbidding employes to date each other.

One of three men discharged was the principal in-plant organizer for Teamsters Local 783 which was attempting to organize National Food at about the same time the dismissals came.

"The discharges stemmed from National Food's use of the polygraph to discourage union activity and to obtain evidence which would have supported the discharge of a key union partisan," the examiner said.

He also recommended that the NLRB order National Food to stop discouraging concerted activities by its employes and to stop unlawfully administering polygraph tests to workers for the purpose of discouraging membership in any labor organization.

The prescribed order also would bar the company from administering polygraph tests pursuant to a rule "which does not provide that the tests will not be used to unlawfully interrogate employes concerning their union or protected concerted activities."

The NLRB general counsel earlier had declared that the company rule requiring employes to submit to a polygraph test was so broad in language as to "unlawfully threaten the employes with discharge for failure to submit to interrogations concerning any subject. . ."

UTU Issues Handbook Of Transportation Data

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union has prepared a new, 282-page "Handbook of Transportation in America" dealing with the government role in transportation, urban mass transit programs and developments in intercity travel.

White House Sees Things Looking Up

Key Biscayne, Fla.—White House Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler said the November increase in unemployment was due to an unusually large increase in the labor force as women and teenagers sought Christmas jobs and "also because of what is felt to be increasing confidence in the economy."

"Although we don't know if this is totally the answer, this is what some feel the answer is," he said.

But Ziegler maintained that his statement on labor force growth was economically correct and refused to accept an inquiring reporter's premise that "women seek jobs due to uncertainty in the economy and inflation."

'Widespread Evasion' Cited:

'Crackdown' Urged On Price Violators

Cleveland—AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis has called on the Price Commission and the Internal Revenue Service to "crack down" on retailers who have raised prices in violation of the commission's general guidelines.

Perlis, coordinator of the AFL-CIO's nationwide program to monitor prices, quoted from the commission's guidelines announced on Nov. 11:

"Retailers are to post prominently their freeze period prices for all covered food items and for many other selected items other than food as will be specified in the regulations. Until all such selected prices are posted, retailers are not permitted to increase any prices. In any event, such freeze prices must be posted no later than Jan. 1, 1972."

Perlis said that preliminary reports from price monitoring committees indicate "widespread evasion and violation" of the regulation.

Perlis spoke at a rally sponsored by the Cleveland AFL-CIO and its Dept. of Community Services. About 1,000 representatives of labor, senior citizens, youth, women and minority groups took part in the rally.

"In the face of highly flexible price controls and totally inadequate enforcement, the price control program is a farce," Perlis said.

He charged that the Nixon Administration is destroying the credibility of the IRS by assigning it an impossible job of enforcing price controls. He cited as an example the recent contradictory rulings on rent controls.

Perlis called on consumers to monitor prices of food, rent, health services, clothing and other goods and services. He urged that suspected price violations be reported immediately to the IRS and to AFL-CIO price monitoring committees.

He also called on the IRS to inform all complainants as to the disposition of their complaints and disputed an IRS contention that the Freedom of Information Act bars it from releasing that information.

Answering charges by Virginia Knauer, the President's adviser on consumer affairs, that consumer complaints about price increases were artificially generated, Perlis said: "This ill becomes the so-called champion of consumer interests in the White House."

He continued: "It is obvious that Mrs. Knauer represents not the consumers but the White House."

In a recent interview, Mrs. Knauer said she was satisfied with the Price Commission.

Perlis noted, however, that "the Price Commission has no consumer representatives." He charged also that the chairman of the commission, C. Jackson Grayson, and three of its members, James Newman, William Scranton, and Robert Lanzilotti, all have had "corporate connections."

The Cleveland rally, which was held in the Plumbers Hall here, is one of more than 100 similar rallies scheduled for cities across the country.

It is part of the nationwide effort to train volunteers to check prices and report violations. Perlis said the price watchdog program became necessary when the Administration "failed to provide sufficient enforcement for its price controls."

Senate Vote Revives Extended Jobless Aid

The Senate revived a labor-supported bill to extend unemployment benefits in states with the highest jobless rates, and its prospects for final congressional approval appeared bright.

Last month, the Senate added the jobless aid extension to the House-passed tax bill. But a House-Senate conference committee dropped the amendment on the ground that it would not be germane to the tax bill under the House rules.

But Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and other co-sponsors of the extended unemployment benefits plan didn't let the matter drop. After touching base with both Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) and his House counterpart, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), Magnuson proposed his amendment to a non-controversial House bill dealing with the use of unemployment insurance funds for state administrative costs.

The Senate accepted the amendment without objection and the legislation is now before a House-Senate conference committee.

In a letter to the conferees, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller strongly urged approval of the extended benefit provision "at the earliest possible date."

The bill would permit benefits to be paid for up to a total of 65 weeks in heavy unemployment states—26 weeks of additional benefits on top of the 26 weeks of regular state benefits and 13 weeks of extended federal benefits allowed under present law.

Under the formula in the bill, based on insured unemployment and the number of persons who have exhausted their benefits, the following jurisdictions would presently be eligible for an additional 26 weeks of federal payments.

Alaska, California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

A number of other states are close to the eligibility level.

Biemiller wrote the conferees that more than 1.9 million persons exhausted their unemployment benefits without finding jobs during the 1971 fiscal year nearly double the number in the previous year.

The sharp rise, he said, "speaks for itself. These are persons with long attachment to the labor force, many of whom must now for the first time seek welfare."

Kentucky House Seat Retained by Democrats

Democrat William Curlin won a special election in Kentucky's 6th congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death last September of Rep. John C. Watts (D).

Curlin took his seat in the House to bring the Democratic membership back up to 255, with 177 Republicans and three vacancies still unfilled.

100 Stories of Tragedy:

Health Case Histories Show Existing System's Failures

The AFL-CIO has released a supplement to federation Pres. George Meany's Oct. 26 National Health Security testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee to document its charges that the present health system is a failure.

About 100 case histories, compiled by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, were sent to the committee along with a five-page covering letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

Biemiller, in his letter to Chairman Wilbur Mills, said that "hundreds of cases dealing with high cost, fragmented care, excessive red tape and problems with private insurers" had been examined in the process of selecting a few "typical cases."

The AFL-CIO had received permission at the October Committee hearings to introduce the study into the hearing record. Biemiller termed the case histories "a human tragedy" and asserted that "many myths are shattered" by them.

The case histories are divided into four different sections which, when totaled, "add up to an indictment of the entire health care system," Biemiller said.

The first section contains 43 cases involving problems with insurance companies or inadequacy of insurance.

One "typical case" cites a 47-year-old woman suffering from interstitial fibrosis, a lung and respiratory disease. Although her hospital expenses were completely covered by insurance, her other medical expenses were not.

She requires six to nine tanks of oxygen a week at $10 a tank in addition to other medicine costing $10 to $12 a week. Although her medical bills are about $90 a week and her husband nets only $94.70 they still do not receive Medicaid.

The study also cites a woman who had been in a group insurance plan since 1961 at a cost of $7.50 a month. When she retired in 1969, her payments were increased to $13.55 a month and her benefits reduced.

In July 1970, the premiums were increased to $15.29 and then to $18.22 this year. On her pension, she commented, "I cannot afford it for the coming year."

The second section of the report consists of 32 cases demonstrating the "devastating effect of illness on people without proper medical insurance."

A disabled Vietnam veteran who owes a hospital $11,283 for the care of his ill wife and more than $5,000 to doctors is quoted as saying, "I have no way of any kind to pay the bill. I had to take my wife out of the hospital because the bill was too much."

In another case, a woman has been sick with diabetes, high blood pressure, shoulder and eye problems.

Her husband makes $1.75 an hour and they have no insurance, but have applied for financial aid to help with their medical expenses.

The answers they received:

Welfare: "If you weren't working, we could help you."

Indian Agency: "Quit work and go back to the reservation and we can give you some help."

The third section of the report, 15 cases, deals with the problems of the poor in obtaining medical care.

A 21-year-old woman died two weeks after she was refused admission—even though she was in active labor—to a Kentucky hospital. Her baby was born at home 15 minutes after she returned from the hospital.

The hospital would not accept her insurance or a personal check.

"I think it was awful," she wrote before her death, "to call the city police and run us off."

Cincinnati was the site of another example of impersonal health care.

Auto Workers Local 683 purchased a kidney machine for one of its members because none was available in the area. The machine, set up in the hospital, needed about $100 a month in supplies to keep it running. The hospital refused to furnish the supplies until the local had raised another $400 to pay a standing bill the patient owed.

The machine was donated to the hospital after the man's recovery.

The fourth section, five cases, shows the "fragmentation" of the present system of paying for medical care.

A woman entered a Brooklyn hospital as an emergency case. She spent nine hours in the hospital and was charged $319.

The hospital refused to supply an itemization of the bill, saying it would do so only under court order.

A Puerto Rican steelworker was hurt in a mill accident. He received adequate compensation and treatment for the three toes he had amputated.

While convalescing in the hospital, his family doctor, a fellow countryman, dropped in to visit briefly almost every day of the 34 days he spent in the hospital.

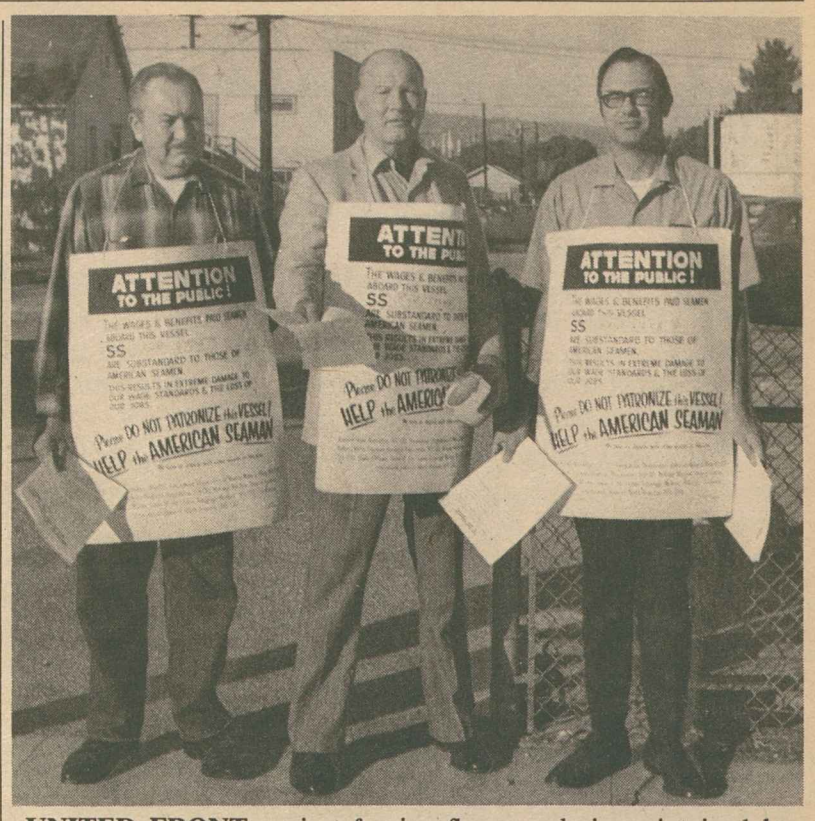
A week after he was released, the steelworker received a bill for $340 from his "friend."

Every case in the study reveals one thing in common, Biemiller said, America's "fragmented, outdated, wasteful health care system."

He stressed the only way to correct the system is with National Health Security.

In closing, he quoted Meany's testimony:

"America needs—and must have—a national health insurance program that provides quality health care for all Americans, that controls escalating costs, that institutes quality standards, that begins the long overdue job of reforming the systems, and is fairly financed and effectively administered. America needs National Health Security."



UNITED FRONT against foreign flag vessels is maintained by six maritime unions in picketing at all major U.S. ports. Typical of the protest against the loss of American jobs are these pickets in Wilmington, Calif., from left, O. C. Thorsen of the Seafarers, Myles Nielson of the National Maritime Union and James Bachtrom of the Marine Engineers. Other unions taking part in the demonstrations are the American Radio Association, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Radio Officers.

Senate Okays Powell, Delays Rehnquist Vote

The Senate gave near-unanimous approval to the appointment of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., to the Supreme Court. But the White House was showing signs of nervousness about Pres. Nixon's other nominee to the highest court, William H. Rehnquist.

Senate Republican leaders filed a cloture petition to shut off debate on the Rehnquist nomination as opponents continued to hammer away at the nominee's record on civil liberties, civil rights and executive powers.

If a two-thirds majority votes for cutting off debate on Dec. 10, quick confirmation is assured. Otherwise, a showdown could be delayed until opponents feel they have mustered their strongest showing against the appointment.

A disclosure by Newsweek magazine of a 1952 memo written by Rehnquist when he was a clerk to the late Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson caused a flurry of concern in Administration circles. It vigorously defended the segregationist "separate but equal doctrine" that the court later overturned unanimously.

After several days of silence, Rehnquist said the memorandum was intended to represent Jackson's views in a discussion of a pending case, and not his own. His Senate supporters declared themselves satisfied with the reply.

Pres. Nixon had his way with two other controversial noninations.

The Senate voted 51-44 to confirm Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture, despite strong opposition based on his association with corporate "agribusiness" and charges that his policies would deal still another blow at family farmers.

Four Republicans joined with 40 Democrats in opposing the nonination and some who voted for confirmation said they did so only because they felt the President has the right to choose his own Cabinet.

On a non-record vote, with only a handful of senators on the floor, Mrs. Romana Banuelos was confirmed as Treasurer of the United States, a largely honorary position. She is the owner of a California food firm that has been repeatedly raided as an employer of Mexicans who illegally crossed the border.

The AFL-CIO had opposed the confirmation of Mrs. Banuelos, Butz and Rehnquist. It did not oppose the confirmation of Powell to the Supreme Court, and the Senate voted 89-1 to ratify the appointment. Powell said he does not expect to take his seat before January. The Richmond, Va., attorney is a former president of the American Bar Association.

Business Unit Formed to Sell Phase 2 Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Digest's president's name—asks businessmen to join in sponsoring sales events on merchandise priced at or below the freeze level.

The group is financing its campaign through tax-exempt donations. It said it has received verbal assurance from the Internal Revenue Service of the tax exemption.

Initially, it asked the 500 largest companies in the nation for donations ranging from $2,000 to $25,000, and there is a separate tax-exempt fund for private contributions, a spokesman said.

The organization is making use of bumper stickers, decals, speaker's bureaus, press releases and suggested editorials for house organs and trade magazines trying to get everyone to "Keep the Lid On"—the Citizens' motto.

Not only should the lid be kept on prices, but "spiraling" or "unjustified wage increases" also must be blocked, according to literature in the group's press kit.

One red, white and blue bumper sticker, comes with happy faces and the slogan: "Love the New Prosperity."

To keep the lid on prices, Citizens for a New Prosperity is enlisting groups of women across the nation as "price watchers."

There were conflicting reports on what the activities of the price watchers would be.

One spokesman said they would be encouraged to report violations, but another said they would have a more "positive" role.

"They'll go out and ask for cooperation," seeking to have merchants post "Stop Inflation" decals and "We're Pledged to Keep the Lid On" posters in their stores.

Labor Pulls Out of Business Parley, Rejects 'Do-Nothing' Advisory Role

Organized labor is withdrawing its support of the White House Conference on the Industrial World Ahead scheduled for Feb. 7-9 to look into business conditions over the next two decades.

Representatives of the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers resigned from the do-nothing advisory committee that was set up to develop the conference program.

The federation's representatives on the committee were Education Director Walter G. Davis and Research Director Nat Goldfinger.

In a telegram to White House conference director Robert E. Miller, Davis and Goldfinger said in tendering their resignations: "We further wish to advise that the AFL-CIO will be unable to participate in or support the conference."

Davis noted that the White House conference staff had failed to consult with the AFL-CIO, the UAW or the Teamsters "as is the usual case when labor participation is sought."

He pointed out, however, that periodic reports were made on the planning for the conference.

The purpose of the committee, Davis said, was to assist in the development and planning of program subjects and presentations and to oversee the selection of conference delegates.

The committee was established under an executive order to represent labor, business and educators, Davis noted. At its first meeting in June, the committee was presented with several documents describing the work already completed in the pre-planning stages.

Davis said that "several regional meetings had already been held, topics for the conference pinned down, and position papers commissioned—all without consultation of the newly established committee."

"Labor members noted that there would not be any major points left for which their advice could be helpful since all of these matters had already been settled," he stressed.

The resignations were submitted "so that labor participants would be aware that the conference planning did not include any imput from the advisory committee as a whole or any of its labor members."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland alerted all federation affiliates and state central bodies of the action, noting that organized labor would not participate in or support the conference.

Labor Newsman Frank Porter Dies

Frank C. Porter, the Washington Post's highly-regarded labor and business reporter and a longtime member of the Newspaper Guild, died at the age of 53.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany voiced labor's sorrow, describing Porter as "a credit to his profession—a dedicated, honest, careful reporter."

Porter's death was attributed to oxygen starvation of the brain after he choked on a piece of food while dining with friends at a Washington restaurant.

He is survived by his wife and four children, aged 7 to 13.

Politics and Jobs

WHEN THE LABOR DEPT. reported that 60 out of every 1,000 Americans able and ready to work couldn't find jobs in November, the White House said that really wasn't very important because there were more people working than ever before.

To provide some understanding of the Administration's posture consider the following:

- Unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis increased by 212,000 last month to a total of 5,150,000.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment moved toward the 1971 peak of 6.2 percent as it rose from 5.8 to 6 percent.
- The jobless rate for adult men rose to 4.4 percent.
- The jobless rate for adult women climbed to 5.8 percent.
- The jobless rate for married men—the family breadwinners—spurted from 3 percent to 3.4 percent.
- The number of persons who want full-time jobs but have only been able to find part-time employment or have been working shorter workweeks for economic reasons reached a 10-year high in November, climbing to 2,616,000.

The Nixon Administration has achieved a notoriety for its yo-yo comments on release of reports on unemployment, living costs and other vital economic indicators. Mostly the White House reactions have been keyed to putting the best possible political face on a continuing record of failure in dealing with the economy.

But to achieve political gain at the expense of unemployed Americans displays a callousness, a heartlessness, a lack of compassion that is foreign to this great and generous nation.

An Ancient Code of Conduct

There is an ancient set of customs governing the respective obligations of guests and hosts that seems especially pertinent to the recent visit of Pres. Nixon to the AFL-CIO convention. The rules have been posted for centuries in monasteries and are generally credited to Saint Benedict. This is what they say:

If any pilgrim monk come from distant parts, if with wish as a guest to dwell in the monastery, and will be content with the customs which he finds in the place, & do not perchance by his lavishness disturb the monastery, but is simply content with what he finds, he shall be received, for as long a time as he desires. If, indeed, he find fault with anything, or expose it, reasonably, and with the humility of charity, the Abbott shall discuss it prudently, lest perchance God had sent him for this very thing. But, if he have been found gossipy and contumacious in the time of his sojourn as guest, not only ought he not to be joined to the body of the monastery, but also it shall be said to him, honestly, that he must depart. If he does not go, let two stout monks, in the name of God, explain the matter to him.

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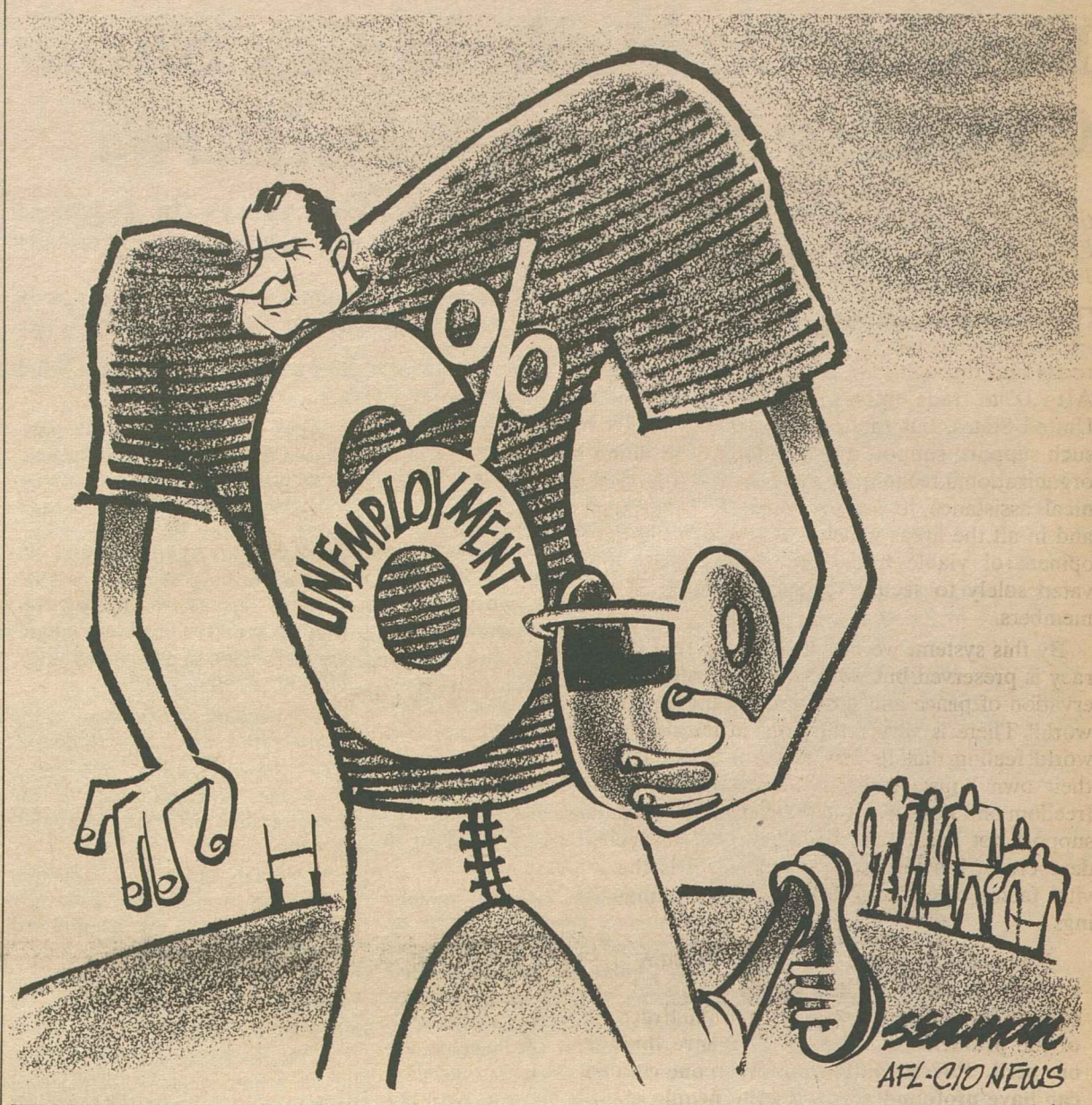
Same Old Ball Game



A Word Edgewise:

Whatever Happens in Ulster, Everybody Will End Up Losing

By John P. Roche

IN RECENT YEARS, we have seen an increasing number of situations where no matter what happens, everybody loses. Head and shoulders above the others is, of course, the outbreak of a nuclear war. But developments in Ulster and Pakistan seem to fall into the same category.

Gone are the good old days when international relations could be looked on as a zero-sum game: we win, they lose (Cuba, 1962); they win, we lose (Soviet seizure of Eastern Europe in violation of Yalta, Communist victory in Mainland China). Even the successful stalemate (Germany, Korea) appears antiquated. We seem to face problems for which there simply are no solutions.

Take Ulster. From some analyses, you might get the impression that the Protestant majority (actually about 60 percent) of the six counties of Northern Ireland rushed over from England and Scotland in the last 20 years.

The fact is that Protestant "plantations" began under Elizabeth I and were massively strengthened by Cromwell in the 17th Century. As long as the British treated Ireland as an entity and left its management, and exploitation, in the hands of "horse Protestants" of the Anglican, upper-class Church of Ireland, the "lower orders," Catholic and Presbyterian, often worked hand-in-hand for Irish freedom.

Indeed, one of the things that broke the back of the Irish rising of 1798 was that Gen. Gerard Lake, the British commander, had pre-emptively, under threat of execution, disarmed all Ulstermen—Protestant and Catholic alike.

History is full of tragedies arising from roads not taken. It is enough to say that the great dream of a united Ireland based on freedom and religious toleration degenerated, by the late 19th Century, into a nightmare of sectarian strife.

Various British politicians—Edward Carson being the most notorious—encouraged this bitterness, going so far as to support a mutiny by British officers against Irish Home Rule. The outcome was a "temporary" arrangement where six counties were carved out to provide a Protestant autonomous enclave. It made no sense demographically, geographically or economically (Ulster is a monumental welfare program from the viewpoint of the British Treasury). But there it is.

Now the gunmen are on the loose. As usual, the extremes feed each other: the Irish Republican Army bushwackers generate wild, irrational emotions among the Protestants; the Orange Order thugs have the Catholics—figuratively speaking—sharpening their spikes and waiting for the "Rising of the Moon."

Caught in the enfilade is the vast majority of citizens of both faiths who mainly just want to live in peace. And the 15,000 British soldiers who have been sent to try to make this possible.

Also caught in the maelstrom is Prime Minister Jack Lynch in Dublin, an eminently sensible and courageous man who knows insanity when he sees it. But he is flanked on the left by hard-nosed types who want to "liberate the six orphans" and he barely survived a recent vote of confidence in the Dail, the Irish Parliament. Lynch is in a thoroughly unenviable position: he can not go forward and endorse forceful liberation, but he cannot back off from the concept of unification.

MEANWHILE, ACROSS THE IRISH SEA, the British are having their own difficulties, not the least of which is that for the first time they are seeing their people, and British soldiers, dying on TV. (Indeed, the BBC has taken to censoring some of its programs directed to Ulster on the ground that "we try to avoid the moment when a spark could lead to further explosions"—John Crowley of the BBC, quoted in "Atlas," November 1971.)

The Conservatives have traditional links with Ulster, but the Labor Party—many of whose supporters are Irish immigrants—is moving towards the abolition of Ulster's autonomy, that is, integrating it into the United Kingdom on the same basis as Wales and Scotland. But from the Irish Catholic viewpoint, this would be a step away from unification—though it would eliminate the detested Stormont Parliament.

Any reader who has survived this far will probably appreciate why Sen. Edward Kennedy's blithe intervention, centering on a proposed British troop pull-out, was not warmly received by anybody but the IRA. For as Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, foreign affairs spokesman of the Irish Labor Party and member of the Dail, stated flatly a while ago, the withdrawal of British troops "would almost certainly lead to the massacre of tens of thousands of Catholics by Protestant extremists."

Perhaps the troops can't solve anything, but at least they can prevent certain alternative solutions.

Benefit to Foreign Workers:

Developing Nations Ask Aid Of U.S. Unions on Fair Trade

The following is excerpted from an address to the Ninth AFL-CIO Convention at Bal Harbour, Fla., by Hugh Lawson Shearer, prime minister of Jamaica.

THE GREAT UNIONS of America have had an enviable record in giving support both directly and through various agencies, including the AIFLD, to trade union movements outside of the United States, but there is a continuing need for such support; support in education and training in organizational techniques, in the provision of technical assistance to set up research departments, and in all the areas which will result in the development of viable trade union movements motivated solely to secure the best interests of their members.

By this system, we not only ensure that democracy is preserved but we also underwrite the preservation of peace and prosperity in the developing world. There is very little point in the developing world feeling that its governments are masters in their own house if this is at the expense of the freedom and liberties of its citizens, and I urge this support not because of some abstract respect for democracy, but because in practice, it is the real vital factor of ensuring the dignity of human beings.

No man is an island to himself any more than is a group of men. The tragic events of this century have shown that we cannot contract out of the problems of others. We ignore them at our peril. Poverty and instability in one country can have profound effects on the people of the other countries. An understanding and broad sympathy are needed of the special conditions attached to other peoples.

Often trade unionists in the United States complain of unfair competition from what is called cheap foreign labor. I do not defend these cases where goods are deliberately dumped, or cases where workers are cruelly exploited and are made to work unreasonably long hours for starvation wages.

In these cases we fully support the trade union movements in the larger countries and the efforts of international agencies to protect the workers of those countries and assist them to organize themselves so that they can fight for better conditions of life.

It is wrong, however, to extend this principle to those cases where differences in workers' wages merely reflect differences between the huge productive capacity of the developed country and that of other countries. A worker who enjoys the benefit of the most modern technology in his factory and who has an enormous investment of capital and equipment assisting him must produce more per man hour than the worker who is working with small or primitive equipment. It follows that in one case very high rates of wages are justified, and in the other, similar wages are not possible.

If the worker in the poor country, therefore, cannot find a market for his labor as embodied in goods, outside his own limited and poor home market, he is doomed to continued poverty.

We in the developing countries, to be able to buy the goods you produce and pay back loans we borrow, must be able to trade by selling in your markets the products we are best able to produce. Developing countries depend on the AFL-CIO to use your considerable influence to help to stimulate and expand policies which recognize these basic facts. We live in a world of interdependence and we need the support of one another, strong and weak, rich and poor, for our mutual advantage.

We are aware, too, that sometimes we can look at a country as a wealthy country but in fact it does not follow that every single member of that society is enjoying a high standard of living; that there are people who are out of work in wealthy countries and that for such a man, when he considers his responsibility to his family, he cannot understand where the wealth that he is supposed to enjoy is to be found.

TRADE UNION LEADERS even in wealthy countries, have problems with membership—people who may be suffering from lack of work or low wages in depressed areas of their country; as a result of this there is pressure for national action to be taken which could damage the exports of smaller countries.

There are solutions available which will ensure that the interests of both parties are protected in developed countries, which do not exist in developing countries. In the developed countries there are possibilities through research, for example, of improving technology and moving into the manufacture of more complex goods—courses which are not open to the small developing countries with small local markets.

It is said that in some industrial areas of the United States, one-half of the goods now being manufactured were not known 10 years ago. Naturally, from our own point of view we would hope that it is in this area of technological development that the wealthy countries would seek a solution of their problems, leaving the simpler tasks to be carried out by the small developing countries.

When leaders of developing countries plead for liberal trade policies by the developed countries so that their people may be productively employed, this is the context in which, as trade unionists, I urge you to consider your role towards your fellow workers throughout the world.

Legislative Prospects Bright:

Phase 2 Pitfalls Dim Outlook For Consumers in Coming Year

CONSUMERS can expect a good year in Congress in 1972, but it's doubtful they'll fare as well in the marketplace under Pres. Nixon's Phase 2 price controls, consumer specialist Evelyn Dubrow predicted.

Miss Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, listed creation of an independent consumer agency, no-fault auto insurance, truth-in-advertising and automobile damageability as among several long-sought consumer protection measures that will be "high on the list" in the next session of Congress.

She said that while the White House has given little aid to strong consumer protection, "sincere concern with what's happening to the economics of this country" and its effects on consumers is growing in Congress.

"This is not just a front on the part of Congress" in an election year, she declared, but the result of the growing understanding of "how much the consumer needs protection," and the demands of a "more aware, more alert" consumer constituency for fair treatment. Miss Dubrow appeared on the network interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

But Miss Dubrow was not as optimistic about "a good year for consumers, as far as prices being controlled" under the Phase 2 program. She said that assignment of the Internal Revenue Service as the enforcement arm of Phase 2 price controls leaves the program without sufficient staff or "proper standards" to assure compliance.

AND THEY'VE DONE LITTLE "more than suggest that voluntarily, the consumer ought to see that prices aren't raised," which is "just a lot of nonsense," Miss Dubrow said. She pointed out that with "thousands of items supposedly controlled," it's impossible for individual shoppers and consumers to know, from week to week, whether prices have been changed.

"That's a hell of a way to run a railroad," she declared, and stressed that the residents of "the poorer sections of the towns, and cities, and the rural areas, are going to be the victims of . . . phony price controls."

Reporters questioning Miss Dubrow on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine, and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ONE OF THE MANY THRUSTS directed at Pres. Johnson by the Republicans during his years in office was that the White House "managed" the news.

It is still debatable whether there was any foundation to this charge, but there seems to be little question that the nation has just witnessed one of the most adroit efforts at news managing by the White House under the administration of Pres. Nixon.

The President may have suddenly decided to speak to the AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour for any number of reasons.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany says that the President came to the convention "to contrive a situation under which he could claim that he had been unfairly treated."

Whatever his motives, the President did speak. Both before and after his address, White House aides were busy people. They called radio and television networks and editors of major newspapers, claiming the President had been treated discourteously.

With some notable exceptions, the press corps which accompanied the President to Florida picked up the White House line. These are men and women who daily "live" with the President and his aides. They rarely forthrightly contradict the White House. Many fear that they will be snubbed if they write unfavorable articles.

On the other hand, most of the labor reporters who covered the convention provided their desks with stories that the President had been treated coldly but politely—he was not abused, not jeered, not insulted.

Across the country there was confusion in more than one newsroom. The net impact, though, is that the White House has convinced a large section of the nation that both Nixon and the Office of the President were rudely treated.

Letters to the editor are appearing in newspapers across the country in which the writers actually claim that the President was jeered and even that he was not allowed to speak.

The role of Presidential Counsel Charles W. Colson in the early White House news managing is not clear but the Los Angeles Times has disclosed that Colson did put Treasury Sec. John Connally up to holding his press conference and unleashing his vicious personal attack against Meany.

THE LINE which White House aides are peddling is that the delegates to the convention acted coldly but that only Meany was off base. This is the theme which Colson is pushing.

With too many reputable newspapers, magazines and commentators accepting this mythical version, the record should be straightened by an on-the-scene eyewitness:

Playing "Hail to the Chief"—The convention had a band the first day and Meany offered Nixon time at 4 p.m.

Nixon, however, chose to speak the second day when only chamber music was provided. A pianist and two violinists cannot very well play "Hail to the Chief."

Cursory Introduction—Meany gave the precise introduction to Nixon that is traditionally given the chief executive: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

The Nixon Chair—Nixon was not placed in the second row. He was placed to the rear and to the right where he could be introduced and Meany could turn and extend his right hand.

It was the same chair that every President since Harry Truman has used at AFL or AFL-CIO conventions.

Leaving the Hall—Meany carefully waited until Nixon had left the hall before he called the convention to order.

Many observers are convinced that Nixon, himself, exhibited rudeness when he plunged into the delegates and upset the convention. No other President has done that.

It was after this that Meany said, "We will now proceed with Act II."

CONSUMERS may have a good year in Congress, but they'll not fare as well in the marketplace under Pres. Nixon's Phase 2 price controls, Ladies' Garment Workers Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow predicted on Labor News Conference. Questioning her on the AFL-CIO interview on Mutual radio were Frank Swoboda, left, of Business Week magazine and Duane Emme of Press Associates, Inc.

Key House Vote on Election Reform

The House on Nov. 30 voted 233-147 approval of a labor-supported amendment proposed by Rep. Orval Hansen (R-Idaho) to the election reform bill. It clarifies court rulings to make it clear that unions have the right to spend funds from dues income to communicate with members and conduct non-partisan get-out-the-vote campaigns aimed at union members and their families.

If the Hansen amendment had been defeated, Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.) had planned to offer an amendment that would have severely limited the political rights of unions.

On labor's scoreboard, the 182 Democrats and 51 Republicans who voted for the Hansen amendment were Right (R). The 38 Democrats and 109 Republicans opposed cast Wrong votes (W). Absentees are designated (A). Numerals show congressional districts.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) A
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA
AL Begich (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) A
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) A
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) A
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Dellums (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) A
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) A
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) A
35. Schmitz (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) A
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Veysey (R) W

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Rousselot (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) A
29. Danielson (D) R
30. Roybal (D) A
31. Wilson, Charles (D) A
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. McKevitt (R) A
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Steele (R) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grasso (D) R

DELAWARE
AL duPont (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) A
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Young (R) W
9. Rogers (D) R
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. Mathias (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) A
9. Landrum (D) A
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
1. Matsunaga (D) R
2. Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R)) A
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Vacancy
16. Anderson (R) R
17. Arends (R) A
18. Michel (R) A
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) R
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) A

Chicago—Cook County
1. Metcalfe (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) A
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6 Collins (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) A
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) A
13. Crane (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Roush (D) R
5. Hillis (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) R
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Roy (D) R
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Vacancy
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) A
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) A
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Mills (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Sarbanes (D) R
5. Hogan (R) A
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Drinan (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Harrington (D) R
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. Hicks (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) A
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan District
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) A
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Bergland (D) R
8. Blatnik (D) A

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernathy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) A
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Shoup (R) W
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Thone (R) W
2. McCollister (R) W
3. Martin (R) R

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) A
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) R
2. Runnels (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lent (R) W
25. Peyser (R) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Stratton (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) R
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) R
34. Terry (R) R
35. Hanley (D) R
36. Horton (R) A
37. Conable (R) R
38. Hastings (R) W
39. Kemp (R) W
40. Smith (R) R
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) A
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Rangel (D) R
19. Abzug (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Badillo (D) R
22. Scheuer (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) A
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Link (D) R

OHIO
1. Keating (R) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) A
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton, J. William (R) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Carney (D) R
20. Stanton, James V. (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Powell (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) A
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) A
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Ware (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Vacancy
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Heinz (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) A
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) A
4. Eilberg (D) A
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) A
2. Spence (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Denholm (D) R
2. Abourezk (D) R

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Baker (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) A
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) A
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) R
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) A
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Lloyd (R) R

VERMONT
AL Vacancy

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) A

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) A

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Valuable Data Gathered:

'70 Census Reveals Shifting U.S. Trends

The 1970 census revealed much more than that the center of the nation's population continued to shift southwestward and that 203,184,772 noses were counted, an article in the November issue of Federationist magazine points out.

The census turned up a great deal about the "average" American—the kind of job he's likely to hold, his median income, changes in his living conditions—and about the country's shifting trends that will affect him in the future, author Alexander Uhl notes.

"Only 13 states increased their portion of the population between 1960 and 1970," Uhl observes, "and not one of them was in the North Central area." This had been the No. 1 population region during the industrialization boom.

Uhl says the more significant trend coming from the '70 census was the great change in the population pattern of the cities and their suburbs.

Virtually every large metropolitan area in the country showed population gains between 1960 and 1970. But almost invariably, the growth was in the suburbs while the inner core cities lost population.

Although there are now 153 cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 or more, Uhl notes that "the percentage of the nation's population living in them has been dropping for the past 40 years."

These 150 cities account for 27.6 percent of the nation's population.

Uhl says it is misleading to make a sharp distinction between "city" and "suburb" and that the focus should be on "urbanized" areas, which include both city and suburbs. These urbanized areas are highly integrated economically and often, socially and culturally.

There are some 248 urbanized areas in the United States with populations of 50,000 or more, he reports. These areas have a combined population of 118 million, or about 58 percent of the nation's total.

The largest is the New York-Northern New Jersey area with 16.2 million persons. Los Angeles-Long Beach ranks second with 8.3 million and Chicago now is third with 6.7 million.

"In all, there are now 25 American urbanized areas with populations of 1 million or more," Uhl reports. They range from the 16.2 million in New York to a little more than 1 million in San Jose, Calif.

While the U.S. population climbed from 179.3 million in 1960 to 203.1 million in 1970, the nation's labor force expanded from 72 million to 86 million with more than 90 percent of the jobs held in nonagricultural industries and services, he reports.

Agricultural employment continued to drop during the 10-year span, although at a slower pace than in previous decades, Uhl notes.

But jobs in manufacturing, mining, transportation and public utilities also dropped during the decade.

Uhl points out that "between 1960 and 1970, the number of jobs in mining dropped from 1.3 million to 900,000; in manufacturing, from 31 million to 28.7 million, and in transportation and public utilities, from 7.4 million to 6.3 million."

Wholesale and retail trade declined about 200,000 to 20.9 million and contract construction slipped from 5.3 million to 4.9 million, Uhl reports.

On the up side were jobs in insurance, finance and real estate, rising from 4.9 million to 5.1 million; services rose from 13.7 million to 15.8 million.

Another big gainer was government employment—federal, state and local—which boomed from 15.4 million to 17 million, Uhl notes.

"What was striking about the labor force was the rapid increase of married women in the labor market as compared with single women," he stresses.

"In 1960, some 5.4 million single women were without jobs. By the end of 1969, there were 6.5 million. On the other hand, the number of married women who had jobs shot up from 13.5 million in 1960 to 19.1 million in 1970.

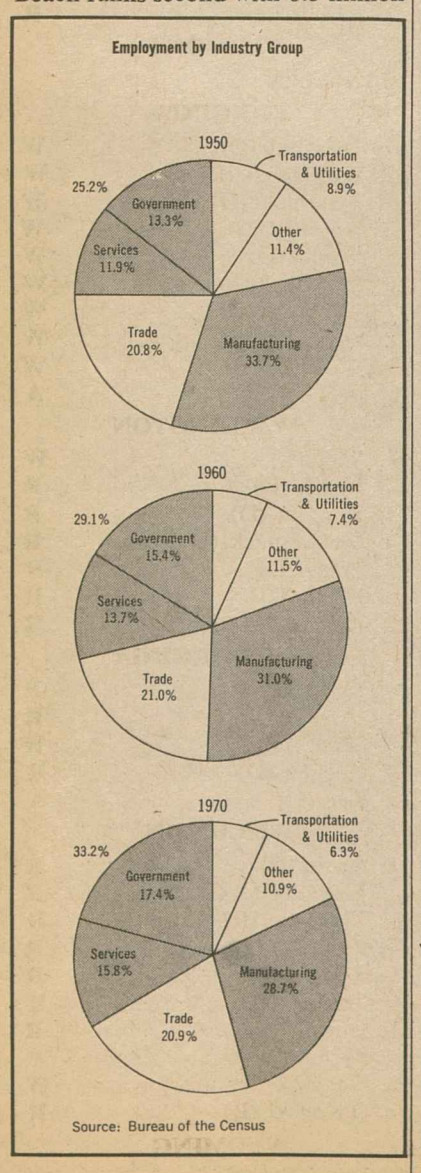
"As a percentage of women in the labor force, married women plus widowed and divorced had far exceeded single women—78.3 percent to 21.7 percent."

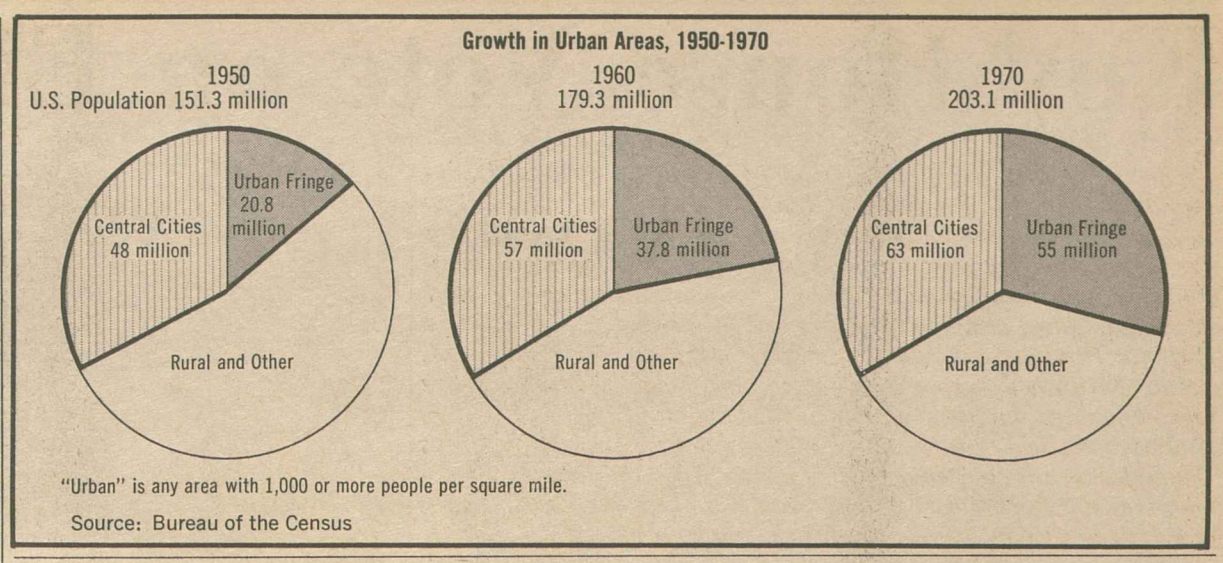
Moonlighting has also become a way of life for millions of Americans, he observes, as the number of workers who held more than one job rose from 2.4 million in 1960 to 3.3 million in 1970.

The average American family in 1970 was composed of a husband, wife and two children in their late teens.

The median family income was $9,870 in 1970, compared with $3,000 in 1950. However, Uhl points out that the figures are deceptive.

"Increases in the cost of living have deeply eroded the incomes boosts," Uhl says as he cites Census Bureau adjustments for inflation which show that median real income in 1970 was $6,100—about double the 1950 real income of $3,300. He stresses, too, that "this doubling of real income in greater measure rests on the fact that an increasing number of wives are entering the labor market and thus adding to the family income."





High Court Denies Right of Unions To Bargain for Retired Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ground that retired workers do not come under the Taft-Hartley Act's definition of "employe," and that therefore the company did not violate the act by unilaterally adjusting benefits.

The NLRB, itself, with one member dissenting, reversed the trial examiner's conclusions, but the Sixth Circuit decided unanimously that the trial examiner was right.

The appellate court held that retired workers and pensioners are no longer employes for the purposes of the act and that an employer is under "no constraint to collectively bargain improvements in their benefits with the union" representing active employes.

In a friend-of-the-court brief filed with the Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers called the appellate court's decision unsound because it relieved the employer of his duty to bargain.

If the ruling gains acceptance, the federation argued, "countless subjects . . . important to labor and management will be removed from the bargaining table if either side declines to discuss them."

But the Supreme Court upheld the lower court's ruling. In holding that retirees are not protected by the labor act and cannot be considered members of the bargaining unit, the high court said that "even if an industry practice of bargaining over retirees' rights exists . . . that cannot change the law . . . ."

And even though the Taft Act forbids mid-term modification of contracts, the Supreme Court ruled that Pittsburgh Plate Glass was not guilty of an unfair labor practice by modifying benefits for retirees because "it related to a permissive rather than a mandatory subject of bargaining."

Such an action, however, might amount to a breach of contract the court said.

"When a union bargains for retirees—which nothing in this opinion precludes if the employer agrees—the retirees are not without protection. Under established contract principles, vested retirement rights may not be altered without the pensioner's consent," the court noted.

"Retirees, moreover, would have a federal remedy under . . . the Labor Management Relations Act for breach of contract if their benefits were unilaterally changed . . . ."

Another Supreme Court decision undercut the rights of unions to settle jurisdictional disputes among themselves.

The court ruled unanimously that the NLRB may impose a settlement of a union jurisdictional dispute when an employer refuses to accept a settlement already agreed to by the unions.

The issue grew out of a dispute between a Plasterers local and the Tile, Terrazzo & Marble Setters over who would apply mortar to walls on a job at the University of Houston library.

The two unions took the matter to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

The board awarded the work to the Plasterers, and the Tile Setters accepted the decision. But the contractors did not like the designation and took the case to the NLRB, which awarded the work in the employer's favor.

The Plasterers and the AFL-CIO, in a brief submitted to the Supreme Court, argued that a jurisdictional settlement by two unions could not be set aside simply because an employer "has not consented to be bound" by the inter-union procedure.

An appeals court set the NLRB decision aside on the ground that only the unions were involved in the dispute, but the Supreme Court said the employer, picketed to force reassignment of work, was a party and that the NLRB must hear such cases with the employer having a voice in the hearing.

Justice Byron White's opinion held that in this case the employer had a definite stake in the outcome of the dispute and must be considered a party to it, thus giving the NLRB the authority to award the work at issue.

In other action, the Supreme Court:

- Ruled 5-2 that a federal court, on request of the NLRB, has the power to block a state court order regulating peaceful picketing. The case involved the Jack & Jill Stores in Grand Island, Neb., the subject of an unfair labor practice charge by the Meat Cutters who were organizing the chain in 1968. An NLRB trial examiner ruled in favor of the union, but the employer obtained a state court injunction against resultant picketing.
- Agreed to decide whether it is the province of a court or an arbitrator to decide whether a claim of contract violation brought by a union two years after the fact is too stale to be the subject of arbitration. The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals split on the question of whether Operating Engineers Local 150 had waited too long on enforcement of a contract with the Flair Builders Inc. of Sugar Grove, Ill.

Sheinkman Reappointed To Welfare Plan Panel

Jacob Sheinkman, a vice president and general counsel of the Clothing Workers, was reappointed to a two-year term on the Advisory Council on Employe Welfare & Pension Benefit Plans.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson also announced the appointment of Willard E. Solenberger of the Auto Workers to the council.

Nixon Pension 'Reform' Scored as Boon to Rich

(Continued from Page 1)

ment investment accounts. Their only lack would be the money to do so.

Under the Administration proposal, self-employed persons would be able to claim a much bigger tax exemption on money they tuck away into retirement investments than permitted under an already-generous present law.

Instead of avoiding taxes on 10 percent of their income up to a ceiling of $2,500 a year, they would be able to claim a tax deduction on 15 percent of their income up to $7,500 a year.

The intent, Nixon told Congress, is to "reward and reinforce" the qualities of "self-reliance, prudence and independence" in the American people.

The Administration proposal would allow employes—those who are not self-employed—to make tax-free contributions of up to $1,500 a year to their own retirement plan. But if they are covered by an employer-financed plan, the President's message said, "the upper limit of $1,500 would be reduced to reflect pension plan contributions made by the employer."

One of the Administration's proposals would deal with the thorny problem of pension vesting—but could pose new problems by ignoring the distinction between single-employer plans and industry multi-employer plans that preserve benefits when jobs are shifted.

The President asked that vesting of 50 percent of earned benefits be mandatory when the combination of age plus years of service equals 50. The employe would receive an additional 10 percent vesting right for each year beyond that. Employers would be permitted to impose a three-year waiting period before participation in a pension plan begins and would not be required to cover employes who are within five years of normal retirement age.

As for the pressing problem of a guarantee that workers will get the benefits promised them when they retire, the President's solution was to direct the Labor Dept. and Treasury Dept. to undertake a one-year study.

A study is necessary, the President claimed, because "the number of workers affected and the degree to which they are harmed are unknown."

A White House aide told newsmen that only a very small number of workers lose benefits because pension promises aren't kept.

Action Called 'Indefensible':

Nixon's Veto Scraps Child Care Program

(Continued from Page 1)

would lead toward altering the family relationship."

And later in his veto message, Nixon went even further down the extremist road:

"For the federal government to plunge headlong financially into supporting child development would commit the vast moral authority of the national government to the side of communal approaches to child rearing over against the family-centered approach."

The President reiterated his assertion that his welfare proposals would adequately take care of poverty-level mothers who need a place to park their children while they work.

Kirkland retorted that the President's veto "has made it clear that he is not really interested in the child; his chief concern is with a cheap, baby-sitting operation for the children of welfare mothers and the working poor."

The legislation Congress enacted "was of major social benefit to millions of Americans and their children," Kirkland said. "The President has denied this benefit by his crass political action."

The veto also killed, as part of the same bill, a two-year extension of the anti-poverty programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity and a new, politics-free legal services program for the poor.

Nixon found fault with all of these programs, although that part of the bill had been widely assumed to be acceptable to the Administration.

The final version of the child care legislation was passed by the Senate on a 63-17 vote—with more than two-thirds of Senate Republicans present joining the bulk of Democrats in supporting the measure.

But the House vote of 210-186 was substantially short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a veto. Voting for the bill were 179 Democrats and 31 Republicans; opposed were 134 Republicans and 52 Democrats.

Ironically, the wild scare about the destruction of family life was a source of embarrassment to most opponents of the bill during the House debate.

They based their case on traditional grounds of costs and bypassing of states in favor of cities, and squirmed when a handful of far-out colleagues spoke darkly of a generation of children being taken away from their parents and brainwashed by the government with all sorts of pyschological tests and drugs.

Thus, Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.) told the House in all apparent seriousness that the program would lead to the "ultimate destruction of the family." Its goal, he said, "is a planned collectivist society similar to that of Soviet Russia, Red China, and the kibbutzim of Israel."

In fact, as AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out in a letter to all congressmen, there was nothing "mandatory" about the program.

If enacted, it would have meant "for the first time, comprehensive day care would be available for the children of parents who want something better than custodial care—or no care at all—for their children."

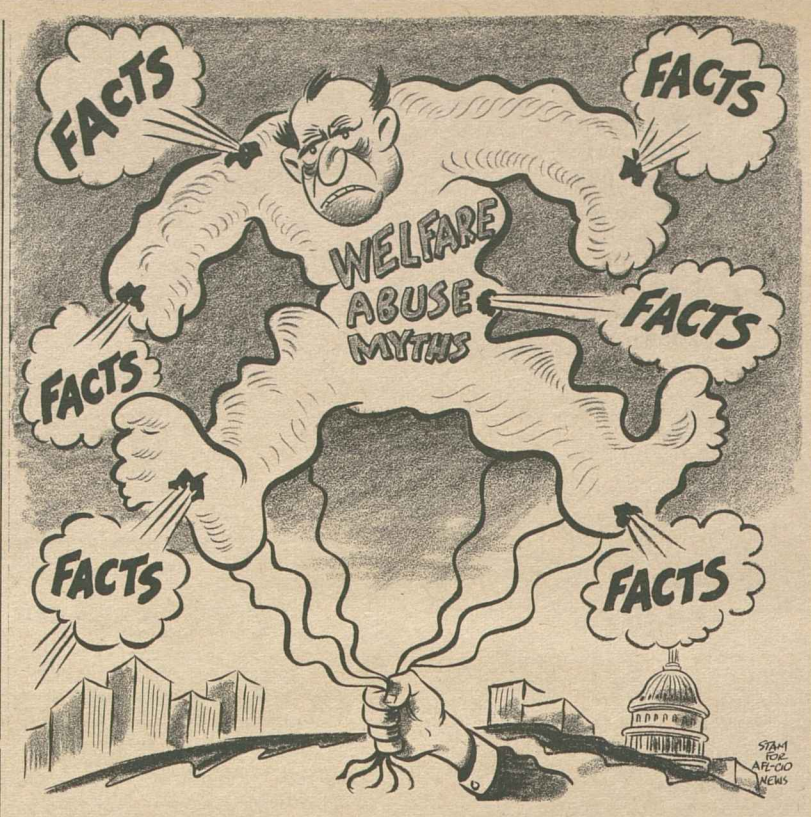
It would have offered education, health and nutrition services to children through locally-sponsored child care centers.

Meany Praises Bunche's Service

New York—Dr. Ralph Bunche, who attained the highest post in the United Nations ever held by an American official, died here Dec. 9 after a long illness.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who served two terms on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, said Bunche's death meant that "the cause of world peace has lost one of its foremost advocates."

"Ralph Bunche served the United Nations and all the people of the world wtih devotion and skill," Meany said.



URW Ad Challenges Charge of Disrespect

Akron, O.—In an effort to tell "what really happened" when Pres. Nixon addressed the AFL-CIO convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., the Rubber Workers bought a full page advertisement in a recent issue of the Akron Beacon Journal, the parent newspaper of the highly-profitable Knight newspaper chain.

The ad drew praise from many URW members and from elements of the general public who had previously read only the distorted accounts of the President's appearance in the Beacon Journal news and editorial pages.

"When we returned from the convention, a check showed that the Beacon Journal, along with many other newspapers and radio and television newscasters had been disseminating hundreds of words slanted to make people believe that the President had been treated rudely or discourteously by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the delegates," URW Pres. Peter Bommarito said in explaining the decision to run the ad.

The introductory paragraph of the ad charged that "outright distortion" of the event "has been rampant in the commercial press and on television and radio news shows."

"Believing in the public's right to know what really happened, we are presenting the verbatim text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's remarks to the convention on Monday, Nov. 22, 1971."

The text of Meany's remarks was published in full.

"We felt these comments best told the story," Bommarito said. "He made it perfectly clear that there was no booing, no jeering and that there was respect shown at all times for the office of the President and for the man who holds that office."

"News reports and letters to the editor in the Beacon Journal and other papers were based on the false premise that there had been discourtesy shown when the opposite was true and we wanted to do our part in trying to set the record straight," Bommarito explained.

He charged that "The Beacon Journal and other Knight newspapers, including the Miami Herald, seemed deliberately committed to a course of making Pres. Meany out as a villain and the delegates as uncouth clods."

The advertisement, which pointed out that it was being presented as a public service by the URW, wound up with this challenge:

"'We who were there challenge any member of the news media or White House staff to produce any television tapes, tape recordings or verbatim transcripts to contradict these facts. . . ."

Bommarito said:

"We haven't had any takers on that challenge—not even from the White House, and that challenge still stands."

Federal Salary Lag Held 6.6% As of Last June

White-collar employes of the federal government would need a "comparability" pay raise averaging 6.6 percent just to bring them up to private industry levels of last June, according to a government survey.

But it is still uncertain when they will get their raise and how much they will be allowed to receive.

The salary data gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed the largest year-to-year increase in private industry white collar scales in the 11 years the survey has been conducted. Between June of 1970 and the same month in 1971, the average of clerical salaries rose 6.5 percent and the average in the professional, administrative and technical categories increased 6.7 percent.

Normally, that would be reflected in an automatic adjustment of government salaries in January. But Pres. Nixon last fall ordered the postponement of the pay adjustments an additional six months—until next July 1. At that time, federal employes would be a full year behind the private sector.

The Senate, however, voted an amendment to the Economic Stabilization Act extension that would reinstate the Jan. 1 date for the pay raise. It would, however, limit the amount to the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline. The House has not yet acted on the bill.

The BLS survey included these typical year-to-year salary increases: typists, 6.1 percent; stenographers, 7.4 percent; secretaries, 6.5 percent; keypunch operators, 7 percent; engineers, 5.7 percent; accountants, 6.7 percent—and directors of personnel, 8 percent.

12-11-71

Labor Advisers Denounce Proposal To Drop BLS City Family Budgets

A trade union advisory committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics has strongly urged the BLS to continue its compilation of family budgets for city workers.

The BLS budgets show the annual income needed in various cities for a family of four to maintain living standards described as "lower," "moderate" and "higher."

To the Administration's apparent embarrassment, the BLS data also reveals that the average worker's income is far short of the amount needed for a "moderate" standard of living—and the average production worker employed the year around doesn't earn enough for even the austere lower budget.

The last compilation, based on price levels in the spring of 1970, showed that a family with two children and a nonworking wife needed a national city average of $10,664 for the moderate budget, $6,960 for the bare-bones lower budget, and $15,511 for a higher living standard that is still far removed from luxury. All these amounts would, of course, be higher at today's living costs.

If Commissioner of Labor Statistics Geoffrey H. Moore goes ahead with the "proposal" he made to the labor and business advisory committees to the BLS, the city worker budgets would be discontinued.

Instead, the BLS would substitute data showing how families at different income levels in different cities actually spend their money.

Although the BLS began its budget estimates in 1946 at the urging of a congressional committee, Moore argued there is really no way for the government to determine how much income a family actually needs and how its income should be spent.

His proposal to drop the budget compilation came only a short time after the BLS announced discontinuance of another government survey—the quarterly reports on unemployment in poor inner city neighborhoods.

Rudolph Oswald, AFL-CIO economist who serves as chairman of the Labor Research Advisory Council to the BLS, said Moore met with the council's Committee on Prices & Living Conditions to discuss his proposal to drop the city worker family budgets.

Oswald said the committee, headed by Lazare Teper, research director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, expressed its strong opposition to the proposal. The meeting, at which labor's disapproval was made clear, was held more than a week before Moore publicly announced that the plan to discontinue the budget studies was being submitted to the advisory panels.

A member of the committee, AFL-CIO Economist Anne Draper, said discontinuance of the family budgets would leave the "poverty level" as determined by the Census Bureau as the only remaining official government standard of "income adequacy."

If this is done, she said, "it will be difficult to escape the suspicion that a politically-motivated, business-oriented Republican Administration hopes to stifle the aspirations of the poor, the near-poor, and the ordinary working man toward a better life by removing all visible targets beyond the poverty line from official government statistics."

Ellen Lutz Rallies To Her Grandfather

The following letter to the editor appeared in the Dec. 5, 1971 edition of The Washington Post under the headline "For a Good Grandfather."

"You have put a lot of cartoons of George Meany in your paper. Most of them I did not like. And some of them were very funny. The reason I wrote you was because I am George Meany's granddaughter. And he is a very nice man. And a very good grandfather. Ellen Lutz."

White House Attack Refuted In Roanoke Ad

Roanoke, Va. — The Roanoke Central Labor Council passed the hat among local union members to pay for advertisements in two daily newspapers here.

The ads appeared in the Roanoke Times and the World-News under the heading: "Who's Out of Step with Labor's Rank and File? Nixon or Meany."

"Would you believe that the hometown fans could cheer and praise the quarterback that had fumbled three times, threw five interceptions and run the wrong way for a touchdown? Of course not. Neither could the delegates to the AFL-CIO convention cheer Mr. Nixon," the ads said.

"George Meany is not out of step with labor's rank and file. Mr. Nixon has called too many wrong plays in his game plan and we need a new signal caller."

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Congress Vote Clears Way For Retroactive Pay Hikes

Up to 13 More Weeks:

High Jobless Areas Get Added Benefits

Workers in states with the heaviest unemployment rates will be able to draw up to 13 weeks of additional jobless benefits if Pres. Nixon signs a bill passed in the closing days of the session.

In its final form, the legislation emerged as a half-loaf version of a bill twice passed by the Senate with bipartisan support.

The House approved the compromise measure on a 194-149 roll-call that found the two senior mem- of the Ways & Means Committee in opposite camps. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) steered the measure to passage; Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), the ranking minority member, fought unsuccessfully to kill it.

Original sponsor of the measure —in the broader version adopted by the Senate—was Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), whose state has a large number of men and women who are being dumped on the welfare rolls each week because their unemployment benefits have been exhausted.

Under the Senate version, after using up their 26 weeks of regular state benefits and 13 weeks under the present extended benefit program, they would have been able to draw up to 26 weeks of further benefits under the new program to a total of 64 weeks.

The final form of the bill limits the new benefits to 13 weeks, for an overall maximum of one year of state and federal benefits.

Furthermore, the legislation was made temporary with no new benefit period allowed to start after July 1 and with the program to close down by Oct. 1.

(Continued on Page 7)

Foreign Aid Fight Stalls Adjournment

The first session of the 92nd Congress sputtered toward a close, but a Senate hassle over stopgap appropriations for the foreign aid program pushed back the adjournment timetable.

Congress put on its usual end-of-the-session burst of activity, approving dozens of bills and conference reports—with perfunctory debate sometimes shortened by impatient calls from the floor of "Vote!"

In a more leisurely interlude, the House and Senate discussed and savored a solution to the land claims of Alaska's native Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts—an issue dating from the 1876 purchase of the territory from Russia and intensified by the granting of statehood in 1959 and the subsequent discovery of important oil reserves.

The House-Senate conference committee report, deemed generally

(Continued on Page 7)

A VOICE FROM HOME brings a smile to this soldier making one of the thousands of free telephone calls sponsored by the Communications Workers in its "Hi-Mom" program to enable service men and women overseas to talk to their families in the United States during the holiday season. The Musicians union also is continuing its tradition of sponsoring free holiday calls from servicemen overseas transmitted via amateur radio and tied into the telephone system.

Machinists' Settlements:

200,000 Win Gains In Aerospace Pacts

Wage increases totaling 18 percent over three years and an uncapped cost-of-living clause have been won by the Machinists on behalf of 200,000 aerospace workers at plants of the McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Lockheed and Boeing.

The ratified agreements now must clear the Pay Board, which has postponed action on the pacts as well as one for IAM members at United Aircraft in Connecticut. In the United contract, the union won wage gains totaling 14 percent over three years in increments of 8 percent, 3 percent and 3 percent, with a 2.5 percent ceiling on cost-of-living adjustments in the last two years of the contract.

The other agreements call for three annual wage increases—12 percent, 3 percent, 3 percent—with no lid on the cost-of-living escalator, one of the Machinists' major bargaining goals in this year's talks.

Another long-sought goal realized this year was a full union shop clause requiring all employes to join the union within 40 days of ratification of the contract. At Lockheed, however, the union security agreement includes a "grandfather clause." It provides that all persons hired after July 24, 1971, the expiration date of the last contract, must become union members.

The Lockheed contract also provides for the first dental plan for employes, but details remain to be worked out.

The Auto Workers represent 14,000 McDonnell-Douglas employes and 50,000 at North American

(Continued on Page 3)

Okays Jan. 1 Government Salary Raise

By David L. Perlman

Congress has ordered retroactive payment of virtually all pay and benefit increases that were denied workers during the 90-day wage freeze.

It also, as part of a one-year extension of the President's economic stabilization powers, approved a 5.5 percent raise for federal employes on Jan. 1. That's the date they had originally been scheduled to receive "comparability" increases. But Pres. Nixon had ordered the raises deferred until next July 1—so that federal employes would "set an example" for the rest of the nation.

In other areas, too, Congress expressed its concern at inequities and loopholes in the existing stabilization program.

Thus, it directed that interest rates be controlled whenever wages and prices are restricted—unless the President determines that it shouldn't be done and announces his reasons. It authorized suits for triple the amount of deliberate price overcharges. And it insisted on Senate confirmation for the incumbent chairmen of the Pay Board and Price Commission.

At stake in the retroactivity battle was whether contracts negotiated before the freeze by unions and management should be honored—or whether employers should be permitted to pocket the money that was withheld from workers between Aug. 15 and Nov. 14.

In the space of five days, the signal for retroactivity flickered rapidly on and off—and finally stayed green.

(Continued on Page 8)

Profits 'Guideline' Leaves Room for Sharp Increase

Despite Phase 2 guidelines on prices, a business forecast in the Outlook column of the Wall Street Journal suggests that a sharp increase in profits could result from price increases with no violation of the guideline.

A pre-tax profit regulation of the President's new economic policy decrees that "price adjustments shall not result in an increase" in a firm's pre-tax profit margin above the average recorded in any two of the last three fiscal years.

"At first glance, this rule may seem to place an uncomfortable lid on profit growth," the article notes. "But this is hardly the case."

Overall corporate profit margins in 1968 and 1969, the best two of the past three calendar years, averaged 6.2 percent, or 25 percent above current levels.

The Journal article, quoting an economist for a New York securities firm, says that when this 25 percent allowable increase is added to projected gains in corporate sales, a 40 percent rise in pre-tax profits could occur with no violation of Phase 2 regulations.

U.S. Standards Pressed For Job Injury Benefits

The workmen's compensation program will meet the needs of modern industrial society only when the federal government assumes the responsibility for the welfare of the injured worker and his family, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a federal panel.

In a statement to the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws, Seidman urged that the millions of American workers now unprotected be brought under workmen's compensation programs and that weekly benefits be brought to a level "sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living for injured workers and their dependents."

The commission was established by the Occupational Safety & Health Act to evaluate the adequacy of state workmen's compensation laws. Its findings will be reported to the President and Congress along with recommendations for improvements.

Labor found its first ally in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Grants Renew Outreach Job Training Plans

Eight apprenticeship and journeyman training projects were renewed by the Labor Dept. to prepare 1,760 minority workers for jobs in the building and construction trades.

The contracts carry grants totalling $2,538,065 from the Manpower Administration to the sponsors.

The largest contract, for $2,128,147, goes to the Workers' Defense League-Randolph Fund to place 1,170 apprentices in 17 cities and 330 journeymen in 10 cities. Under its previous contract, the league placed 997 apprentices and 361 journeymen to top its combined goal of 1,025 by 333.

Other contracts go to the Harrisburg, Pa., Building & Construction Trades Council, $49,880 for 30 apprentices; South Texas BCTC, $40,393 for 30 apprentices in the Corpus Christi area; Knoxville, Tenn. BCTC, $52,970 for 30 apprentices; Central & Western BCTC, $54,306 for 30 apprentices; Topeka, Kan., BCTC, $55,549 for 30 apprentices; Philadelphia Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, $114,649 for 80 apprentices, and the Norfolk, Va., BCTC, $46,126 for 30 apprentices.

Over the past 3.5 years, the Labor Dept. reported that the 101 apprenticeship outreach and journeyman training programs throughout the nation placed more than 13,500 minority workers.

Students Switch Stand On 'Rudeness' to Nixon

Can the unvarnished truth overcome distorted impressions about Pres. Nixon's reception by the AFL-CIO Convention?

An experiment at a suburban Washington junior high school shows that it can.

On the basis of what they saw on television and read in the newspapers, members of an eighth-grade English class voted 21 to 8 that labor had treated the President discourteously.

After listening carefully to an unedited sound tape of the proceedings, the impression was reversed. The students voted 21 to 8 that the charges of rudeness were false.

Similar tapes are available to unions and central bodies from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

IUD Turns to Computer To Build Trade Record

A detailed picture of job losses to U.S. workers due to the flight of American capital and technology abroad is now under preparation by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The IUD, which for the past five years has been developing an extensive computer service for use in organizing, National Labor Relations Board elections and pension bargaining, is expanding its computer program "to trace the geographical movements of U.S. corporations and their products."

"The goal," the IUD said, "is to build a historical file of corporate activity as it affects the employment and security of thousands of union members."

The department said it is calling on its affiliates to provide detailed information on:

- Plants that have gone out of business because of the competition of imported goods.
- Plants that undergo partial closings or significant, permanent curtailment of production for any reason.
- Plants that have shifted geographically to take advantage of cheap labor.
- Multinational companies that have bought foreign firms which then produce products with low-paid labor that compete with U.S.-produced goods.

One of the key uses to which the information will be put, the IUD said, will be to present to Congress a picture of the changing nature of foreign trade and point up the need for legislation to control the flight of American capital and technology abroad.

"The United States has the freest market in the world," said IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman, who pointed out that many countries which are criticizing the United States for looking toward trade controls actually have strict controls of their own.

Commission Told:

State Injury Laws 'Shocking Failure'

(Continued from Page 1)

fight for federal standards as the American Insurance Association, which represents major stock insurance funds in the United States, told the commission that it, too, favors federal guidelines.

The organization urged the commission to recommend many of the same proposals long sought by labor.

Seidman told the commission that the weekly benefit level must be brought to at least two-thirds of the injured worker's average weekly wage.

"It is the shame of the workmen's compensation system that sub-poverty benefits are commonplace today," Seidman said. He noted that the government considers a non-farm four-member family to be poor, or below the poverty level, if its annual net income does not exceed $3,800, or $78.88 a week.

But even taking into account legislation that will become effective in January, 26 state programs fail to provide maximum weekly benefits equal to the poverty level of income, Seidman pointed out.

The original goal of workmen's compensation was to restore to injured workers at least two-thirds of the wages lost because of industrial injuries.

The gap between this objective and what the state laws actually provide is one of the most serious inadeqacies of the present system, Seidman said.

"The state programs," he declared, "have failed to respond to the economic changes that have taken place in the past 60 years."

And, he charged, "This shocking failure . . . is directly attributable, in our opinion, to the lack of federal standards for the program."

Seidman cited Labor Dept. statistics showing that since 1940, the ratio of workmen's compensation benefits to average weekly wages has declined in 47 states.

He called for establishment of minimum federal standards through legislation introduced by Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.).

This bill would extend the provisions of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to many workers by requiring that employers engaged in commerce secure insurance providing protections not less than those of the Longshoremen's Act.

In addition, the AFL-CIO urged the commission to recommend a number of other federal standards, such as full medical benefits for job-incurred personal injuries and occupational diseases, full statutory coverage of all occupational diseases and free choice of qualified physician by injured workers.

Seidman also pointed to the need to give workmen's compensation agencies the authority to supervise and control medical care.

The statement also proposed that an employe should have one year to file a claim on occupational diseases and that in case of death, benefits should be paid his widow until her death or remarriage and to his children until the age of 18.

Other measures urged by the federation include:

- Payment of double benefits in the case of minors injured on a job where they were employed illegally.
- Prohibition of special contracts whereby an employe with a specific physical defect waives his right to compensation.
- Prohibition of lump-sum settlement and compromise of rights to full medical care unless the agency approves such a settlement.

Labor members of the commission are James O'Brien, also an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Michael Peevey, research director for the California AFL-CIO.

Stewardesses Retain Full Rights on Marriage

Airlines can't ground stewardesses because they are married, the Supreme Court agreed as it left standing a lower court ruling that United Air Lines policy violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Although United dropped its no-marriage policy for stewardesses in 1968, the airline appealed the decision of the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upholding a ruling of the U.S. District Court in Chicago. The district court found the airline guilty of sex discrimination under Title VII of the Act.

The suit was filed against United by Mrs. Mary Burke Sprogis, whose job as a United stewardess was terminated after her marriage in 1966. Mrs. Sprogis has been a leader of the Air Line Pilots' stewards and stewardesses division.

District Judge Joseph Sam Perry ruled that Mrs. Sprogis was entitled to reinstatement as a stewardess with back pay for loss of earnings. The court also retained jurisdiction to determine whether other fired stewardesses should receive relief because of dismissal under the company's policy banning marriage.

The appeals court held that since the airline's policy on marital-status did not apply equally to male employes, it violated the Civil Rights Act. It further noted the requirement that stewardesses be female and unmarried was not a bona fide qualification for the job.

In other actions, the high court also denied review of a decision that newspaper distributors are not "independent contractors," but employes of the publisher entitled to the protections of the National Labor Relations Act, including the right to union representation.

The case involved the Herald Co. of Syracuse, N.Y., of the Newhouse Newspapers chain. The company had claimed it operated a "franchise system" with the distributors.

A National Labor Relations Board regional director found during an organizing drive by the Service Employes that the company maintained effective control over the distributors, and held they were employes—not independent contractors.

The SEIU won an NLRB representation election and was certified as the bargaining agent for the distributors, but the company refused to bargain with the union.

The labor board later found that the company had failed to recognize the union, had illegally refused to bargain and had fired 12 distributors in an attempt to discourage union activity.

An NLRB order to bargain and to reinstate the 12 employes was upheld by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals. The American Newspaper Publishers Association joined the Newhouse firm in its unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court.

The court also denied review of a ruling that employer contributions to a union-negotiated trust fund must be given the same priority as wages in bankruptcy proceedings.

The 9th Circuit Court in San Francisco held that an employer's unpaid contributions to the Bay Area Painters' vacation trust fund under a collective bargaining agreement have the priority standing as "wages . . . due to workmen" under the Bankruptcy Act.

Textile Workers Win Vote at Oneita Mills

Andrews, S.C. — The Textile Workers Union of America won collective bargaining rights for a unit of 720 employes at the Oneita Mills here.

The vote was 380 for the TWUA to 287 votes for no union. There were 22 challenged ballots with five being declared void.

New D.C. Jobless Benefits Law Offers Model for State Programs

Congress voted final approval to a model unemployment insurance law for the District of Columbia—setting benefits and coverage higher than all but a few states now provide.

The labor-supported measure pegs the ceiling on unemployment compensation to two-thirds of the average wage in covered employment.

When the law takes effect on Jan. 1, this will mean an immediate jump in maximum benefits from $73 to $98. As wage levels rise, the benefit ceiling will go up automatically. The current benefit ceiling is 50 percent of the average wage.

Only Hawaii and Arkansas presently have the two-thirds provision in their state laws, with Utah close behind at 65 percent of the state's average wage.

Of major importance, the D.C. law for the first time covers a large number of domestic employes—those who work in households that pay at least $500 a quarter in wages to one or more domestic workers.

New York and Hawaii are the only states that presently cover household employes.

The legislation also brings the nation's capital in line with the provisions of the federal extended benefits law, providing up to 39 weeks of payments during periods of high unemployment. When federal extended benefits are not payable, the District of Columbia program continues to cover up to 34 weeks of payments.

The new law doesn't come fully up to the standards that the AFL-CIO has urged. But it does meet the standards that Pres. Nixon and his predecessors in the White House have called on states to enact—with little results.

Significantly, for the first time it puts a congressional stamp of approval on these standards. That's because Congress acts in the role of a state legislature in governing the nation's capital.

Back in 1969, Nixon set a two-year time limit for states to meet his recommended standards of jobless benefits, "thereby averting the need for federal action."

But when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reminded the President last summer that the deadline had expired and urged the Administration to call now for federal standards of unemployment compensation, there was no response from the White House.

The AFL-CIO has urged that individual benefits for the bulk of workers be two-thirds of lost wages—with the benefit ceiling raised sufficiently to bring this about. No state, however, has gone significantly above the customary 50 percent of wages up to a specified maximum.

The District of Columbia law actually is among the better in the nation. It provides a weekly benefit based on 1/23 of quarterly earnings—permitting slightly above 50 percent for persons who had been steadily employed. It also adds to this an allowance of $1 a week for each dependent, up to three. That provision is unchanged in the new law.

Labor, the District of Columbia government and the Administration testified in favor of the improvements that were enacted by Congress, but employer groups opposed the higher benefit ceiling as "out-of-line" with maximum benefits paid by the adjoining states of Maryland and Virginia.

In the adjournment rush of Congress, however, the bill was steered to quick passage in the Senate. And the House—on the day it sets aside to consider legislation affecting the nation's capital — routinely approved the Senate bill intact by a voice vote.

For Past Two Years:

Pay Board Clears Signalmen's Terms

The tripartite Pay Board gave approval to part of the 46 percent wage settlement won by the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, allowing the 11.9 percent already in effect and a total of 11.5 percent more in retroactive increases for 13,000 workers covered by the union's contract.

In addition to the 11.9 percent increase granted the Signalmen by Congress when it ordered them to end a strike last May, the Pay Board approved retroactive raises of 2.6 percent as of Jan. 1, 1971, 2.9 percent effective Apr. 1, 1971, and 5 percent Oct. 1 of this year.

The board stipulated, however, that 5 percent increases due Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1972, and Apr. 1, 1973, must be resubmitted then for further consideration.

The Signalmen were without a contract for 25 months, and their new pact runs from Jan. 1, 1970 to Apr. 1, 1973.

"The terms of this agreement provide for increases over the past two years of substantially the same amounts either legislated by the Congress or recommended by Presidential Emergency Boards," the Pay Board said in approving the agreement.

The board said it considered the part of the contract effective after the freeze period ended Nov. 13 as a "new agreement."

In other action, the Pay Board deferred a decision on an Auto Workers settlement for its members employed by North American Rockwell. The three-year contract calls for a 12 percent wage boost in the first year, and 3 percent increases in the second and third years.

This is substantially the same settlement reached by the Machinists on behalf of workers at Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell-Douglas Corp.

Nearly 250,000 aerospace workers are involved, with the Machinists representing most of them. By a 9-5 vote—the labor members all opposed—the Pay Board decided to wait until all the contracts come up for consideration.

The board's five business members and four public representatives voted for the postponement with Chairman George H. Boldt abstaining, as he usually does except in the case of tie votes.

Boldt said last week that the board's staff is reviewing its existing and proposed regulations "to assure that they will be consonant with provisions contained in the Stabilization Act Amendments passed by the Congress and submitted to the President."

Boldt appointed, and the Pay Board unanimously approved, new top executives for the board. Named as executive director was Robert P. Tiernan, chief counsel in industrial personnel relations of the Kaiser Industries Corp. in Oakland, Calif. Appointed administrative director was Millard Cass, a retired deputy under secretary in the Labor Dept. who had been recently serving as administrative director of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission.

Meanwhile, the Price Commission imposed a 2.5 percent ceiling on increases in doctors' fees and a 6 percent limit on increases in hospital charges.

The commission said that rates for medical services have been rising at an annual rate of 12.9 percent.

Doctors and hospitals will be required to maintain price lists disclosing any changes and to make these lists available to patients, a commission statement said.

A COALITION OF COMMUNITY and social action groups for the purpose of price monitoring is proposed by AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis to representatives of the NAACP Leadership Conference, the National Council of Negro Women, Americans for Indian Opportunity, the District of Columbia Spanish Community Advisory Committee, the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the National Urban League.

Price Watchdog Groups Stepping Up Activities

By Mike Bosch

Price monitoring by AFL-CIO sponsored consumer watchdog units is rapidly taking form across the country despite the hindrance of garbled guidelines and inadequate enforcement by the government agencies responsible for implementing Phase 2.

Central labor bodies from New York to Los Angeles have held watchdog training meetings with several drawing more than 1,000 participants.

Representatives of the Internal Revenue Service addressed a number of the meetings in an effort to explain Phase 2 regulations. But the vagueness of the IRS in answering questions about investigation and enforcement procedures left a sense of disappointment, central body officers reported.

At the St. Louis meeting, for example, the more than 350 participants from AFL-CIO unions, the Auto Workers and Teamsters were urged to join the watchdog effort because "we know companies cannot be trusted to police themselves and the IRS hasn't the expertise, manpower or commitment to do the job."

Protests also were mounting over IRS refusals to identify violators of Price Commission regulations—or even to disclose the nature of consumer complaints, whether or not they were valid and whether or not a price rollback was achieved.

Charging that it is impossible to know if price controls are working without this information, the District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes in New York filed suit against the IRS demanding that it make public the names and locations of price violators.

The suit was filed under the Freedom of Information Act which requires the government to grant reasonable access to information affecting the public interest.

New evidence that the price regulations are being widely ignored was presented by the New York Daily News, which reported that a random survey of 140 retailers in New York City disclosed that 109 of them did not have the consumer information forms that all retailers are required to make available.

The forms are requests for ceiling price information and are supposed to take the place of public price posting, which the Administration postponed until Jan. 1.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services said that even with the confusing guidelines and regulations issued by the government, more than 50 local central bodies have already organized and held watchdog training meetings and several hundred more are in the works.

Several price monitoring workshops have also been held at universities around the country.

Encouraged by large delegations of non-labor community groups who have attended the watchdog meetings, the AFL-CIO is forming a coalition of community and consumer organizations as a means of coordinating the price monitoring efforts of all the groups.

CSA Director Leo Perlis met recently with leaders of national Negro, Spanish and American Indian groups to launch the coalition.

Representatives of the NAACP, the Urban League, the National Council of Negro Women, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Americans for Indian Opportunity, and the District of Columbia Spanish Community Advisory Committee attended the meeting set up by CSA Field Rep. Harvey Anderson.

Pledging whatever assistance the AFL-CIO can provide, Perlis asked that local affiliates of the organizations be encouraged to work with local central labor bodies.

3 Unions Team To Win Brass Industry Gains

Coordinated bargaining by three unions won agreement on a three-year pact providing 75 cents an hour to 4,500 workers at seven plants of the Anaconda-American Brass Co. The agreement ended a one-week strike at six of the plants.

The pact may set a pattern for negotiations underway with the Revere and Chase Brass Companies and Canadian companies, involving 5,000 more employes.

The agreement covers workers employed at two Anaconda plants in Waterbury, Conn., where the Auto Workers have contracts; at Detroit, a UAW contract; at Buffalo, a Steelworkers pact; at Los Angeles, USWA; at Kenosha, Wis., a Machinists agreement, and at Ansonia, Conn., USWA.

Union spokesmen said the pact calls for a 50-cent hourly increase the first year, and 12.5 cents in each of the following years. It is retroactive to Oct. 1, and contains a 9 percent increase for skilled workers on Oct. 1, 1972.

Also included is an unlimited cost-of-living escalator clause.

The settlement was reached with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Services in Washington, D.C.

IAM Aerospace Pacts Win Gains for 200,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Rockwell plants in Southern California, and workers there have ratified terms similar to those negotiated by the Machinists.

Another Machinists contract covering 20,000 additional McDonnell-Douglas workers in St. Louis is due to expire next Jan. 30, and negotiations are now under way.

Pension benefits in the ratified Machinists pacts will be improved from $6.25 to $8 a month for each year of service. Benefits for current retirees were increased from $6.25 to $7.25.

The McDonnell-Douglas settlement was the pacesetter for the Machinists. It provides a first year wage increase of 12 percent, or 51 cents an hour including 34 cents in "catch-up" cost-of-living adjustments retroactive to July 17, 1971. An across-the-board wage increase of 17 cents an hour would be effective Dec. 6, 1971.

The settlement ratified at Lockheed calls for the entire 51 cents to be made retroactive to July 17.

The additional 3 percent raises in all the pacts come on Sept. 18, 1972, and Sept. 17, 1973.

With the 8-cent-an-hour limit in the old cost-of-living clause removed by the new contract, workers would receive their first quarterly adjustment July 17, 1972.

Other provisions of the McDonnell-Douglas agreement include:

- A 12th paid holiday—United Nations Day—this year, and an increase to 13 paid holidays in 1973. All plants will be shut down between Christmas and New Year's Day beginning this year.
- Hospitalization improvements providing a fully paid semi-private room for 30 days and up to $60 a day for the following 335 days of illness. Laid-off employes will be eligible for health and medical benefits for the balance of the month in which they are furloughed and for the following month.
- Life insurance benefits ranging from $8,500 to $13,000 and accidental death and dismemberment benefits from $4,250 to $6,500.
- Dental plan improvements which—beginning in 1973—will pay 80 percent of dentist bills. The $25 annual deduction per person will be dropped.

McDonnell-Douglas workers covered by the Machinists' contract are at plants in Santa Monica and Torrence, Calif., and New Orleans. The Lockheed contract covers locations at Palmdale, Burbank and Sunnydale, Calif., and Marietta, Ga.

Boeing Workers are at plants in Seattle and Everett, Wash., Wichita, Kan., and Cape Kennedy, Fla.

SEIU Urges Exemption Of Pay for Health Jobs

The Service Employes, representing more than 150,000 employes in the health industry, urged that low-income workers in the health care field—employes making less than $3 an hour—be exempted from Pay Board wage controls.

"It is economically unsound and morally wrong to adopt an anti-inflation policy that will intensify the plight of the working poor," the union said in a recommendation to the Committee on the Health Services Industry, a Phase 2 advisory body.

The committee was established as part of the post-freeze operation to advise the Pay Board and the Cost of Living Council on how the President's economic programs can be applied in the health field.

The 21-member committee includes one representative of organized labor.

The Service Employes asked that state and local government hospital workers be exempted from wage controls, noting that 250,000 federal hospital workers have been made exempt.

While acknowledging that rising costs in health care have contributed to inflation, the union pointed out many jobs in the health care field are near the botton rung of the economic ladder.

"The perpetuation of substandard wages intensifies the poverty cycle," said the union. "No constructive economic goals are achieved by clamping a lid on substandard wages."

The union also stated that control of low wages through a formula based on productivity is not justified in the case of hospital workers.

"In the delivery of health care," the SEIU statement said, "the concept of productivity is subject to an almost infinite number of variables. There is certainly no consensus with respect to any objective techniques for the measurement of productivity in this industry."

The 150,000 health care employes represented by the SEIU include housekeeping attendants, kitchen and laundry workers, nurses' aides, orderlies and licensed practical nurses in hospitals and nursing homes.

Nixon on Child Care

PRES. NIXON'S veto of this far-reaching legislation is indefensible. At the very time that he is demanding that Congress pass a tax bill loaded with giveaways to the nation's giant corporations, he is denying federal help to the children of working people and to the poor.

There is no sound reason for vetoing this bill. No amount of rhetoric can disguise the Administration's political decision to appease the Republican party's extreme right wing.

The Administration has repeatedly committed itself to a program of decent day care for pre-school children. By his veto, the President has made it clear that he is not really interested in the child; his chief concern is with a cheap, baby-sitting operation for the children of welfare mothers and the working poor.

The legislation passed by the Congress was of major social benefit to millions of Americans—and to their children. The President has denied this benefit by his crass political action.

. . . AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland on Pres. Nixon's veto of the child care-OEO bill.

. . . and Taxes

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE report on the Administration's tax proposals would, if enacted, undermine the federal tax structure. Fairness to the individual taxpayer demands the defeat of this unconscionable redistribution of wealth to those who already have much.

The minuscule benefits to individual taxpayers provided in this bill are more than wiped out by the unwarranted expansion of tax loopholes for corporate America. Corporate income taxes, as a percentage of total income tax receipts, have been declining in recent years. This raid on the Treasury would add a further 15 to 20 percent tax cut for corporations.

The billions of dollars that will now go into corporate treasuries will be diverted from America's pressing public investment needs in schools, hospitals, medical facilities, housing, mass transit and pollution control.

While the individual taxpayers would be shouldering an increasing percentage of the tax burden, this measure offers meager sops in the form of increased personal exemptions and an increased standard deduction. But the American people deserve more than sops, they deserve true tax reform and tax justice.

The only other redeeming feature of this bill is the elimination of the excise tax on automobiles. But this benefit to taxpayers is not sufficient to gain acceptance of the entire package. The eliminaion of the auto excise tax—indeed, the elimination of all excise taxes which are only disguised sales taxes—could be easily accomplished in a separate bill after the present measure is defeated.

Tax justice must be the goal of the Congress. Tax folly, such as this measure, must be defeated and individual taxpayers spared the ignominy of further tax cuts for business at their expense.

No one should be deceived by the Madison Avenue gimmickry in the title. It will not develop jobs or revive America's badly depressed economy. All it would do is give public money to private corporations who certainly don't need a government handout.

. . . Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to House members.

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'Out of My Way, Kid!'

A Word Edgewise:

Madison Ave. Christmas Virus Even Topples the Stout-Hearted

By John P. Roche

IT HIT SUDDENLY, without warning. One morning, a few days ago, I woke up feeling utterly lethargic; only with a great exercise of will power could I throw off the covers. (I wanted to pull them over my head.) All day long I dragged, having the curious sense that I had been run over by a truck. When I got back from the university, nothing interested me except going off to my study and secluding myself. I growled at my wife and snapped at my daughter—I just didn't want to see anybody.

The first thing that entered my mind was that I was sick. There is one of those mysterious viruses "going round," but it does not include among its symptoms an allergy to people. Just for luck, I took one of every miscellaneous pill in the medicine cabinet, plus half a dozen vitamin Cs, but still the malaise persisted. Basically I just wanted to hide, to hibernate. Was I going nuts?

One of the problems in worrying about going nuts is that it can drive you nuts. Fortunately I was delivered from my fears. As I was brooding, up the driveway from the school bus came our ebullient daughter singing a Christmas carol. A quick look at the calendar and my worries were over: I was suffering from my annual attack of the Christmas virus. This year it just caught me unprepared.

Over the years I have discovered that there is a sizable contingent of Christians who share this malady—to say nothing of the Jews, who really get whip-sawed. (The latter have compromised by converting Hanukkah into a form of Christmas, passing out presents, and the like.) The reasons vary and are hard to ascertain, but however occasioned there is a tremendous amount of psychic stress floating around. Psychiatrists do a land office business.

In my case, Christmas always seemed to involve visiting one of my parents in the hospital. Indeed, as I sit writing this I can recall the stale, acrid smell of the waiting room in the Long Island College Hospital on Hicks St. in Brooklyn. Although my father and mother died some years ago, I still keep expecting that telephone call. I once figured out that my father had been given the last rites of the church seven times: five around Christmas time.

Then there is the appalling commercialization which, while I make no claim to piety, I bitterly resent. The conversion of Christ's Mass into a mercantile orgy, with all the pressure that accompanies it, may do wonders for the gross national product, but esthetically it is a monstrosity.

And the worst of it is that, no matter how hard I try, no matter how many resolutions I make, I end up capitulating. What am I going to get my wife? My daughter? My in-laws?

IN RATIONAL ECONOMIC TERMS, they don't need anything particularly. But I don't want to be a spoil-sport, so off I go in search of something "nice," something "different." Something which in point of fact will probably be virtually useless. And as I do so, I get madder and madder because the boys on Madison Ave. are playing me like a salmon.

I suppose I could give my wife and daughter each a check, but I can visualize their response: that lazy lout doesn't care enough to get out and exercise his imagination.

In short, I am trapped in Christmas, and I suppose that the only solution (this side of alcoholism or retreating to a monastery) is to adopt the old political adage: if you can't beat 'em, join 'em. I'll try, but one thing will continue to eat at my ego: those sardonic chuckles on Madison Ave. as I dutifully join the herd of conformists and rush to the perfume counter.

Perpetual Assurance

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Issue of the Day:

Economic Justice for Negroes Top Labor-Civil Rights Goal

The following is excerpted from an address by Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director-designate, National Urban League, to the recent AFL-CIO Convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT, as a powerful partner in the coalition for justice in our nation, has spearheaded the major reforms of the past decade that have brought hope and progress to millions of black Americans. You are the people who helped us pass the civil rights laws in the Sixties, took the fangs out of George Wallace, and helped send Haynsworth and Carswell back home to suck on mint juleps instead of passing on our precious rights as members of the Supreme Court. The record of that decade of achievement is significant.

But in the harsh cold light of the Seventies, the victories of the Sixties have lost some of their luster. The court decisions, congressional legislation, and executive orders, for the most part simply conferred upon black citizens rights long enjoyed by whites. In the first flush of victory, it was easy to become jubilant over a federal law banning discrimination in public places.

But we have found that it does not mean much to have the right to sleep in the Americana if you don't have the money to pay the rent. You can't take Title VII down to the grocery store. The owner wants cash. And while the great accomplishments of the Sixties provided the tools and the opportunities to bring about improved economic conditions for black people, they fell far short of the restructuring of our economy that would enable the masses of black people who are poor and who are working people, to have the cool green cash that spells economic liberation.

In the Sixties, we were fighting for our rights, which we tore from a reluctant nation. In the Sixties, the burning issue was whether blacks would be allowed to ride the buses and where they would sit. In the Seventies, the issues have shifted. Now the issues are whether black people will be allowed to drive that bus, whether the masses of black people will have the money to pay the fare, whether blacks have their rightful place as executives and directors of the bus company and the unions it deals with and whether the bus routes will link the black ghetto to where the jobs are.

The issue of the day is, then, the economic empowerment of black people. This is the task to which we of the Urban League have committed ourselves, and it is the task which the labor movement, of all the partners in the coalition for justice in America, should find the most congenial to its special talents and interests.

It goes without saying that the goal of black Americans is total, unconditional and complete equality. For too long have we been excluded from parity with white Americans. For too long have we been victims of racism and discrimination.

Through our goal of economic empowerment of black people, we seek to achieve parity with other citizens of this nation whose skin is white, whose opportunities have not been withheld, and whose progress has been steady.

And we seek to do this through active alliances and coalitions with those elements of our society whose actions and ideals are consistent with ours, whose interests are similar and who share our commitment to a society that is just, a society that is fair, and a society that is decent.

One of the prerequisites of such coalitions is honesty. The partners must deal with each other from positions of equality and mutual respect. At times, they will say things that hurt, but it is far better for such feelings to be out in the open, freely discussed and dealt with, than to be festering beneath the surface, only to explode later.

It is in this spirit of mutual respect and the honesty your coalition demands, that I must call to your attention the deep frustration and suspicions black people have of the labor movement. These feelings are entirely due to the racially restrictive practices of a handful of unions.

I refuse to magnify the wrongdoings of a few unions and thus join those who are the real enemies of black people, poor people, and working people. I recognize that the AFL-CIO and the labor movement in general is the home of some of the most progressive elements in American life, and is the beneficiary of the loyalty of black workers.

IT IS WRONG, I believe, to condemn the entire labor movement, which has brought so much to so many black workers, for the racism of a selfish few.

It is wrong, I believe, to attempt to weaken strong unions so that when blacks are finally admitted to them, they will no longer be worth joining.

It is wrong, I believe, to take refuge in some home-town plans and other artificial devices that do not work, have not worked, and will not work, to give people the illusion that something is being done.

And it is wrong for the labor movement to become overly defensive about the actions of a few of its members and to zealously defend them in the vague hopes that they'll shape up sometime in the future.

I know that your leadership is working hard on this problem. I know that the Urban League and other groups are cooperating with many unions in the joint efforts to increase the numbers of black craftsmen and apprentices. And I am pleased that the Urban League has made progress with some construction unions.

But in all candor I must say it is too little and too slow, in the face of the much that remains to be done. In the fraternal spirit of our mutual interests in economic justice, in the recognition that change must come from within, and in the conviction that deeds, not resolutions are called for, I ask this convention to intensify the pressures upon your backward brothers and raise them to the moral and pragmatic standards the rest of the labor movement follows.

Alternative Plan Pressed:

Nixon's Economic Policies Fail To Create Jobs as Promised

ECONOMIC POLICIES under Pres. Nixon's wage-price controls failed to create jobs as promised when the plan was unveiled four months ago, AFL-CIO manpower expert Julius Rothman declared in a network radio interview.

"You cannot create jobs artificially," Rothman said in calling for expansion of "real job-creation mechanisms," such as the Public Employment Program that is part of the 1971 Emergency Employment Act.

Rothman, who is associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs and president of the Human Resources Development Institute, appeared on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired Tuesdays on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Rothman said that while the Emergency Employment Act is aimed in the right direction, its impact on an unemployment total that continues to top 5 million has been only "a drop in the bucket." But, he stressed, expansion and extension of the two-year program would mean more jobs for "workers earning enough money that they can spend" and help create additional jobs in the economy.

Rothman, who has headed HRDI since its creation as the AFL-CIO's manpower arm three years ago, said that the Apprenticeship Outreach program, "beamed at bringing minority youth into the building trades," has "done an excellent job" in equipping disadvantaged young men with the skills they need.

He pointed out that HRDI is now also heavily involved in helping returning veterans find jobs or obtain job training through counselling services at separation centers and at the institute's 50 offices around the country.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION keeps bragging that Phase 2 of its new economic program is working. Certainly wages, by and large, are coming under controls. On prices there may be more sound and fury than real consumer protection.

But when it comes to jobs—the ostensible reason for much of which the President is calling for—the situation is even more disquieting.

In fact, unemployment, instead of going down in response to Phase 1 of the new program, went up during November, reaching the 6 percent point.

The job situation is reminiscent of what happened when Nixon first went into office and promised the labor movement that his economic program of "cooling off" the economy would stop inflation without boosting unemployment.

For almost three years that promise stood while the figures told the true story—unemployment went from 3.1 million in January of 1969 when Nixon came into office to 5,160,000 seasonally adjusted last month; the jobless rate soared from 3.4 percent to 6 percent.

Are there any signs that the new economic policy is going to produce jobs any better than the old one did?

So far there are not. This is especially important in view of the fact that the basic "trickle down" economic policy of Nixon and his advisers remains the same today as it was three years ago—boost profits, business will invest and the improved conditions will make their way down the nation's economic structure finally to benefit those at the bottom.

Liberal and labor economists don't agree. They contend that businessmen do not invest their money because they want to create jobs but to make money.

These conflicting views raise the question of whether the new Nixon program of giving major tax advantages to business with relatively small, token relief to the lower brackets is going to boom the economy enough to provide the jobs that are needed for a growing work force and lower the 6 percent jobless rate.

Obviously, the November employment figures have a bearing on the answer. These show that unemployment went up on a seasonal basis by 210,000 over the month. But, the major crunch came in the fact that jobs have not kept pace with a growing workforce. For the first time in American history there were 80 million Americans employed, but there were still 5,160,000 without jobs.

In brief, the economy has failed to grow sufficiently to absorb the new workers, mostly young people.

The Administration concedes that a 6 percent jobless rate is too much. It is shooting for a 4 percent rate, although even that rate is too high by labor standards. When can we expect the 4 percent rate to be reached?

The National Planning Association—a non-profit, non-political organization which represents all segments of the economy, including labor—predicts that it will be 1974 before the 4 percent rate is likely to be attained as things stand now.

THE WARNING HERE, although the association takes no position, is that far more direct measures to increase employment will have to be taken now than the Administration has shown any inclination to take.

The President at first opposed direct job-producing programs which Congress eventually passed despite his opposition. Now there is deep dissatisfaction with the way in which the program finally is being carried out.

Instead of providing jobs for the jobless, the program is being administered in a way that helps the states and larger municipalities to save on taxes through phony firings and rehirings rather than creating new public service jobs.

Latest published reports show that while 125,000 public service jobs were supposed to be created only 60,000 persons have actually been hired to date.

THE JOB-CREATION Pres. Nixon promised when he unveiled his wage-price controls four months ago never materialized, Julius Rothman, center, president of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, noted on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Levey, left, of the Washington Post and Donald Finley of United Press International.

Key Votes on Child Care, Retroactivity

***Column I** shows the 210-186 House vote on Dec. 7 to establish a new program of quality day-care services for children of working mothers. Pres. Nixon's veto then killed the bill, which also provided for continuation of anti-poverty programs. On labor's scorecard, 179 Democrats and 31 Republicans cast right votes (R) for the bill, while 134 Republicans and 52 Democrats voted wrong (W).*

***Column II** is the 209-151 vote on Dec. 10 that seriously weakened the retroactivity provision in the economic stabilization bill. It would have barred most workers in private industry from collecting pay raises withheld during the 90-day wage freeze. The damage was later repaired in a House-Senate conference. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 136 Democrats and 15 Republicans. Voting wrong were 142 Republicans and 67 Democrats.*

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. Numerals show districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	PW	A
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Flowers (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	R
8. Jones (D)	R	W
ALASKA		
AL Begich (D)	R	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	A
3. Steiger(R)	W	A
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	A
2. Mills (D)	A	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	R	A
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W
7. Dellums (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. McCloskey(R)	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	A
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	PR	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	A
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Schmitz (R)	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	A	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R
38. Veysey (R)	W	A
Los Angeles County		
17. Anderson (D)	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	A
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Rousselot (R)	W	W
25. Wiggins (R)	A	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	A	A
28. Bell (R)	R	A
29. Danielson (D)	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	A
32. Hosmer (R)	R	W
COLORADO		
1. McKevitt (R)	PW	A
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	A
4. Aspinall (D)	R	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	R	R
2. Steele (R)	R	W
3. Giaimo (D)	W	A
4. McKinney (R)	R	W
5. Monagan (D)	R	R
6. Grasso (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL duPont (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	R	A
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Frey (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	W
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Young (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	R	W

GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	R	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	A
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	R	W
9. Landrum (D)	PW	W
10. Stephens (D)	R	W
HAWAII		
1. Matsunaga (D)	R	R
2. Mink (D)	R	A
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	PW	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	A	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Vacancy		
16. Anderson (R)	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	W	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	A
22. Springer (R)	A	A
23. Shipley (D)	R	W
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Metcalfe (D)	A	A
2. Mikva (D)	R	A
3. Murphy (D)	PR	R
4. Derwinski (R)	A	A
5. Kluczynski (D)	PR	A
6. Collins (D)	PR	A
7. Annunzio (D)	PR	A
8. Rostenkowski (D)	PR	A
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	A	R
13. Crane (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Roush (D)	R	A
5. Hillis (R)	W	W
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W
10. Dennis(R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	W	W
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	W	W
5. Smith (D)	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	A
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Roy (D)	R	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	R	W
5. Skubitz (R)	R	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	R	R
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	W	W
6. Curlin (D)	R	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	A
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Caffery (D)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	A	A
8. Long (D)	W	W

MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Mills (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	W
4. Sarbanes (D)	R	R
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Byron (D)	R	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	A
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Drinan (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Morse (R)	R	W
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	A
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. Hicks (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	R	W
3. Brown (R)	W	W
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W
11. Ruppe (R)	W	W
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W
19. McDonald(R)	W	W
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	A
13. Diggs (D)	R	A
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	A
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Bergland (D)	R	R
8. Blatnik (D)	PR	A
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernathy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	A
2. Symington (D)	W	R
3. Sullivan (D)	PR	A
4. Randall (D)	W	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
1. Shoup (R)	W	W
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Thone (R)	W	W
2. McCollister (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	A
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	W	W
3. Howard (D)	PR	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W
6. Forsythe (R)	W	W
7. Widnall (R)	R	W
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	R	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	A
2. Runnels (D)	W	A
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	W	W

2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff(D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W
5. Lent (R)	W	W
25. Peyser (R)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	R
27. Dow (D)	R	R
28. Fish (R)	W	W
29. Stratton (D)	R	R
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	W	W
33. Robison (R)	W	W
34. Terry (R)	W	W
35. Hanley (D)	R	R
36. Horton (R)	R	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W
38. Hastings (R)	W	W
39. Kemp (R)	W	W
40. Smith (R)	W	A
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	W
10. Celler (D)	R	A
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	A
17. Koch (D)	R	R
18. Rangel (D)	R	A
19. Abzug (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Badillo (D)	R	R
22. Scheuer (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Biaggi (D)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	PW	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Galifianakis(D)	A	A
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	R	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Jonas (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	A	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	R	W
2. Link (D)	R	R
OHIO		
1. Keating (R)	W	W
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	R	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	R
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	W
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton, J. William (R)	W	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	R	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Bow (R)	W	A
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	A
18. Hays (D)	R	R
19. Carney (D)	R	R
20. Stanton, James V. (D)	R	A
21. Stokes (D)	R	A
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	A
24. Powell (R)	A	A
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	A	A
2. Edmondson (D)	R	A
3. Albert (D) (Speaker)		R
4. Steed (D)	R	A
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	W
3. Green (D)	W	R
4. Dellenback (R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W
8. Biester (R)	R	W
9. Ware (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	A
13. Coughlin (R)	R	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	A
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W
18. Heinz (R)	R	R

19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	W
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Vacancy		
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	R	A
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	A
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	W
2. Spence (R)	PW	A
3. Dorn (D)	R	W
4. Mann (D)	PW	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	R	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Denholm(D)	R	R
2. Abourezk (D)	R	A
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Baker (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	A	A
5. Fulton (D)	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	R
7. Blanton (D)	R	A
8. Jones (D)	W	W
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	PW	A
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	A
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	R
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	A
13. Purcell (D)	A	W
14. Young (D)	R	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R
16. White (D)	W	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	R
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	R
2. Lloyd (R)	W	A
VERMONT		
AL Vacancy		
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	PW	W
5. Daniel (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	R	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	W	W
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	R
5. Foley (D)	R	A
6. Hicks (D)	R	A
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	W
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	W	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	R	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	A
6. Steiger (R)	W	W
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	W
WYOMING		
AL Roncalio (D)	R	A

Congress Sputters Toward Close:

Senate Fight on Foreign Aid Stalls End-of-Session Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

acceptable by all parties involved, provided for the transfer of 40 million acres of land and mineral rights and nearly $1 billion in cash and future oil royalties. It was approved by a 307-60 vote in the House and by voice vote in the Senate.

And some measures just a step away from final approval were put off until the start of the second session on Jan. 18.

Thus, House managers of a far-reaching campaign reform bill decided to put off a vote on final passage of the House-Senate conference agreement that the Senate has already approved.

Despite the delay, and despite some opposition, the measure has general bipartisan support and is expected to be cleared for the President's signature early in the second session—to take effect 60 days later.

It imposes a spending limit for candidates for public office of 10 cents for each eligible voter for authorized expenditures on television and radio broadcasting, advertising in newspapers, magazines and billboards, and paid mass telephone campaigns.

But no more than 60 percent of the candidate's authorized spending figure may be used for radio and television broadcasts. The candidate may, however, spend the entire amount on non-broadcasting expenditures. A unique feature added to the bill in conference provides an automatic increase in the spending authority when the cost of living index rises.

In a surprise move that led to some criticism from both liberal and conservative sources, Congress sent to the President a bill imposing work requirements in the Administration's welfare reform legislation—but omitting the income guarantees that are an important part of the bill. One description of the measure — by a conservative Republican—was that it represented the stick but not the carrot of the welfare reform package.

As the Senate pressed toward adjournment, the Administration won its fight for confirmation of the appointment of William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court.

Opponents, led by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), had sought to put off action in the hope that public opinion against the nomination would switch the votes of enough senators to defeat Rehnquist.

An attempt by Rehnquist's supporters to shut off debate fell far short of the required two-thirds majority. But then a motion to defer action until the second session was soundly defeated, and opponents of the nomination agreed to an immediate vote.

Rehnquist was then confirmed, 68-26. with three Republicans joining 23 Democrats in opposing the nomination.

Pres. Nixon's veto of the anti-poverty bill that contained an important new program of quality day care for children of working mothers put Senate Republicans on the spot.

The final version of the legislation had been approved by the Senate, 63-17, with strong bipartisan support.

Pres. Nixon's veto message in effect told the majority of Senate Republicans that they had supported a radical program that would undermine the American family and "communalize" its children.

A sufficient number of GOP senators dutifully changed their position and the 51-36 vote for overriding the veto fell short of the required two-thirds majority. Ten Republicans joined most Democrats in voting to override.

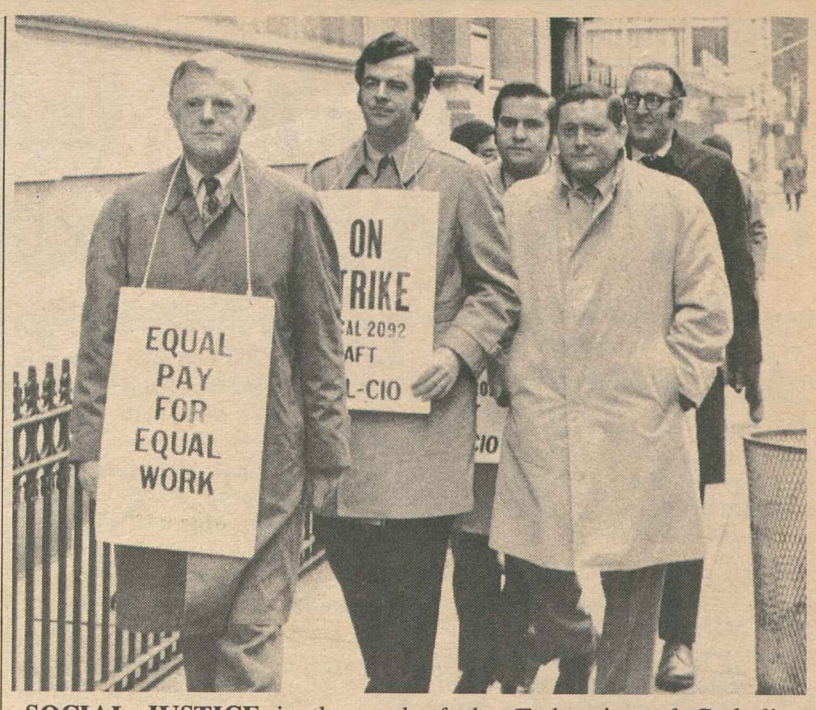
A bipartisan group of child care supporters promptly announced plans to seek passage of a modified version of the legislation.

The House and Senate remained deadlocked on the basic foreign aid authorization bill that normally is a prerequisite for the annual battle over how much to actually appropriate for the various programs.

An apparent agreement to postpone action on the authorization bill until the second session and, meanwhile, vote funds to continue the program temporarily seemed to be falling apart in the Senate and forced postponement of adjournment.

The problem of getting a majority of senators to agree on any one position was compounded by the increasing difficulty in keeping on hand the 50 senators necessary for a quorum to do business. Senate leaders sent wires urging absentees to return to Washington and sought to persuade others to cancel departure plans.

The issue was still unresolved when the AFL-CIO News went to press.



SOCIAL JUSTICE is the goal of the Federation of Catholic Teachers, Local 2092 of the American Federation of Teachers, in its strike against archdiocesan schools in New York. Here AFT Pres. David Selden leads a picket line outside St. Michael's High School in Manhattan. Behind him, from left, are Local 2092 Pres. Barry F. Ryan, Local 2 Rep. Ivan Tiger, AFT Rep. Robert Bates and Local 2 Rep. Si Schwartz.

N.Y. Catholic Teachers Vote to Continue Strike

New York—Lay teachers in the 329 parochial schools of the Archdiocese of New York voted by a 6-to-1 margin to remain on strike until their demands for "social justice" are met by the Association of Catholic Schools.

The Federation of Catholic Teachers, Local 2092 of the American Federation of Teachers, struck the parochial school system Nov. 22 after the archdiocesan agency refused to budge from its wage proposal offering annual salary increases ranging from $200 to $600.

FCT Pres. Barry F. Ryan reported that some progress has since been made on fringe benefits, but there has been no movement on pay. He described the archdiocesan proposal as "actually an offer to cut wages in this period of 6 percent inflation per year."

The union represents 2,800 lay teachers in the schools of the 10-county archdiocese, which includes the New York City boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. Teachers in the parochial elementary schools currently are paid $6,600 to $9,600 a year if they have degrees. Those without degrees earn $5,000 to $5,800. High school teachers, all of whom must have degrees, make $7,000 to $13,200.

The union is seeking a single salary scale for all teachers to range from $6,400 to $8,000 for non-degree holders and from $8,500 to $15,400 for those with degrees.

Half of the teachers in the parochial schools are members of religious communities, a small number of whom have remained out in support of the lay teachers.

Strong support for the strike also has been expressed by the newly reorganized United Teachers of New York State, the parent body of the Catholic teachers' local. UTNYS Pres. Albert Shanker, speaking at an FCT rally, called the strike a "breakthrough" for private and parochial school teachers throughout the country that "will make the difference between collective bargaining and collective begging."

The dispute has totally closed five of the schools and has sharply curtailed classroom activity in more than a hundred others, the union said.

It called on the state commissioner of education to enforce state standards in the schools, charging that "11-year-olds are being used as baby-sitters for 6-year-olds" and that "parents with little or no formal education are acting as monitors instead of teachers."

Asbestos Dust Standard Still Above Safe Level

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has issued stricter standards that limit the exposure of workers to asbestos dust—but not to the safe level sought by the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept.

The change came one month after the federation called on the Labor Dept. to take emergency action to head off a massive epidemic of cancer and lung diseases among workers exposed to asbestos dust.

OSHA, using its emergency powers for the first time under the Occupational Safety & Health Act, ordered the permissible level of asbestos dust reduced from 12 fibers per milliliter to 5 for an eight-hour period.

Organized labor had asked Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to have the level lowered 2 fibers per cubic centimeter—well below the 5 per milliliter standard.

Sheldon W. Samuels, secretary of the IUD's Ad Hoc Committee of the Asbestos Hazard, said that labor safety specialists are disappointed in OSHA's action.

"The new standard is still inadequate and not at all in accord with the best medical evidence available," he stressed.

The appeal by the federation and the IUD committee for the lower threshold level was based on a study prepared by the Mount Sinai Medical School showing that the use of asbestos in industry brought "appallingly high" rates of cancer among 5 million workers involved.

The workers affected range from asbestos miners, industrial and construction workers, to service employes who use buffing machines on asbestos floor tile, Samuels noted.

Assistant Labor Sec. George C. Guenther, who heads OSHA, admitted however, that the new emergency standard was issued "in the light of increasing information on the results of exposure of employes to airborne asbestos dust."

The standard went into effect Dec. 7 after publication in the Federal Register.

Guenther said that engineering methods such as enclosure of operations involving asbestos, vacuum sweeping and local ventilation could be used to meet the new exposure limits.

Where such methods are not feasible or fail to reduce concentrations, Guenther said employers must provide approved respiratory devices for workers.

Samuels, noting that lung cancer among workers exposed to asbestos dust is many times greater than with the general public, pointed out that the OSHA controls are not nearly as strict as those proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

He said that EPA regulations would result in lower levels of asbestos dust in the community than on the job. The EPA proposals would prohibit the spraying of materials containing asbestos in the atmosphere, and control equipment would have to be 99.9 percent effective.

The IUD committee on asbestos hazards is scheduled to meet next month to review the OSHA standard to determine what action can be taken to have the exposure limit reduced to a safe level.

George H. R. Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, said that organized labor would continue to press for the lower level recommended by medical experts.

Apperson Heads D. C. Central Body

George W. Apperson was elected president of the Greater Washington, D.C. Central Labor Council, succeeding J. C. Turner, who had held the post since 1958. Apperson, president of Transit Union Division 689, had served as secretary of the council.

Turner resigned recently to become legislative representative and assistant to the president of the Operating Engineers.

Jobless Aid Extended For Hardest-Hit Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

It will, however, provide up to three months of payments to some 538,000 jobless workers in 11 states and Puerto Rico who have already exhausted their benefits—and to others who use up their eligibility during the next six months.

A complex formula determines whether a state is eligible for the new program. The "trigger" is a 6.5 percent jobless rate, based on both insured unemployment and the number of persons who have exhausted their benefits. In the original Senate version, the trigger was only 6 percent.

Magnuson's office said the 6.5 percent formula in the legislation currently covers the following jurisdictions:

Alaska, California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

Several other states are close to the required unemployment level, and some states on the list could be excluded if the job picture improves.

The Senate took a legislative shortcut to move the bill to the White House before Congress adjourned. It added its provisions as an amendment to a non-controversial House-passed bill dealing with the unemployment insurance fund. A House-Senate conference committee then reached agreement on the trimmed-back final version.

H.A.Schneider, Grain Millers Leader, Dies

Minneapolis—Harold A. Schneider, secretary-treasurer and a founder of the Grain Millers, died of a heart attack. He was 62.

In messages of sympathy to his family and the union, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland recalled "his devotion to the cause of labor and his warm friendship."

Schneider was born in Conway Springs, Kan., and became active in the National Council of Grain Processors — the forerunner of AFGM. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Grain Processors in 1946 and was elected to that post with the Grain Millers after the union was chartered by the AFL in 1948.

He also served on the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and was a member of the War Labor Board during World War II.

He is survived by his wife Bonnie, a son, step-son and four grandchildren.

Clears Federal Pay Increase:

Congress Votes Approval Of Retroactive Wage Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

Here's how it came about:

- The Senate had approved retroactive payment of pay raises withheld during the freeze period unless the amount was "unreasonably inconsistent" with the Pay Board standards that were applied to wage increases after Nov. 15.
- The House Banking & Currency Committee had adopted an even more permissive standard—directing retroactive payment of increases that were not "unreasonably inconsistent with the rate at which wages and salaries have increased in the economy generally."
- But on a 209-151 vote, the House rejected this language. (Roll-call vote on Page 6) Instead, it voted to require retroactive payments only "if prices have been increased, taxes have been raised or appropriations have been made to cover these increases."

The Pay Board has already authorized retroactivity in those cases where it could be determined that prices had been raised before the freeze to cover the cost of anticipated pay increases. So the House language in effect authorized raises only for groups of local, county and state employes who are paid from appropriated funds. Teachers were the primary group involved.

- **A House-Senate conference committee, however, then took the sting out of the House action by including both the Senate and House language in the final bill.**

The basic provision of retroactivity for all workers—private and public—is contained by the Senate language. The House language provides, however, that there won't be any quibble over the amount of the raise for teachers and other public workers in terms of Pay Board standards. As long as the budget provided for the increases, payment of the full amount is likely to be approved.

Both the Senate and House then approved the final version by voice vote, clearing the legislation for the President's signature.

The retroactivity applies to contracts that were negotiated prior to the Aug. 15 freeze and that provided for deferred increases to take effect during the freeze period.

There are no exact statistics as to the number of workers who will be eligible for back pay. In addition to hundreds of thousands of teachers, the category includes more than 600,000 postal workers who had a contractual raise due in October and 80,000 packinghouse workers who were due a 25-cent hourly raise in September.

There remains a gray area, left to Pay Board interpretation. Not specifically covered by the mandatory retroactivity would be contracts negotiated during or after the 90-day freeze period that provide for increases starting before Nov. 15. It is up to the Pay Board to set policy for such agreements.

The federal employe pay raise was passed by the Senate and included in the final bill by the House-Senate conference committee.

It holds federal workers more strictly than other groups to the 5.5 percent general Pay Board standard, which means that they will receive less of a raise than called for by comparability standards with private industry.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics salary survey found that federal employes would need an average 6.6 percent increase just to keep them in line with private industry salary scales as of last June.

Under a permanent law, they were to have gotten that raise in January—unless the President proposed an "alternative" plan and neither the House nor the Senate rejected it.

Pres. Nixon's "alternative" plan, announced early this fall, was to defer the January raise six months. And neither the House nor the Senate at that time disapproved it.

The effect of the current congressional action—assuming the President signs the Economic Stabilization Act as congressional sources expect—would be to restore the January date, but trim back the amount.

"Legislative history" established in the Senate debate made it clear that the intent of Congress is that the President promptly restore wage board pay adjustments for the government's blue-collar workers whose pay is based on prevailing wages in their areas. Nixon had ordered a six-month deferral of blue-collar pay increases to match his postponement of the salary increases.

Restoration of the January pay date for salaried federal employes will also mean a January raise for military servicemen who are given increases to match the civilian employe raise.

The Administration was clearly unhappy with the federal pay raise provision in the bill. And it had taken the position that retroactivity for frozen wage increases should be decided solely by the Pay Board—which by a 10-5 vote rejected a motion by the five labor members similar to the language now adopted by Congress. But the President has no way to veto those provisions of the bill without also vetoing legislation continuing his economic powers beyond their Apr. 30, 1971, expiration date.

Ironically, until last year the Nixon Administration opposed the standby control powers that Congress voted. And last year, while accepting the legislation, the Administration said firmly that it would never use them on the entire economy without first seeking the specific approval of Congress.

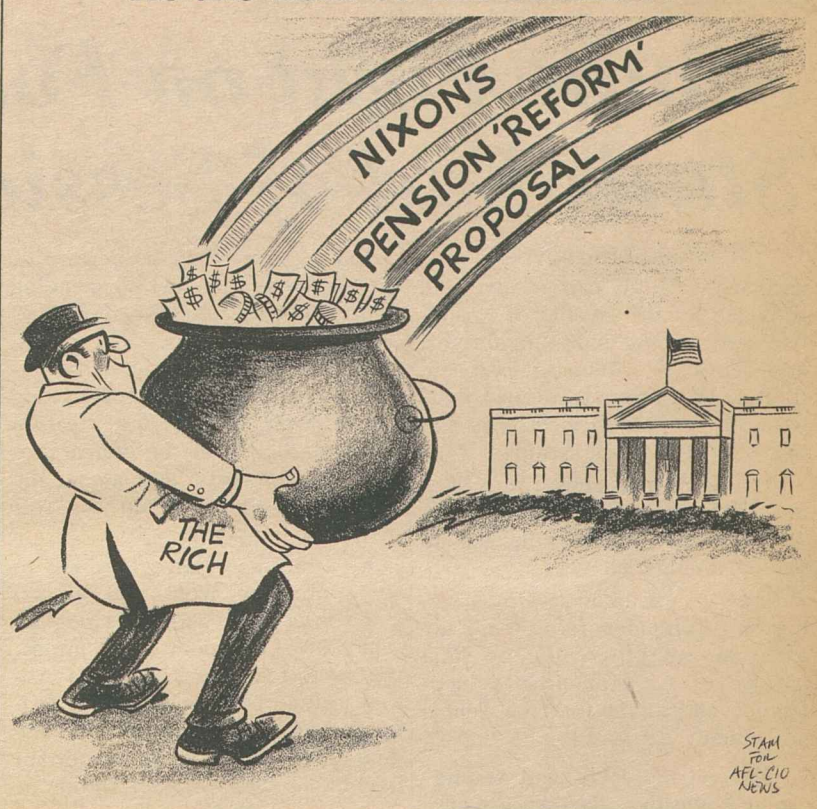
That pledge was ignored, however, when the President imposed the Aug. 15 wage-price freeze.

Wisconsin Labor Editor Richard Huffman Dies

Madison, Wis.—Richard H. Huffman, founder and editor of the Union Labor News here in the 1930s, died Dec. 9 of a heart attack. He was 67.

Under his leadership, the monthly publication reached a circulation of 25,000 throughout central Wisconsin. It became the official publication not only of the Madison Federation of Labor, but of the Sauk, Marathon, Fond du Lac and Stevens Point Portage County Councils and the Wisconsin Rapids Central Council.

At the End of the Rainbow



AFL-CIO Drafts Guide For State Safety Laws

The framework of a model job safety law for states has been issued by the AFL-CIO for use in organized labor's coming drive in legislatures across the country for enactment of effective occupational safety and health measures.

The working model, distributed to all affiliated unions and state labor bodies, incorporates the key features of the existing federal Occupational Safety & Health Act, which could be diluted by ineffective state standards and enforcement.

The provisions for a model state law to guard against this was drafted by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health after the Labor Dept. denied the federation an administrative hearing on the department's policies and procedures governing state job safety programs.

Organized labor has repeatedly protested that the Labor Dept.'s guidelines for state safety plans fall far short of the intent of Congress.

Labor's objective in the legislative drive will be to incorporate all the key federal standards and provisions into the state safety programs, Sec. George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO standing committee said.

Taylor pointed out that the failure of the states to come up with effective safety laws was the chief reason that Congress enacted a stiff federal program.

Reinforcing Taylor's contention was the report of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration for its first six months of operations which showed that 80 percent of the workplaces inspected were not in compliance with federal safety standards.

This means, Taylor noted, that 8 of 10 plants had been permitted by the states to operate with unsafe or unhealthful conditions.

OSHA said in its six-month report that of the 9,300 inspections conducted in establishments employing more than 1.5 million workers, only 1,842 were found to conform to the federal act.

OSHA issued 5,636 citations for violations that led to proposed penalties totaling $361,692 during the period.

While federal government employes are not directly covered, the safety act does provide for a program that is consistent with the federal safety standards for private industry.

A new 15-member Federal Safety Advisory Committee was set up to replace the old Federal Safety Council established in 1962.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson appointed five representatives of labor to the council. They are Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes, Pres. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Workers, Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, International Rep. William Ryan of the Machinists, and International Rep. Robert Crum of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

12-18-71

Labor Backs Independent Agency, Strong Standards on Product Safety

The stronger of two consumer product safety bills was endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a House Commerce subcommittee.

Labor's support went to a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D-Calif.) and based on recommendations of the National Commission on Product Safety.

It would create an independent agency to set and enforce product safety standards—keyed to the interests of consumers, not of industry.

By contrast, the AFL-CIO said, a bill proposed by the Administration "omits or whittles down" many of the product safety commission's key recommendations. The federation's testimony was presented by Evelyn Dubrow, chairman of the AFL-CIO consumer legislation subcommittee.

Some 20 million Americans are injured each year in accidents related to consumer products, the AFL-CIO noted, resulting in 30,000 deaths and 110,000 permanent disabilities.

To reduce this toll, the federation urged legislation "to establish a rational, effective means of seeing that safety is built into the products that families buy, keep, use and misuse around the house."

It cited these key differences between the labor-supported bill and the Administration version:

- The Administration bill would put the product safety program in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare rather than in an independent commission. There, it could be "lost amid a host of competing programs in a heavily-layered large bureaucracy."
- There is no provision in the Administration bill for a consumer safety advocate. Such an office is needed to provide the technical expertise to challenge industry claims when the facts warrant it. If Congress establishes an overall Consumer Protection Agency—as contemplated in a House-passed bill—the consumer safety advocate should be attached to that agency to give him greater independence, the AFL-CIO said.
- On both product coverage and standards development, there are loopholes in the Administration bill, the federation testified. Particularly valuable in the labor-supported measure is the authority to set standards for new consumer products, including advance testing before they are released for general sale. "There should not be an unlimited commercial right to use the general public as the primary safety testing ground for new or little-known substances."
- Unlike the Administration bill, the Moss bill authorizes the product safety agency to esetablish its own testing facilities. It also sets up procedures requiring manufacturers to certify to distributors that their products have been tested for conformance with applicable safety standards.

The AFL-CIO did, however, endorse one feature in the Administration bill not included in the Moss bill—the right of private citizens to bring suit for enforcement of the legislation.

Nixon Names John Penello To NLRB Seat

John A. Penello, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board at Baltimore and a 34-year NLRB career man, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon for a five-year term as a Labor Board member.

Penello, a Democrat, is the third Nixon nominee to the board. Previously, the President named two Republicans, Chairman Edward B. Miller and Member Ralph E. Kennedy. Other board members are John H. Fanning, a Democrat and Howard Jenkins, Jr., a Republican.

Penello's confirmation would mean a board composed of three Republicans and two Democrats. He would succeed Gerald A. Brown.

Beginning as a field examiner for the NLRB in 1937 at Baltimore, Penello worked his way up through the ranks of the agency.

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Meany Acclaims 'Victory' On Validity of Contracts

Veto Tactics Dilute Gains In Congress

By David L. Perlman

Congress took some important steps to restart the nation's long-stalled economy, but a tug of war between the Executive and Legislative branches of government sharply limited the first session's achievements.

Vetoes and veto threats nullified, stalled or weakened congressional action and strengthened the hand of the conservative coalition that remained a powerful force despite Democratic victories in the 1970 congressional elections.

Thus, national health security, minimum wage improvements and foreign trade reform to halt the export of American jobs and capital remained bottled up during the first session—not reaching the floor of either the House or Senate.

On other key domestic issues:

- Congress won an important round when the Administration reluctantly accepted a public service employment program that was high on the AFL-CIO's legislative priority list. Pres Nixon had vetoed a similar bill the year before.
- A companion, job-creating program of accelerated public works construction was killed by a presidential veto, however. It would be "inflationary," Nixon insisted, to put 150,000 jobless Americans to work building waste treatment plants, health centers and other needed public facilities.
- Congress made a few improvements in Nixon's tax proposals. But the final version of the legislation gave business and industry the enormous tax handouts the President had proposed as the heart of his "trickle-down" theory of helping the economy through bigger profits for the biggest corporations. And a presidential veto threat forced Congress to back down from a voluntary tax allocation that would have allowed presidential candidates to finance their campaigns without depending on big contributors.

Nixon was agreeable to the final version that put off the plan until the 1976 presidential campaign—leaving him his big financial advantage in the 1972 election.

- But Congress refused to swallow intact the President's demand

(Continued on Page 8)

Fund Probe Sought On R-T-W Suits

Detroit—Employes who are financing court attacks on union shop and agency shop contracts may be violating the Landrum-Griffin Act, two prominent union attorneys charged.

Lawyers for the Michigan State AFL-CIO and of the Auto Workers joined in calling on U.S. Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell and Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson to investigate the financing of litigation brought against unions by the National Right to Work Committee and its Legal Defense Foundation.

Supposedly the suits are brought by individuals working under union security contracts. But UAW Counsel Stephen I. Schlossberg and Michigan AFL-CIO Counsel Theodore Sachs stressed that the cases are admittedly financed by the Right to Work Committee and its legal arm.

They produced copies of solicitation letters seeking hundreds of thousands of dollars to carry as far as the Supreme Court challenges to the right of labor organizations with union shop agreements to carry on legal political education and action programs.

Employers and others solicited for funds are told that "all contributions to the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation

(Continued on Page 3)

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL BOARD meeting is conducted by William Ross, center with glasses, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. Ross was unanimously elected president of the school board after serving six years as a member.

Nixon Signs Bill Granting Retroactivity

The labor movement won an "absolute victory" with the enactment and signing of the one-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

The new law "preserves labor-management contracts entered into prior to the Aug. 15 freeze order," Meany said, and "guarantees that teachers, other public employes and union members generally will receive retroactive wage increases that rightfully belonged to them and had been denied them by presidential order."

The AFL-CIO president hailed concurrence by Congress "in our belief in the validity of contracts," and said that "it is regrettable that the Pay Board and the Administration created unnecessary economic chaos by ignoring the common sense approach we urged in the Pay Board meeting on Nov. 8."

The President said on signing the law that he was issuing an executive order providing for a 5.5 percent pay increase for federal workers in January, as directed by Congress, and an order granting similar increases to all military personnel.

The President, however, said that there would be no automatic

(Continued on Page 3)

Administration Claim Refuted:

No Job Spurt Seen From Devaluation

By Rex Hardesty

There is absolutely no evidence to support the Nixon Administration's contentions that the devaluation of the dollar will create 500,000 new jobs in the United States, the AFL-CIO said.

Commenting on Administration claims in the wake of the devaluation of the dollar, Federation Research Director Nat Goldfinger said, "the action on exchange rates and the dollar does not get at the basic, long-range problems of trade."

And it doesn't get to the "problems of the multinational firms and their export of jobs, technology and capital," Goldfinger said, even though "there may be a temporary, short-run impact on the balance of payments as speculators' dollars return to the U.S. money markets from Europe and Japan."

Some $45 billion in American currency is now being held by foreign central banks and some speculators are expected to now being willing to take their profits, leading to the short-run benefit Goldfinger foresees.

In conjunction with the devaluation, the United States announced

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Poll Questions Geared To Anti-Union Clients

If you believed a few years back that 93 percent of the American people disapprove of the union shop, you will probably be convinced by similar "evidence" that most union members disapprove of the reception given Pres. Nixon at the AFL-CIO convention.

The source of the two statements is the same—a polling firm in Princeton, N.J., called the Opinion Research Corp.

It happens to be the favorite pollster for an assortment of right-wing groups, big corporations, employer organizations and the Republican National Committee. And for clients who want to do a bit of bragging about public support for their views, it can draw up questions virtually guaranteed to produce the desired response.

Take one of the questions in a nationwide poll ordered by the Na-

(Continued on Page 7)

Court Asked to Uphold Union Political Rights

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to reaffirm the right of union political committees to help labor-endorsed candidates with funds voluntarily contributed by union members.

The federation's brief to the Supreme Court challenges the conviction of a St. Louis Pipefitters local and two local officers for violating the law prohibiting political contributions by unions and corporations to candidates for federal office.

The AFL-CIO charged that lower courts erred in not requiring the government to prove that the political contributions that admittedly were made were financed by involuntary rather than voluntary contributions.

By not making this distinction, the AFL-CIO said, the district court and the Justice Dept. misled the jury into an assumption that the union was guilty if its political committee contributed campaign funds—regardless of the source of these funds.

The federation's brief cited both

(Continued on Page 3)

LABOR HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD of the Jewish Labor Committee is presented to Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, at a dinner in New York. From the left are Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, Hall and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

JLC Honors Paul Hall For Human Rights Aid

New York—Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers was described as "a man whose union is always ready to help others," as he was honored by the Jewish Labor Committee with its Labor Human Rights Award.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in presenting the award, praised the Seafarers' cooperative support of other unions and its work in civil rights activities. The SIU is always ready to help, "with money, marbles or chalk," Kirkland noted.

He said the Seafarers' civil rights work is typified by the Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship, run by the union at Piney Point, Md.

"Boys are being trained there for useful jobs in society," Kirkland said, "and they are being trained without regard to race, creed or color."

Hall, an AFL-CIO vice president, is the fifth recipient of the award. Previous honorees are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. Louis Stulberg.

Meany sent a message praising Hall as a man "of broad concern for human rights, especially in the area of civil liberties, and an outspoken advocate of the individual's right to privacy." Meany, the honorary chairman of the awards dinner, was unable to attend while recuperating from illness and was represented by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Keenan paid tribute to both Hall and the Jewish Labor Committee for their work in civil rights.

"The Jewish Labor Committee is dedicated to the idea that everyone is entitled to a fair shake in life," Keenan said. "That's why they are in the forefront of the fight right here and that's why they are fighting to have Jews in Soviet Russia made free to practice their religion and participate in their own culture."

Hall accepted the tribute "not for myself, but for the SIU and because I am proud to be associated with the good work being done by the JLC."

He praised the efforts of David Dubinsky, president emeritus of the ILGWU, and Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the union, in organizing the JLC.

Zimmerman, who stepped down as president of the JLC and serves now as chairman of its National Trade Union Council for Human Rights, was the toastmaster. Other speakers included John Morsell, associate director of the NAACP, Family Judge Jacob T. Zuckerman, JLC president, and Emanuel Muravchik, JLC executive director.

ACWA's Samuel Named Carnegie Corp. Trustee

New York—Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing Workers was elected to the board of trustees of the Carnegie Corp. of New York, a philanthropic foundation.

The foundation deals primarily in grants to universities, colleges and educational organizations. It also assists planning and pilot projects for extending health services.

Labor to Press Complaints:

Price Confusion Mounts As Enforcement Flounders

By Mike Bosch

The government has acknowledged that there are no effective controls over retail prices, thus adding to the widespread confusion over complex Phase 2 guidelines and regulations.

Edward F. Preston, assistant commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service for stabilization, said in an interview with the Washington Post that only aggregate, or total, prices are subject to Phase 2 economic controls, and not individual prices.

Aggregate prices, profits and markups are compiled quarterly, which means that possible violations cannot be detected until those reports are available.

Another IRS spokesman observed that "it will take an audit of a corporation's books" to determine if any violations have taken place.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, who is heading labor's nationwide price watchdog campaign, said that it would almost require a certified public accountant to tell if a pricing violation has taken place.

"But we're not CPAs," Perlis said, "so we are going to take every complaint of price gouging we receive and get the enforcement agency, namely the IRS, to check it out."

"Whatever credibility this Administration had with consumers has been destroyed," he added, "and the Administration is now destroying the credibility of the IRS also."

Preston said it is impossible to tell from individual price increases whether a retailer is violating the law, and he admitted that the prefreeze price lists still required by Phase 2 have no legal significance.

"Maybe their existence misleads the consumer," he suggested.

A spokesman for retail supermarkets, Clarence G. Adamy, president of the 230 member National Association of Food Chains, said, "there is no way you can break the law on an individual price."

While individual retail prices are not controlled, average markups and profits are required to stay at pre-freeze levels during Phase 2, unless the Pay Commission finds increases justified under its various criteria. The commission has set a 2.5 percent guideline for average price increases.

But the revised Phase 2 regulations allow the retailer's markup to be figured in a variety of ways.

One method is item-by-item, which is allowed for easily identified units such as automobiles but not for the thousands of items in a supermarket. Another is by departments, such as meat, dairy and grocery department. Still another method is by all the stores in a division. Yet another is by the company as a whole.

Before acknowledging that it would have to audit a company's books to determine if a violation had occurred, the IRS had refused to disclose the disposition of complaints because of the "confidentiality" of the information received from companies under investigation.

Perlis, in a telegram to the IRS, called on the service to announce individual case dispositions if Phase 2 is "to proceed effectively and with credibility."

The revelation by the IRS came as confusion and protests continued to mount over the entire price control program.

One reporter called several IRS offices and asked the same simple question about a price increase. He drew response of "yes" from an IRS office in New York State, "no" from one in New Jersey and "we don't know" from the one in Chicago.

When Pres. Nixon created the commission he stressed that all of its members would be "public . . . not beholden to any special interest group."

Soon afterwards, four of the seven members were identified by the AFL-CIO as being business oriented or having direct corporate ties. Newsday later identified two others has having similar backgrounds.

When the White House was asked to define "public" as it relates to the Price Commission's membership, it refused to respond for the record.

The Price Commission is also grappling with the issue of whether or not there is to be any public disclosure of the data submitted to it by companies, and if so, how much.

Consumer advocates and organized labor insist that a certain amount of this information must be disclosed to insure the credibility of the price control machinery.

But a major spokesman for big business, Arch Booth, executive vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, argued that any public disclosure would be "grossly unfair."

In an interview with the Wall Street Journal, Booth warned that business "cooperation may be withdrawn if they (the Price Commission) are going to let the public see confidential records."

Jennings Hails Decision In Bias Case Settlement

The settlement of a Justice Dept. suit alleging discrimination in hiring against blacks and Puerto Ricans by AMBAC, Springfield, Mass., has been hailed by Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The settlement arrived with the signing of a consent decree by the Justice Dept., the company and IUE Local 206, which represents AMBAC's Springfield workers. The decree provides for payment of $1,000 to each of 29 blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Part of this group will be accorded jobs when vacancies occur as if they had up to five years prehire seniority. Others will be placed on a preferential hiring list without pre-hire seniority. No present employe will be displaced as a result of the settlement.

Jennings said that "IUE is proud of its role in the settlement of the case. The provisions of the consent decree are wholly consistent with our principle. I am particularly happy that the internatioanl union, through its legal department, was instrumental in winning back pay for these 29 people.

"In addition, the members of Local 206 are to be commended for their overwhelming vote Dec. 5 approving the settlement with its provision for added seniority for victims of AMBAC's alleged discriminatory hiring policy. This provision involves considerable sacrifice by local members, some 900 of whom are on layoff."

The case was based on alleged discrimination during the 1966-69 period. Not initially involved in the 1968 suit, IUE was made a party in March 1971 although no charge was ever made against the union. It was brought in solely to enable it to bargain out the prehire seniority arrangement included in the settlement. Under past and present contracts between Local 206 and AMBAC, the company alone does all the hiring.

The two groups of beneficiaries named in the consent decree are made up of persons who applied for jobs at AMBAC, but were not hired. The decree also enjoins AMBAC from future discrimination on account of race, color or national origin.

AFL-CIO to Hold Price Conference

The AFL-CIO has called a conference of price watchdog liaison representatives of all affiliated unions for next Jan. 11, in Washington.

Representatives of more than 40 cooperating groups of senior citizens, minorities, women and consumers have also been invited to participate, Community Services Director Leo Perlis announced.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Research Director Nat Goldfinger will address the conference. Also invited to speak and answer questions are Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson and Assistant Commissioner Edward F. Preston of the Internal Revenue Service.

Film Depicts Union Role In Job Corps Training

The story of five AFL-CIO building trades unions conducting Job Corps training programs to place 1,645 disadvantaged youths in jobs is told in a new film titled "Lost and Found."

Another 1,800 Job Corpsmen will be ready to go to work next spring as they complete their craft training courses at 34 Job Corps centers across the country.

The five unions—Bricklayers, Plasterers & Cement Masons, Painters, Carpenters and Operating Engineers—have operated the program under Labor Dept. grants for the past five years. They have placed 94 percent of the Job Corps trainees in union crafts.

The 27-minute color film focuses on several Job Corpsmen. It traces their progress from before they knew of the program, through their union training, and onto well-paying union jobs.

Besides depicting classroom sessions and on-the-job training by union instructors, the film also provides an insight on other Job Corps features, such as individual counseling, group living and athletics.

Each of the 34 Job Corps centers offers at least one union program and several provide as many as four separate craft training courses.

Placement of the trainees has been difficult in the past year because of the slump in construction activity. But the unions point out that better than 9 of 10 of the Job Corps graduates have found a future working in union crafts.

The average hourly earnings of union-placed trainees are more than 50 percent higher than those of other Job Corps graduates.

The first showing of the film was attended by a number of the top officers of the five unions, including Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, and Pres. Joseph T. Power of the Plasterers & Cement Masons.

Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson, who also attended the film premier, praised the unions for their increased involvement in the program. Hodgson said the unions have "steadily expanded their efforts for Job Corps enrollees since the Operating Engineers established the first program in 1967 with 80 trainees."

The film was produced under a Labor Dept. grant for the Job Corps recruiting program.

Administration Claim Refuted:

No Job Spurt Seen From Devaluation

(Continued from Page 1)

the revocation of the 10 percent import surcharge which had been imposed as part of the Aug. 15 package.

Goldfinger's rebuttal came in the wake of Administration attempts to put devaluation in the "job development" category. As the Group of Ten meetings were beginning in Washington, D.C., presidential aide Peter G. Peterson held a briefing session for the press at which he predicted 500,000 to 750,000 new jobs.

Peterson's remarks were on the record and attributable to him, but were not for public use until Monday, Dec. 20. Then, when devaluation had been announced by Pres. Nixon himself Saturday and the International Monetary Fund had sanctioned the Group of Ten agreement Sunday, the "job development" speculation was also ready for publication.

Meanwhile, Donald Rumsfield, director of the Cost of Living Council, in a television interview program predicted that devaluation would bring an increase in jobs of "500,000 to 667,000."

Peterson said his predictions were based on Labor Dept. estimates that every $1 billion increase in the U.S. balance of trade would create 60,000 to 80,000 more U.S. jobs. Estimates of a $9 billion increase in trade from the new devalued dollar led to the prediction of 500,000 to 750,000 new jobs over a possible two-year period.

The various economic moves by the Nixon Administration in 1971 have had no impact on reducing unemployment. As the Dec. 19 Wall Street Journal pointed out, "What has not happened has been disappointing. There has been no decrease in the high unemployment rate or any real increase in job-providing capital spending by business."

Administration sensitivity on that point is reflected in the careful orchestration of the "job development" announcements by Peterson and Rumsfeld, which is similar to the Administration's attempt to call the 7 percent tax investment credit a "job development tax."

What the Group of Ten agreement did was fix specific limits on the dollar, which had been "floating" downward since Aug. 15 when Pres. Nixon announced his new economic program. The dollar would be devalued by 8.57 percent as a result of an increase in the price of gold from $35 to $38 an ounce, which Congress must approve. Shifts in other currencies would bring the dollar down about 12 percent.

The dollar had previously been cut loose from dependency on the price of gold and the formal acknowledgment of that move gave the world its first new monetary standard since the 1944 meeting in Bretton Woods, N.H., fixed the $35 an ounce price for gold.

AFL-CIO Brief Upholds Union Political Right

(Continued from Page 1)

congressional intent during the debate on the political restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Act and previous court decisions as making it clear that the only concern of Congress was with the source of the funds, and not the administration of union political committees.

Committees such as COPE are clearly not required to be "separate and distinct entities, free of union control," the AFL-CIO brief contended.

The federation said it was filing its "friend of the court" brief in support of the local union because "organized labor considers the right to associate to promote political interests to be a fundamental constitutional freedom."

It added that labor's ability to represent its members successfully at the bargaining table depends on its ability to "preserve, strengthen and supplement" such laws as the National Labor Relations Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Act and the Davis-Bacon Act.

The case is expected to be argued before the Supreme Court when it reconvenes in January.

Illegal Employer Funds Linked to R-T-W Suits

(Continued from Page 1)

are deductible for personal and corporate income tax purposes."

At a news conference here, Sachs and UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the "right to work" legal foundation solicits funds from corporations and employers to finance suits "to harass unions."

The letter to Mitchell and Hodgson raised the question of whether these activities and contributions by employers violate a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act prohibiting any "interested employer or employer association" from "directly or indirectly" financing or encouraging—except as a direct party to the case—action brought by a union member against his union.

Since the "work" committee has backed down from an apparent promise made by a spokesman to open up its books on fund-raising, the two attorneys urged Mitchell and Hodgson to undertake an immediate investigation.

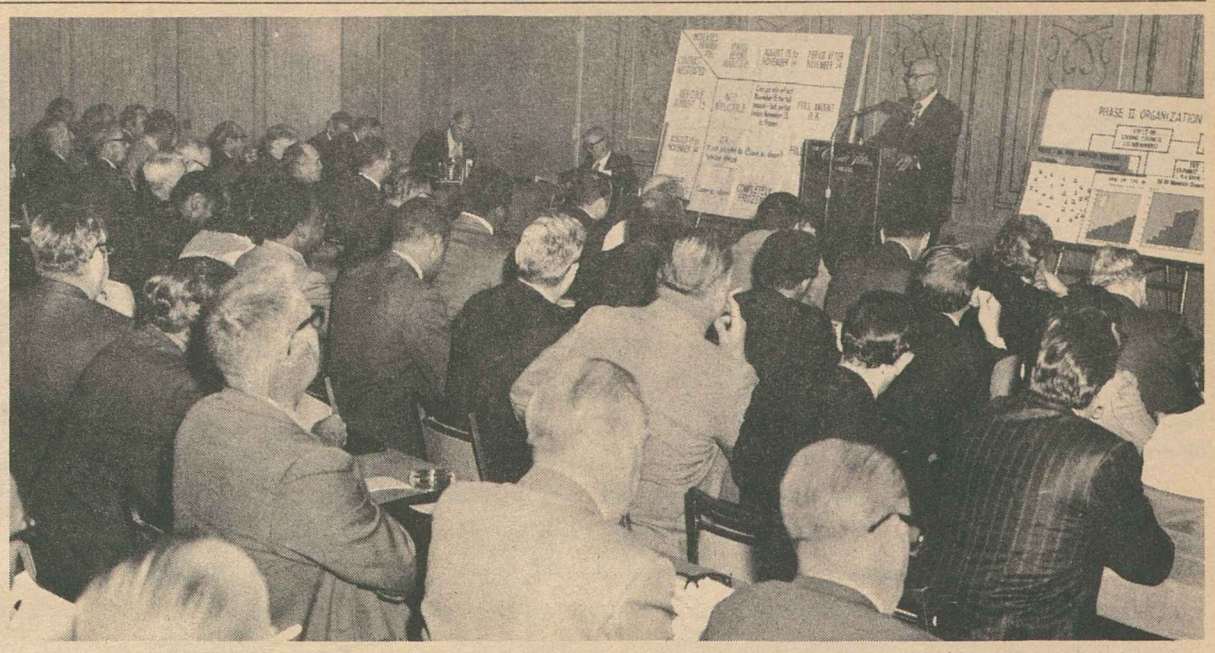
The pertinent section of the law, they noted, expressed the "great concern" of Congress in protecting the rights of workers from employer interference "and we would assume you would wish to zealously enforce it."

One of the solicitation letters cited by the union attorneys sought $115,000 to finance a suit by a group of Detroit teachers and another asked $110,000 "for legal fees and staff costs" to sue the Machinists in California.

The goal, potential donors were told, is to prevent labor from electing "handpicked candidates to the state legislatures, to Congress, to the governor's office, and to the presidency."

Targets of other suits financed by the "right to work" group have been the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers, the State, County & Municipal Employes, the Auto Workers, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Radio & Television Artists.

In further apparent defiance of federal law, the union attorneys noted, employers serve on the advisory council of the "right to work" organizations that are financing and instigating the suits against the unions.



REGIONAL CONFERENCES conducted by the Service Employes in New York, Chicago and San Francisco explored Phase 2 developments and problems facing SEIU members across the country. Here, SEIU Pres. George Hardy briefs local union representatives at a Chicago session.

Meany Hails Victory for Labor On Validity of Union Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

increase in October 1972 due under the comparability law because it would be inconsistent with Pay Board guidelines.

Meany, noting this part of Nixon's statement, said "the President lost his fight to deny federal workers an overdue wage increase in order to pay part of the tax bonanza he gave big business. But even now he threatens a new attack on the wage increases that will be due these workers in October 1972. We will urge Congress to give federal workers their due, for they should not suffer in order to make big business richer."

The President's signature on the Economic Stabilization Act came a few days after a Pay Board action that was assailed by labor members as "grossly inequitable" to large groups of workers. The action involved a tight lid clamped on exceptions to the 5.5 percent wage increase guidelines.

The inevitable result, the five labor members warned, will be to create confusion at the bargaining table and "bury" the wage stabilization program under "an avalanche of appeals."

Under the Pay Board's rigid new policy statement, catch-up raises would be limited to no more than 1.5 percent and no increase totaling more than 7 percent a year could be approved—even when inequities and tandem relationships among groups of workers clearly call for a higher figure.

On the heels of the new directive came a confident prediction by the director of the Administration's Cost of Living Council, Donald Rumsfeld, that the presidentially-appointed Pay Board will "get considerably tougher" in reviewing negotiated increases.

The new law signed by the President mandates retroactive payment of virtually all pay increases withheld during the 90-day freeze, provided they had been negotiated before the Aug. 15 freeze date.

That section was considered a direct rebuke to the Pay Board, whose employer and "public" majority earlier had outvoted the motion of the five labor members to approve retroactive payment of the withheld increases which otherwise would go into the pockets of employers.

And the legislation also directed that the control authority over wages and salaries would not apply to increased employer payments to pension, insurance and health care programs—unless the President determines that the amount involved is unreasonable. It bars restrictions on wage increases to persons whose earnings are "substandard" or who are in the category of the "working poor."

The new law also requires "exceptions and variations" to the Pay Board standards for various reasons including "gross inequities."

A package of aerospace contracts, negotiated and presented to the Pay Board before it announced its lid on exceptions to the 5.5 percent standard, found board members sharply divided after hearing both employer and union representatives explain and defend the contract provisions.

The board put off showdown on the issue until January.

Similar contracts by the Machinists and Auto Workers with the major aerospace companies provide for first-year increases of about 12 percent in most cases. But both union and employer negotiators told the Pay Board that a substantial portion of the first-year raise represents scheduled cost-of-living increases under a catch-up formula agreed to in 1968 contract negotiations.

Typical of the confusion surrounding Pay Board actions was the on-off announcement of approval of the Railroad Signalmen's recent 42-month contract, which dates back to January 1971. One of its steps was a 5 percent increase, retroactive to Oct. 1—during the period of the 90-day freeze.

The board on Dec. 9 had issued a statement declaring that the entire contract, including the Oct. 1 step, had been approved. A week later, a board official said that was a "mistake" and there was an unresolved question as to whether the Oct. 1 retroactivity was approved. Finally the board agreed that it had in fact approved the retroactive payment.

At a news conference announcing the new limit on exceptions to the 5.5 percent level, Judge George H. Boldt, the board chairman, declared: "The Pay Board is over the hump and on the way to being an effective agency."

The press release on the new standards declared that increases totaling no more than 7 percent will be permitted "where tandem relationships can be proven to exist" and where necessary "to attract or retain essential employes."

In addition—but only in contracts submitted up to Mar. 31, 1972—increases not exceeding 7 percent will be allowed "where pay increases since the beginning of the last prior contract or the aggregate pay increase during the past 36 months has been less than an annual average of 7 percent." In such cases, "the difference between that average and 7 percent may be added to the 5.5 percent standard, not to exceed 7 percent."

The five labor members of the Pay Board released a statement spelling out their proposal for exceptions to the 5.5 percent standard.

The labor proposal, rejected by the board majority, would have permitted "catch-up" increases where the total raise for the workers involved since August 1968 does not exceed an 8.5 percent a year productivity and cost of living standard, plus the 5.5 percent general pay standard.

Also, the labor members said, above-standard raises should be approved based on traditional links to wages paid to other workers in a plant or by other employers.

Likewise, workers should be permitted to negotiate extra wages based on savings to employers from a union concession on work rules, the labor members argued.

In any event, they proposed, there should be no restrictions on wage increases of 25 cents an hour or less. Other exceptions could be granted by the Pay Board where warranted under the labor proposal.

Unit of 1,200 Shifts To Bakery Union

Chicago—Twelve hundred workers at the Curtiss Candy Co. voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to switch their union affiliation to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The employes had been represented by an unaffiliated union in the Chicago area which had been carrying on a series of raids against AFL-CIO unions.

The B&C won the election 552 to 331.

History of an Issue—Nixon at AFL-CIO

Not every press account of the AFL-CIO convention distorted the facts about Pres. Nixon's reception by the delegates.

A new brochure—"The Making of a Campaign Issue: Nixon at the AFL-CIO Convention"—reprints intact the first-hand reports of some of the nation's top labor reporters and columnists.

Copies are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A Sustaining Faith

THE FLAME OF HOPE splutters into the final days of the year, and the way it lights is difficult to discern. In all parts of the world, men and women of good will must wonder—some of them secretly, for the wonder itself may be a crime—how darkness has reconquered so much of this beleaguered planet.

A quarter of a century ago, the world shuddered at the realization that peace had been won at a price more terrible than history had ever known. The family of nations resolved then to organize for the preservation of peace. In a burst of universal gratitude for having at least survived, it projected global programs for combatting the hunger and fears out of which wars originate.

Now, little more than a generation later, the tears and joy, the anguish and hope seem as remote as the Roman Empire. The world is back to its old counting games—counting people, money, square miles, armaments, troops, gross national products, profits.

All inventories are depressing. Our cities are too crowded; our prices and profits are too high; God's gifts of air and water are too polluted. Across the world the children are battered, decimated, starved, mutilated as armies prepare to clash and their leaders spit at each other across frontiers or roar at each other in the council of nations.

YET, LIFE GOES ON. From day to day, from week to week and year to year each one of us enrolled in the ranks of a trade union is thereby proclaiming an insistent, spiritual truth.

Through the cooperative effort to improve the conditions under which they labor, working men and women have demonstrated their devotion to a cause greater than any advantage that is weighed and counted. All other causes, by comparison, seek advantages. Only the trade union movement rests on the belief that no advantage is secure until all share in it.

On the eve of the new year, only the trade union movement is concerned with an equitable and just division of the fruits of production. Its strength lies neither in selfish profiteering nor in powerful conquests; it is rather the result of services rendered and life improved. The entire nation benefits from its benefits.

In this holiday season the wish must be that some conquering vision of such a faith will spread beyond the trade union movement. Until we accomplish improvements in the quality of American life, a happier new year can only be our wish.

—From an editorial "The Union Way" in Justice, the ILGWU publication.

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. . . On Earth

A Word Edgewise:

National Service Could Test Sincerity of Draft Jumpers

By John P. Roche

DURING WORLD WAR II, several of my militantly anti-war friends refused to serve in the armed forces. Since their objections to the war were political rather than religious in character, they were denied the status of conscientious objectors.

Instead of performing alternative service, they were told to go fight or go to jail. (The special standing of religious objectors always struck me as a curious application of the principle of the separation of church and state.) Being men of deep convictions, they went to jail for the duration plus, in several cases, two or three additional years.

This was brought to mind by the present amnesty campaign for young Americans who jumped the country to avoid service in the Vietnamese war. Sen. George McGovern has called for a blanket pardon—a position greeted enthusiastically on college campuses, but with grim silence elsewhere.

McGovern's implication that, given the character of the war as he sees it, the draft dodgers as the truly moral men has gone down badly. Without getting involved in the theological distinction between a "just" and an "unjust" war, it is safe to say that for most of us an unjust war was one in which we got shot at.

A flat pardon is thus out of the question. But what then should we do about the perhaps 20,000 young Americans (the pro-amnesty forces have been raising the figure; the last time I looked it had almost reached 100,000) who are living abroad, mainly in Canada?

Should we just forget about them, leave them to face the consequences of their decision? That is, in concrete terms, either stay out of the country or come home and go to jail? And what about the few thousand who, like my World War II friends, refused to fight or run and are presently in prison?

Let us deal with the last category first. Those now in prison have demonstrated that they are not spoiled children. They put their convictions on the line and took the consequences of their beliefs. Whether one shares their views or not is irrelevant. They made their witness; they acted like men.

It seems to me that at Christmastide a compassionate step by Pres. Nixon, one that might help to heal the scars of war, would be to commute the sentences of those war resisters currently in prison.

But then we turn to the expatriates. Their outstanding characteristic, one that radically sets them apart from the jailed, is that they have not demonstrated any commitment to anything except their own comfort and safety. Maybe they are pacifists; maybe they are men of principle. But if they want to return to the United States, they have to earn the right to be taken seriously.

WHICH BRINGS US to an extremely sensible proposal put forward by New York's Rep. Edward Koch: that these emigres be permitted to return without criminal sanctions if they will enroll for two years in a national service program—working in hospitals or with the poor or in programs similar to those presently approved for conscientious objectors.

Perhaps this would require an act of Congress, perhaps it could be managed administratively by the Dept. of Justice, but whatever action is necessary should be taken.

My hunch is that most of these young men are not just spoiled irresponsibles for whom the war was merely a pretext for jumping ship. Koch's imaginative proposal would provide us with a way of finding out.

Full Measure of Quality!

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Not All of It Agnewism:

News Media Would Do Well To Take Criticism Seriously

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

"Like many another established institution, the U.S. press tends to suffer criticism badly—even when it comes from within."

I DIDN'T SAY that. Time magazine said it by way of leading into a roundup article on the phenomenal increase, within recent years, in the number of "blunt, angry, and gossipy" magazines aimed at exposing the real or imagined faults of the press.

Time reports that in-house journalism reviews of this type have sprung up in nearly a dozen U.S. cities in the past years. Their performance thus far is said to be uneven, "but editors are beginning to wince as they read."

As an avid newspaper reader, I would say that it's about time that editors—and their counterparts in radio and television—began to wince a bit. They have been leading a sheltered life and, by and large, have been treated with kid gloves for as long as I can remember. And this—as they themselves are properly in the habit of reminding other established institutions in our society, and notably in recent years the church—is bound, in the long run, to take its toll.

In the case of the media, the price of being immune to criticism (or, in Time's phraseology, of suffering criticism badly) is all too evident. Frankly speaking, it makes it extremely difficult for the media to maintain a policy of balanced objectivity—free of prejudice and bias—in their presentation of the news and their treatment of the people who make the news.

In short, it tempts the media to take themselves much too seriously and to ignore—and sometimes even to ridicule—those who may happen to disagree with them.

This isn't true of all the media all the time, but unfortunately it's true of all too many of them some of the time. Those who disagree with this judgment might want to ask themselves if they can ever remember an instance in which the average newspaper or the average television network openly and frankly owned up to a serious misstatement of fact and, more importantly, went to the trouble of publicizing its retraction in such a way as to make absolutely certain that its readers or viewers would catch up with it.

My own experience in this regard has been that the media (which, after all, are made up of human beings just as weak and just as fallible as the rest of us) are seldom willing to admit that they have made a mistake and, even when they do condescend to publish a retraction, are inclined to bury it, so to speak, and consistently refuse to give the "opposition" anything even approaching equal time or equal space.

The standard response to this kind of criticism of the media is to invoke the sacred principle of the freedom of the press, or, in more recent years, to associate all such criticism with the name of Spiro Agnew. That's a convenient ploy—a sophisticated form of guilt by association—but it simply won't wash any longer.

In other words, to say that Mr. Agnew's incessant criticism of the media tends to be much too simplistic and much too intemperate in tone is one thing. But to suggest that other observers should refrain from criticizing the media for fear of playing into the hands of the Vice President and his numerous devotees is arrant nonsense.

ANOTHER WAY of saying the same thing is to point out that the time has come for the media to face up squarely to the obvious fact that what Mr. Agnew has been saying about the media, for his own purposes and from his own political point of view, is being said quite objectively by a lot of other people whose professional credentials are far more impressive than Mr. Agnew's and whose commitment to the principle of freedom of the press simply can't be questioned. Some of these people are "conservative," others are "liberal," and still others are "radical" in their political orientation. Political labels of this type, however, are irrelevant.

In other words, it makes no difference whether Edith Effron and Allen Drury, for example, are "conservatives," whether John Roche, Milton Viorst, and Andrew Hatcher, for example, are "liberals" or whether Dr. George Weinberg, for example, is a "radical." That's neither here nor there.

The fact is that all of these writers—and many others besides—have, within recent weeks, accused certain influential segments of the media of being either seriously deficient in the performance of their public calling or, worse that that, of being deliberately biased in their presentation of the news and their treatment of controversial public figures.

The time has come, it seems to me, for the media to respond to this kind of criticism on its merits. To try to get around it by invoking the principle of the freedom of the press or by raising the spector of Agnewism would be to add insult to injury.

Credibility Gap:

Ability of Price Commission To Check Hikes Held Doubtful

PRICE CONTROLS instituted in the Administration's Phase 2 economic policies lack the credibility to effectively stem the rise in the cost of living, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis charged. Perlis heads organized labor's price watchdog efforts.

Without tight and workable regulation of consumer prices, and enforcement machinery to assure they are obeyed, there is growing doubt that the government "is really serious" about guaranteeing "fair and firm" across-the-board controls on retail prices, fees, rents and interest rates, Perlis said.

To fill the gap, he noted that labor's organization of a force of several thousand price monitors to detect and report violations is well under way, with strong support and cooperation from senior citizen and youth organizations, women and minority groups.

Perlis said that checks are turning up price hikes in a wide range of consumer items. "Utilities have raised their rates, stores have raised prices, landlords have raised rents," he said. He pointed out that there has also been "a reduction of service and a lowering of quality of some of the items on the shelves."

Perlis scored the makeup of the Price Commission as "a body that is more inclined to go along with corporate interests than it is with the rank-and-file of American people." Stressing that Pres. Nixon failed to name either a consumer or a union representative to the commission, he said that no one on the panel "truly speaks for the consumers . . . and workers of this country."

Perlis acknowledged that organized labor's local price monitors face a tough job, particularly in view of the commission's allowances of increases "on an aggregate basis," which means that retailers, manufacturers and wholesalers themselves determine "which items are going to be raised, kept at the same rate or even lowered."

And, he predicted, "if prices are not kept under control . . . there will be the biggest consumer revolt ever in this country."

Perlis was questioned on Labor News Conference by James F. Welsh of the Washington Evening Star and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE CLEAR AND PRESENT danger of money dominating and controlling presidential elections has never been more a political reality than today.

For a time before it recessed for the Christmas vacation, Congress moved to head off the control of elections by a small clique of the wealthy in a way similar to the procedure followed in other democratic countries. The federal government would actually finance campaign spending.

The proposal was neither radical nor innovative. It has kicked around Congress for some years. It would permit taxpayers to check off, on their income tax form, whether they were willing to contribute $1 of their taxes toward financing presidential campaigns.

Major political parties would be entitled to $20.4 million for the campaign, providing they did not accept money from other sources.

The plan, as an amendment to the tax bill, passed the Senate by a 52 to 47 vote. The prospects were good in the House until the Democratic leadership, in a startling shift, threw in the sponge. It accepted a so-called compromise that established the principle, but for the 1976 elections. Little more than that was accomplished.

Behind this sudden capitulation was the decision of the White House to veto the entire tax bill and scuttle major Nixon economic programs if the campaign expenditure checkoff was included.

The Democratic leadership was convinced that the Administration was ready to scuttle its entire economic program to preserve its monetary dominance in presidential politics. They gave up the financing plan rather than risk blame for an economic catastrophe.

That the Administration was willing to sacrifice so much to keep the financing provisions out of the tax bill should not come as a surprise to close students of political science. It was explained to a strategy meeting of White House aides and Republican House leaders, just prior to Thanksgiving, by Rep. William Springer (R-Ill.). As reported by Washington Post, Springer said:

"The Democrats feel that they could beat Nixon with this $20 million from the Treasury and they might be right. This issue will decide the 1972 elections. After all, (Hubert) Humphrey almost turned it around with only $2 million in television commercials during the last 10 days of the 1968 campaign."

THE ROLE OF MONEY is seen in this report filed by the Federal Communications Commission on spending for radio and television in recent presidential campaigns:

Year	Republicans	Democrats	Total
1968	$22,504,858	$15,447,989	$40,403,498
1964	13,032,575	11,012,626	24,603,989
1960	7,558,809	6,204,986	14,195,278
1956	5,381,881	4,120,712	9,818,342

Congressional Quarterly made a study of the 1968 campaign contributions. Official reports, says CQ, are always understated, but made these disclosures:

- Reports on 46 of the 66 richest individuals in the United States disclose that they gave $1,459,502 in the presidential race—13 to 1 going to the Republicans.
- In reports from 23 percent of 1,013 officers and directors of 25 largest corporations, 219 gave $782,839 to the GOP and only 26 gave $132,180 to the Democrats.
- Officials of companies ranking among 25 top defense, space and nuclear firms gave at least $1,235,412—favoring the Republicans over the Democrats by 3-to-1.

Just a few rich Republican families financed a good part of the 1968 GOP campaign: the Mellons gave the GOP $249,000; the Rockefellers gave $551,000; the Whitneys, $93,000 and W. Clement Stone, the Chicago insurance executive, $200,000. And these reported figures—just a sample—are all on the low side.

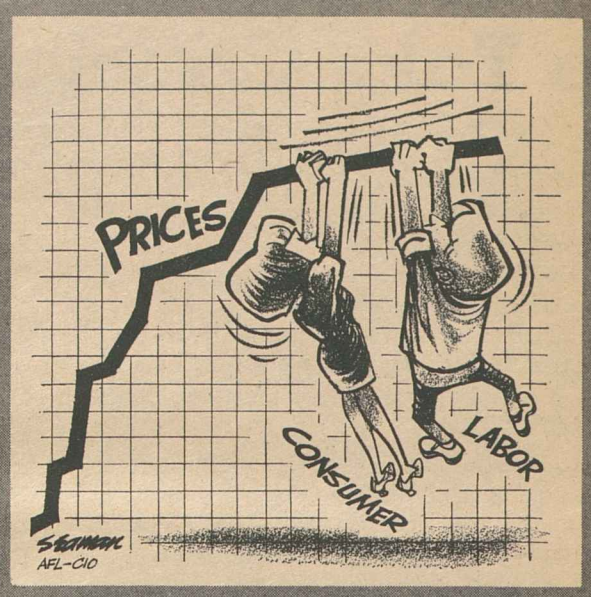
The campaign reform bill would ease the situation to a minimum degree, but vast sums of money by a few wealthy people will still dominate the 1972 presidential election.

PRICE CONTROLS without "fair and firm" enforcement stand little chance of holding down the rising cost of living in Phase 2, Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, was questioned by James F. Welsh, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Tom Joyce of Newsweek magazine.

'Don't Let Him Steal from Your Table!'

'Mind If We Watch?'

'Hold It Down!'



Freeze, Controls Shape Key '71 Issues

By Duane Emme

When 1970 drew to a close, an analysis of major events in the first year of a new decade described it as the "year of the big squeeze."

The second year of the decade—1971—can best be characterized as the "year of the big freeze," in the light of Pres. Nixon's sudden imposition of wage-price controls.

But the "freeze" so far has had little effect on the "squeeze," as prices continue to climb and "real" wages suffer, the economy drags and unemployment remains high.

To labor, Nixon's Phase 2 control program seemed clearly designed to make workers and their unions the scapegoat for the Administration's economic policy failures.

Thus, the events of 1971 set the stage for the 1972 presidential election. The AFL-CIO made clear it would mount the greatest registration-and-vote drive in history to help elect progressive candidates for national office.

Eighteen-year-olds were given the right to vote under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1971, and labor launched a program to help them get registered and enlist them in a labor, youth and civil rights coalition.

On the bargaining front, Steelworkers achieved gains with a last-minute, strike averting settlement. Railroad unions won the right to selective strikes and scored other breakthroughs. Communications Workers, Mine Workers and Electrical Workers won strikes.

Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black died and Justice John M. Harlan retired, giving Nixon two more appointments to the high court. He took to national television to announce his appointments as "judicial conservatives" cut in his own image.

Following, from the files of Press Associates, Inc. is a month-by-month review of 1971:

January

Living costs continue to climb . . . Meany says full employment is a "must" in the new year . . . Trained inspectors are critical need under job safety law . . . Administration plans to attack transport, construction bargaining . . . J. P. Stevens & Co. found guilty of spiteful revenge on unionists . . . Nixon vetoes of major legislation bring sharp union criticism . . . British labor in bitter fight against harsh, anti-union law . . . AFL-CIO denounces Nixon tax windfall for corporations . . .

Labor-management drive under way against environmental pollution . . . gross national product dropped in 1970 first time in 12 years . . . Historic postal negotiations open in stormy atmosphere.

February

Nixon proposes cabinet reorganization that would subordinate Labor Dept. . . . Failure of railroad conglomerates could lead to U.S. transport takeover . . . Job bias against working mothers barred . . . Lasting reform sought in new laws for consumers . . . Labor joins in drive against cancer . . . Labor assails Administration's acceptance of 4.5 percent unemployment as satisfactory goal . . . Mayors urge Congress to pass public service jobs bill . . . Building trades, contractors sign jurisdictional disputes pact . . . Edward Murphy elected secretary-treasurer of Union Label & Service Trades Dept. . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council calls for National Health Security program.

March

Administration's economic game plan rejected by labor . . . Nixon suspends Davis-Bacon Act, removing construction wage safeguard . . . Sen. Williams says $2 minimum wage is immediate need . . . Strong enforcement of Job Safety Act sought by unions . . . Substantial unemployment areas at highest peak in eight years . . . Two senators push bill to halt auto insurance gouging . . . Age discrimination complaints increase . . . Construction workers' protests mount over Davis-Bacon pressure . . . Administration caught in contradiction, bars future job-price briefings . . . Aid to SST cut down in Congress.

April

Nixon lifts Davis-Bacon suspension, sets up construction industry bargaining unit . . . Unemployment goes back up to 6 percent . . . UTU wins court ruling allowing selective rail strikes . . . $2 pay floor pushed in House; Senate okays public service jobs . . . Unemployment among veterans becomes increasingly serious . . . Senate study finds few workers are receiving retirement pensions . . . Union, youth, minority political coalition backed by labor . . . Nixon "game plan" attacked by Meany as "absolute, miserable failure" . . . Newark teachers ratify pact ending 11-week strike . . . Kirkland denounces attacks on construction workers . . . Labor Dept. publishes new safety rules.

May

Strike and jobless benefits upheld in Supreme Court ruling . . . Consumer protection agency needed, AFL-CIO tells Congress . . . Labor testifies in Senate for National Health Security . . . Job Safety Act takes effect . . . "No-fault" auto insurance widely supported by labor . . . Postal service talks stall, dispute goes to fact-finding . . . Jobless rate increases to 6.1 percent in April . . . Frank Bonadio new Building Trades president as C. J. (Neil) Haggerty retires . . . AFL-CIO wants program for peacetime reconversion . . . Atlanta Union-Industries Show symbolizes labor's progress in South . . . Chemical Workers sever ties with ALA, reaffiliates with AFL-CIO . . . Signalmen strike for adequate skill pay, removal of "primitive" living conditions . . . Contract talks open in steel industry . . . New big postal union formed by merger . . . Nixon renews drive to deny strike right in transportation . . . Meany warns exportation of U.S. jobs threatens disaster.

June

New job safety standards termed weak by union experts . . . Major gains won in aluminum contracts . . . Western Union workers strike . . . Jobless rate rises to 6.2 percent . . . Supreme Court upholds rail selective strikes . . . ILPA charges postal rate increase discriminates against labor press . . . Jobs scarce for 22 million youth expected in July labor force . . . Congress enacts labor-backed public service jobs legislation . . . Living costs hit new high for five months.

July

NLRB to handle postal labor-management cases . . . Nixon vetoes public works job program . . . U.S. work force shows dramatic switch from blue to white collar . . . Construction industry controls directed only at wages and salaries . . . Selective rail strikes called by UTU . . . Smithsonian festival applauds work of union craftsmen . . . Nixon refuses to add stimulus to economy . . . Wholesale prices soar, point to higher inflation . . . Nixon jobs veto upheld by five-vote margin . . . Short Bell System strike wins pact for Communications Workers . . . Steelworkers reach accord in copper strike . . . Postal unions win first pact . . . Living costs soar again in June.

August

July applicants for jobless benefits highest since 1962 . . . Western Union workers win pact, end strike . . . IBEW reaches Western Electric agreement . . . Steelworkers gain settlement, avert strike . . . UTU reaches agreement to end strikes after rail presidents join talks . . . Congress votes Lockheed aid . . . Jobless rate for July set at 5.8 percent . . . Nixon's Peking trip labeled "stunt" by Meany . . . AFL-CIO wants tax injustices corrected . . . Nixon imposes wage-price freeze, workers marked as "scapegoats" . . . Meany assails new policy as "patently discriminatory" . . . Union contracts left in disarray by freeze order . . . Stormy period in bargaining foreseen . . . Labor movement unified in opposing "unfair" freeze.

September

Price controls crack under exemptions, gaps and loopholes . . . Meany, in Labor Day message, sees wage freeze as challenge to workers . . . Act now on welfare measures, senior citizens urge Nixon . . . Unemployment hits 6.1 percent . . . Nixon confers with unionists on Phase 2 of economic program . . . Voluntary labor-management plan urged by Meany . . . BLS concedes Consumer Price Index may increase despite freeze . . . Business seeks strong government hand in Phase 2 . . . Conservative coalition defeats strengthening of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission . . . Labor, consumer pleas ignored as Nixon rejects controls on profits . . . Black, Harlan retirements open way for Nixonized Supreme Court . . . Congress steps into battle over Phase 2.

October

Commissioner Moore confirms BLS reorganization plan . . . Union label called symbol of consumerism in U.S. . . . Labor-supported trade bill would protect jobs . . . Nixon announces Phase 2 program to hold down wages, prices and rents . . . Jobless rate stays at nine-year high; Nixon hit for ignoring unemployment . . . Nixon's use of Taft-Hartley procedures to halt Longshoremen's strikes refutes earlier claims . . . 5,000 attend "Save our Jobs" rally in Washington . . . New Nixon plan seen as $4 billion loss to workers, $70 billion gain to business . . . Labor takes steps to monitor price freeze . . . Strike won, boycott ends at La-Z-Boy . . . Labor agrees to join Pay Board following assurances from Nixon . . . Former Building Trades Pres. Neil Haggerty dies . . . More personnel "shifts" by BLS . . . Two "judicial conservatives" nominated by Nixon for Supreme Court . . . First reports during freeze show continued price rise, wage deterioration.

November

Meany charges Nixon with injecting "politics" into BLS . . . Neutrality of Pay Board's "public" members questioned . . . Labor Dept. hit for "foot-dragging" on safety . . . Labor demands restoration of contract gains under Phase 2 . . . Public skeptical about price freeze effectiveness . . . Taiwan's expulsion from UN denounced by Meany . . . Corporation profits continue upward in sharp contrast with frozen wages . . . Job areas with 6 percent unemployment expand to 65 . . . Battle for retroactivity of frozen wages raging in Pay Board, Congress . . . Blue Cross attacked for "lobbying" against national health insurance . . . Labor-backed candidates fare well in most November elections . . . Pay Board denies retroactivity, sets 5.5 percent "guide" for pay boosts; Meany attacks decisions . . . AFL-CIO denounces Pay Board policies . . . Nixon receives polite but cool reception at AFL-CIO convention . . . Political action in 1972 emerges as dominant convention theme . . . Ray Pasnick of Steelworkers elected president of ILPA.

December

Congress, President in showdown over federal campaign financing . . . Jobless rate back at 6 percent . . . White House Aging Conference calls for "action" by Nixon, Congress . . . Campaign financing plan killed for 1972 election . . . Lax reporting plan under safety law hit by labor . . . Phase 2 gives little hope for real drive on prices . . . Unions deplore Supreme Court decision denying right to bargain for retirees . . . Nixon veto kills child care measure . . . Congress in final days of session votes approval of retroactive wage increases, January raise for federal workers.

For Anti-Union Clients:

Poll Results Linked To Biased Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Right to Work Committee, the business-supported lobbying group and propaganda outfit for laws to prohibit union shop agreements. Opinion Research Corp. interviewers asked for agreement or disagreement with the following statement:

"No American should be forced against his will to join a church, union or political organization."

Only slightly more subtle was the loaded question that led the polling firm to issue a press release a week after the AFL-CIO convention announcing that "63 percent of the nation's union families disapprove of the convention's treatment of the President."

The question that elicited this response—following a raft of White House inspired news stories that left the impression that Pres. Nixon was practically hooted out of the convention hall—asked:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the reportedly hostile reception that George Meany and other labor leaders gave to Pres. Nixon when he addressed their convention on Friday?"

And the nationwide survey of "the nation's union families" consisted of some 370 telephone calls that were answered by anyone over the age of 18 in a family that included a union member.

A correspondent for Press Associates, Inc., asked the firm who had paid for the poll and was told by an Opinion Research Corp. spokesman that "the contractor specified it wants to remain anonymous."

As for the reason why the polling firm was distributing the results of its surveys to union publications around the country, the reply was that it was part of Opinion Research's effort "to become better known."

The same poll purported to find that union families had switched from opposition to support of Pres. Nixon's economic policies — although not to the extent of the general public.

Republican sources trumpeted the results of the Opinion Research Corp. poll—as they have previous proclamations by the same outfit.

This was in marked contrast to the official silence with regard to the unusual opinion survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau at the request of the Administration to determine public attitudes towards the effectiveness and fairness of the wage-price freeze.

That government-sponsored survey found that less than one-third of union members thought the freeze had been fair to all groups.

It was the first time a government survey had ever asked a respondent if he or she were a union member. And if, as was widely believed, the intent was to show union members as out of step with their leadership, it obviously backfired. The Administration didn't even bother putting out a press release on the results.

In addition to the National Right to Work Committee and the Republican National Committee, the list of presumably satisfied past clients of Opinion Research Corp. includes the conservative-oriented Farm Bureau, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Goldwater campaign organization and such big corporations as General Motors, General Electric, Standard Oil and U.S. Steel.

Congressmen and senators have at various times accused the firm of using "loaded" questions to elicit a desired response.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES for 7,500 Clothing Workers in eastern Pennsylvania will be administered from a building under construction at Allentown. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky handles the trowel at the cornerstone dedication for the Reuben Block Health Fund Building. Block, an ACWA vice president who died in 1967, was a founding trustee of the fund. From left are Block's son Franklin and widow Rose, Potofsky, Manager Anthony Di Paolo of the ACWA Eastern Pennsylvania Joint Board; Morton Levy, employer representative and fund president, and Manager Sam Carita of the Lehigh Valley Joint Board.

Former ILPA President Fred Sweet Dies at 62

St. Paul, Minn.—Frederick B. Sweet, past president of the International Labor Press Association and retired editor of the St. Paul Union Advocate, died Dec. 17 at Midway Hospital here following a long illness with emphysema. He was 62.

Sweet spent most of his working life as a newspaperman, starting as editor of a country weekly at Mt. Gilead, O., in 1940. His experiences in Mt. Gilead are retold in a chapter of Studs Terkel's book, Hard Times.

He served on a number of labor publications, including the Catering Industry Employe, the magazine of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in Cincinnati, which he edited for 18 years.

He was elected to a two-year term as ILPA president in 1967 before taking the editorship of the St. Paul Union Advocate in November of that year. His editorials in the Union Advocate drew nationwide attention and numerous awards. They won the best editorial award in the annual ILPA competition for labor papers for the past three years in succession. He continued to write a column for the paper after retiring as editor last June.

He was born May 10, 1909, in Adrian, Mich., the son of Dr. Franklin W. Sweet, a Baptist minister, and Mary Stevens Sweet.

Survivors include his wife, Eldred; two daughters, Marni of Chicago and Mrs. Lyle Cane of Cincinnati; two sons, David of Santa Cruz, Calif., and John of Atlanta; a brother and three sisters.

Memorial services were held Dec. 20 at the First Unitarian Church, Minneapolis. The family prefers that memorials be in the form of contributions to progressive political candidates.

Promotion Kits Developed for Label Drive

The Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has developed a package of promotional items to encourage consumers to buy union-made American products.

These promotional kits, which include bumper stickers, balloons, plastic tote bags, buttons and other items, are available to all AFL-CIO organizations at a nominal charge.

In a letter to all affiliates and state and central bodies, Union Label Sec.-Treas. Edward P. Murphy said the effective promotion of the "Build America—Buy Union" program is vital element in labor's efforts to preserve American jobs.

As the first priority, Murphy stressed, the trade unionist and his family must be encouraged when shopping to look for the union label and the union service button.

Shoppers also should be made aware that a product is made in the United States and under fair labor conditions, he added.

Additional information and a price list for the union label promotional kits may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Fringe Benefits Mount As Share of Hourly Pay

Paced by union-negotiated health, welfare and retirement programs, fringe benefits accounted for a growing percentage of hourly compensation during 1970, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its third biennial survey of workers' compensation.

Private, nonfarm employes' wages and fringes averaged $4.54 an hour—an increase of 65 cents or 17 percent from the 1968 level—but pay for working time actually declined from 82.8 percent to 81.9 percent of hourly compensation.

This was because pay for at least three other types of compensation grew at a faster pace:

- Employer contributions for life insurance and health benefit programs, which rose from 3.7 percent to 4.2 percent of the total compensation package.
- Retirement payments by employers, which rose from 6 to 6.5 percent.
- Paid leave time, which accounted for 5.6 percent of hourly pay as opposed to 5.3 percent in 1968.

Pay for working time, at $3.72 an hour was up 50 cents, but as the BLS noted "only the straight-time pay component advanced; premium pay for overtime, weekend, holiday and late-shift work remained at 9 cents an hour, reflecting the effects of the economic downturn during 1970."

Employer expenditures for retirement programs, the second largest element of compensation after pay for working time, amounted to 29 cents an hour. Increased payments for social security, reflecting increases in both the tax rate and earnings base, were matched by a boost in expenditures for private retirement programs.

"Together, they yielded an increase since 1968 of 5 cents an hour, or almost 21 percent, in overall expenditures for retirement programs," the BLS said.

Pay for leave time, with the exception of sick leave, at 25 cents an hour, was up 4 cents from the 1968 level. Vacation pay accounted for 15 cents of the total and for 3 cents of the increase.

Employer payments for life insurance and health benefit programs averaged 19 cents an hour, 4 cents higher than 1968. Expenditures for these programs rose 27 percent during the two-year period, more than any other compensation element, underscoring increased costs of the programs, expanded coverage and benefit improvements.

Employer expenditures for unemployment benefit programs, 4 cents, nonproduction bonuses, 4 cents, and savings and thrift plants, 1 cent an hour, were unchanged from their 1968 levels.

Manufacturing employes led nonmanufacturing employes in wages, with manufacturing workers earning an average of $4.36 an hour in 1970 as compared to $3.86, although the increase for both was 66 cents an hour.

Compensation for office workers, including executive, administrative and professional employes as well as clerks, came to $5.79, exceeding by $1.91 the level of $3.88 paid nonoffice workers.

Pay for leave time was substantially higher for office than for nonoffice workers—37 cents compared with 19 cents an hour.

FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD luncheon of the Italian-American Labor Council in New York hears AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praise Sen. Harry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), for his liberal record. Jackson was the award recipient. From left are Pres. George Baldanzi of the United Textile Workers; Egidio Ortona, Italian ambassador to the United States; Jackson; Kirkland; First Vice Pres. E. Howard Molisani of the Ladies' Garment Workers who is president of the council; Giuseppi Lupis, Italy's delegate to the United Nations, and Pres. Louis Stulberg of the ILGWU.

Major Bills Bottled Up:

Congress Gains Curtailed By Nixon Vetoes, Threats

(Continued from Page 1)

for a free hand on economic control powers for another year—in light of Nixon's broken promises on the current program.

As the price for extension of economic control authority, it voted to approve retroactive payment of nearly all pay and benefit increases that were denied workers during the 90-day wage freeze. And it directed that a pay raise for federal employes be put into effect on Jan. 1, as originally scheduled. Nixon had attempted to postpone the increase until July so that federal employes would "set an example" to the rest of the nation.

- A pair of labor-supported bills aimed at overcoming the nation's shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists and other health professionals received overwhelming congressional approval—even though they called for substantially more federal aid than the Nixon Administration had sought. The AFL-CIO termed the expanded program a vitally-needed "tooling-up" for a national health security program.
- Nixon killed with a slashing veto message an important new program of quality day care services for children of working mothers. The President shocked even some of his own supporters on the issue by parroting the objections of some of the most extreme right-wing groups that day care programs meeting educational, nutrition and health goals would somehow destroy parental influence and "communalize" children.

Not every congressional action, of course, was the result of a tug of war between the Administration and Congress.

There was general agreement on a constitutional amendment granting 18-year-olds the vote in all elections. And the amendment was ratified by the states in record time.

Likewise, there was no quarrel with the overwhelming repeal of a repugnant 1950 law that gave the government the right to hold suspected subversives in detention camps without trial during times of emergency. Just 21 years before, Congress had overriden Pres. Truman's veto of the legislation that included the detention camp provision.

There was quarrel—and concern—with a number of presidential appointments. But this year—as compared with past years—the Senate went along with the President, although with notable lack of enthusiasm.

The closest vote was the 51-44 confirmation of Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture—despite farm state resentment at his corporate "agribusiness" ties and his association with the unpopular Ezra Taft Benson regime during the Eisenhower Administration.

The President also had his way on the appointment of William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court—over the opposition of civil rights and labor groups. And the largely honorary post of Treasurer of the United States went to a woman whose California factory had repeatedly been raided by U.S. immigration agents as an employer of illegal border-crossers.

These actions, too, were taken during the first session of the 92nd Congress:

A labor-supported bill was enacted providing up to 13 additional weeks of federal unemployment benefits in states with the highest jobless rates.

In a rare case in which the Administration and labor were both on the losing side of an issue, Congress ended all funding for the supersonic transport plane. But it did provide some help to another segment of the depressed aerospace industry by voting a loan guarantee to keep Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from going under.

America's foreign aid program barely survived a parliamentary tangle that delayed adjournment of Congress. At one stage the Senate voted to kill the entire program. Then senators and congressmen struggled for weeks to put the pieces back together before reaching a minimum consensus to continue funding the present program and put off policy decisions until the second session.

As was the case in the 91st Congress, the House passed a welfare reform bill that was close to the version Pres. Nixon had proposed—and inadequate in a number of areas in labor's view. But the Senate Finance Committee was still struggling to reach a consensus on the legislation, which also includes a number of social security and health care changes. Meanwhile, in a fast shuffle during the adjournment rush, Congress voted quick approval to a bill imposing the mandatory work requirements of the welfare reform legislation — but omitting the income guarantees.

A so-called "women's rights" constitutional amendment again passed the House in a form that the AFL-CIO warned could nullify hard-won legislation protecting women workers. But no action is likely in the Senate.

The House approved a bill to establish an independent consumer agency. And the Senate voted down a proposal to allow meat that has not been federally inspected to be sold in interstate commerce. But the Senate also took an already weak fish inspection bill and made it even weaker through an amendment that brought it in line with a token program backed by the Nixon Administration.

A bill backed by labor and civil rights groups to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforcement power to crack down on job discrimination was sidetracked by the House. In its place, the House substituted a toothless Administration version backed by employer organizations. The next move is up to the Senate.

A sense of Congress resolution, which does not have the force of law, expressed the near-unanimous desire of Congress to keep the U.S. Public Health Service hospitals and health centers open at least through the current fiscal year. Labor strongly supported the effort to keep the Administration from closing out the program.

Virtually certain of final enactment when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 18 is a campaign reform bill already approved by a House-Senate conference committee. It imposes a spending limit on all candidates for public office, including restrictions on radio and television broadcasting. Pres. Nixon last year vetoed a bill designed to curb broadcasting expenditures, but is expected to sign the new and broader legislation. The bill also clarifies labor's rights to carry on political education programs.

Congress refused to give serious consideration to Nixon's proposal to reshuffle virtually all government departments. And if any form of revenue-sharing legislation reaches the House floor, it is expected to bear only a distant relationship to the Administration's proposals.

Despite White House prodding, neither the House nor the Senate gave any support to the President's compulsory arbitration proposals for labor disputes in the transportation industry.

As far as the Nixon Administration is concerned, the first session of the 92nd Congress gave little cause for rejoicing according to a White House official quoted in U.S. News & World Report.

The Administration's first session effort, he said, was devoted largely to stopping legislation opposed by the Administration.

"Let's face it," he added. "The Nixon program hasn't gotten anywhere this year to speak of."

Court Upholds Refusal to do Struck Work

Boston—The 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upheld the right of an employe to refuse to perform struck work even though in this case, the employe was working during a strike.

The court upheld an order of the National Labor Relations Board for the reinstatement of the employe. The board found that her dismissal was improper because she did not know when she crossed the picket line that she would be transferred from a regular clerical job to struck production work.

The court ruled that the company, General Tire & Rubber had not proven that she had this knowledge and declared that "she should not have been required to take a position until the full facts were brought home to her."

Albert Pledges Congress To Full Employment Goal

House Speaker Carl Albert served notice on the Nixon Administration that the Democratic-controlled Congress will continue to take the initiative to get the economy rolling and the jobless back to work.

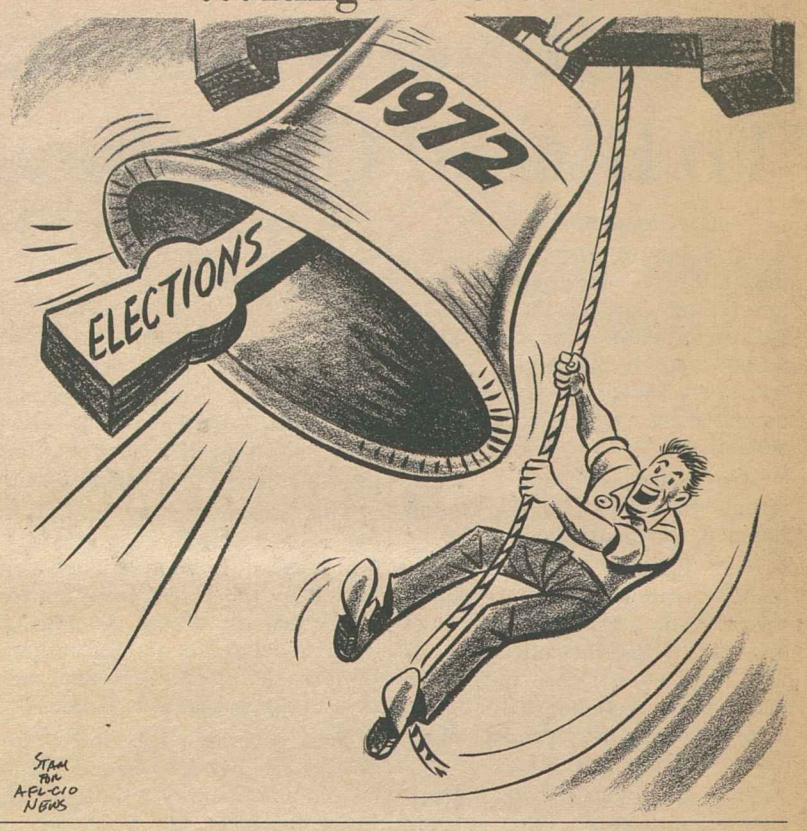
Albert credited congressional prodding with pushing Pres. Nixon away from his "deliberate slowdown" of the economy.

During the first session, Albert noted, Democrats took the initiative to increase funds for education, housing, public works, health and veterans benefits.

And, the Oklahoma congressman stressed, if the President continues to drag his feet, Congress is "ready to take further initiatives as required to bring our economy back to full prosperity and full employment."

Rejecting Administration arguments that the nation can't afford new programs, Albert told newsmen: "We believe the way to get the economy in balance is to get more people to work and get more people on the tax rolls."

'... Ring In the New!'



Major '72 Bargaining To Affect 2.8 Million

About 2.8 million workers are covered by major collective bargaining agreements that are due to expire in 1972 or are reopenable on wages, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This compares with 4.75 million workers under contracts expiring in both 1970 and 1971. The BLS noted, however, that the number of workers covered by deferred wage increases and escalator clauses will be "substantially" higher next year than in 1971.

Latest analysis of the 1972 collective bargaining picture shows negotiations due in construction, apparel, retail trade, services, transportation equipment and food.

"Unlike 1970, when settlements were concluded in the automobile and trucking industries, or 1971, when agreements were reached in steel and communications industries, no particular settlement seems likely to dominate bargaining in 1972," the BLS said.

One of the largest contracts to be negotiated covers 40,000 members of the Retail Clerks who will be dealing with California employers. Second largest, covering 36,000, will be negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers and New York City firms in June.

Other large agreements will cover 23,000 members of the Television & Radio Artists and 22,000 workers covered in agreements under negotiation by the Screen Actors Guild.

Deferred wage increases are scheduled to go into effect next year for some 6.7 million workers. They will average 6.1 percent, or 29 cents an hour. Deferred increases in 1971 covered 5.3 million and averaged 7.8 percent, according to the BLS.

In manufacturing, 3.6 million workers are due to receive deferred increases averaging 4.4 percent, while in non-manufacturing the average increase will be 8.1 percent for 3.1 million workers, most of them in construction and transportation.

A number of these deferred increases are above the 5.5 percent guide set by the Pay Board and could come under the board's scrutiny. Under current board rules, however, they can go into effect unless they are challenged, case by case, by five members of the board or by one of the parties to the contract.

More workers under major contracts will be covered by cost-of-living clauses in 1972 than in any previous year, according to the BLS. About 3 million workers were covered at the beginning of 1971 with about 1.3 million more to be added in 1972.

12-25-71

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 8, 1972, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.

5 Unionists on Jobless Benefit Advisory Panel

Five labor representatives are among the appointees to the newly formed 16-member Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, Labor Sec. James D. Hodgson announced.

The tripartite panel of employe, employer and public members will make recommendations to the Secretary for improvements and changes in the unemployment insurance system. It will meet at least twice a year to review the federal-state program.

The labor members appointed to the council are James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas AFL-CIO; Lee W. Minton, president-emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers; Kenneth Morris, Auto Workers, and Abraham Weiss, Teamsters.